"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, cooler to-day; probably fair to-morrow; light, variable winds, mostly west.
☞For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,484. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FIVE WIRELESS MEN ARE FOUND GUILTY

Col. Wilson and Four Associates Get Prison Sentences for Swindling Sales of Stock.

ATTEMPTS AT BRIBERY

U. S. Attorney Wise Says a Lawyer Tried to Reach Him—Juror Got an Offer of "Five Figures."

A verdict of guilty on all four counts of the indictment charging misuse of the mails in a scheme to defraud was returned yesterday before Judge Martin in the United States Circuit Court, by the jury which tried the cases of Col. Christopher Columbus Wilson, President of the United Wireless Telegraph Company of America; W. A. Diboll, Treasurer of the company; Francis X. Butler, its counsel; George W. Parker, its Western Sales Agent, and W. W. Tompkins, who ran the Eastern agency for the sales of wireless shares to the public. The verdict was returned against all the defendants alike, and Judge Martin, denying them bail, immediately imposed these sentences:

C. C. WILSON, three years in the Atlanta Penitentiary.
GEORGE W. PARKER, two years in the Atlanta Penitentiary.
FRANCIS X. BUTLER, two years in the Atlanta Penitentiary.
W. W. TOMPKINS, one year in the New York County Penitentiary.
W. A. DIBOLL, one year in the New York County Penitentiary.

The costs of the trial, which are said to aggregate $50,000, were taxed by the court upon the defendants, and the Government will enter judgment against them and proceed to collect if possible from Wilson and Parker, both of whom are believed to have accumulated large fortunes through the campaign to peddle the worthless stock of the United Wireless Company to small investors all over the country.

Two other United Wireless men are awaiting the action of the court. One is S. S. Bogart, Vice President, who pleaded guilty while the trial was under way; the other is Charles C. Galbraith, whose trial was separated from the others.

Efforts at Bribery.

Immediately upon the return of the verdict, and in the course of argument on the question whether the defendants should be admitted to bail pending the disposition of their appeals, United States Attorney Wise made the statement that one of the jurors serving on the case had been approached with an offer of any amount "within five figures" to hang the jury, and that he (Mr. Wise) had himelf been approached through a friend by lawyer connected with the case, who as not, however, engaged in the active onduct of the trial. Later Mr. Wise amed this lawyer and said that the attempt made to "reach him" had been ade through a man who had had an acuaintance with his father, John S. Wise. sked if he would prefer charges before he Bar Association, Mr. Wise replied:

"I guess that matter will take care of tself without it being necessary for me o take the initiative."

This ending of the long-fought case was eached after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At 5:05, the jury, which had gone out at :45, filed into the court room and announced its verdict of guilty on all four counts against all of the defendants. Under the lead of John B. Stanchfield and W. Bourke Cochran, counsel for the defense, the various lawyers for the defense ade the customary motions to set aside he verdict, and then Mr. Stanchfield moved to admit the defendants to bail. This brought Mr. Wise to his feet.

"These men would put themselves beyond the reach of the court the moment hat motion is granted. The offense of hich they have been convicted is not extraditable. In my time as District Attorney a number of men admitted to bail after conviction have skipped the country. We have here at least one man, Wilson, with a million and a half in his pockets which he has stolen from the small investors of the country, and if he is released on bail and has any sense at all he will get out of the reach of this court.

Demand for Jail Sentences.

"I earnestly and strenuously urge that ail sentences be imposed. I know that money has been offered to me to pull me off the prosecution of one of these defendants; I know that one juror last night was ofered a very large amount—any amount within five figures—if he would hang the jury. I know that a certain lawyer was interested in landing money in my hands to throw this prosecution."

All the attorneys who had been trying the case for the defense were on their feet in a moment at this charge, and Mr. Stanchfield shouted: "Name him."

"I will do so at the right time," replied Mr. Wise. "In justice to the counsel, however, I will say that he did not take an active part in the conduct of this case."

There was not much further argument of the matter of bail after this, as Judge Martin intimated plainly that he would not consider such a proposal. The next move of Mr. Wise was a motion that the costs of the case, aggregating on his estimate $50,000, be taxed on the defendants. The lawyers for the defense did not have much to say at that, and Judge Martin, after some desultory discussion, announced the sentences.

Then came motions for a stay of sentence pending an appeal, counsel for the defense contending that the record could not be prepared for the Appellate Division, even to pass on the question of bail, by June 6, when the court meets for the last time before the Summer vacation. Mr. Wise said he would join the defense in asking for a consideration of the question of bail on the typewritten record, without waiting for the tedious job of printing the report of the four weeks' trial, but added that if the defendants in addition to their sentences wanted to stay in the Tombs all Summer while their counsel had the record printed, before appealing to the higher court for bail, he was content.

Bail Was Refused.

It was necessary for Judge Martin to say once more that he would not grant bail under any circumstances, for the counsel for the defense to agree to a ten-day stay of sentence, during which they were remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal, which means lodgment in the Tombs. Within fifteen minutes thereafter Col. Wilson and his four fellow-officers of the United Wireless, handcuffed together, had started up Centre Street with the usual accompaniment of Federal deputies, small boys and curious hangers on.

After the proceedings in court were over Mr. Wise talked to reporters in his office.

"For once," he said, "a lot of crooks are going to jail after being convicted at their own expense. I consider this one of the most important cases that the Government has ever had here, for we have landed every responsible officer

Continued on Page 2.

SUIT DOESN'T WORRY CARUSO

He Says Fuss Over Milan Shop Girl's Threat Is Free Advertising.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 30.—Enrico Caruso has been talking to a London paper about the threatened suit for breach of promise by a Milan shop assistant.

The tenor says he is not perturbed. In fact, he likes "the fuss which the Milan papers have been making about the affair, because it is free advertising."

Caruso adds that he has given the girl at different times $2,500 and has offered $200 for the return of the letters he wrote to her.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. EMERSON.

Wife of Drug Manufacturer Awarded Alimony of $28,000 Annually.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 29.—On the grounds of abandonment and desertion Mrs. Emeline Emerson to-day obtained absolute divorce from her husband, Capt. Isaac Emerson, millionaire drug manufacturer and clubman. The court allowed her $28,000 a year permanent alimony and $5,000 fee to each of her two lawyers. Capt. Emerson's income is over $300,000 a year.

In the settlement of the divorce 600 shares of common stock of the Emerson Drug Company must be placed with a trustee, to safeguard payment of alimony. Mrs. Emerson is to have as her home the mansion and Italian gardens on Eutaw Place at Druid Hill Park.

In her testimony Mrs. Emerson recited that Capt. Emerson was a poor man when they were married in October, 1879. He kept a retail drug store, and she said that she was called in the store day after day until 11 and 12 o'clock at night, keeping his books and performing other duties. She said that in their early married life their relations were congenial, each having full confidence in each other until the trouble of 1904.

According to the story of Mrs. Emerson, Capt. Emerson went to the home of Mrs. McKim at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and the following Winter went to Palm Beach on his houseboat. In his party were Mrs. McKim, Yale Dolan of Philadelphia, and Mrs. McCormack of Irvington.

"They lived on the houseboat and I lived in thes hotel," added Mrs. Emerson.

In the Spring, Capt. Emerson went to Europe. On the trip were Mrs. McKim and Mrs. McCormack.

Mrs. Emershon denied with emphasis the charges that involved the name of "Hazy" Basshor, a clubman named by her husband in his divorce bill.

GERMANY FOR ARBITRATION.

Willing to Consider Treaty Like Proposed British Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Germany to-day expressed her willingness to enter into negotiations with the United States for a general arbitration treaty along the lines laid down by Secretary of State Knox in the tentative draft of this Government's proposal now in the hands of Great Britain and France.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here, conveyed this information to Secretary Knox and asked for a copy of the basic proposition of the United States.

The advent of Germany into the effort to expand the principle of general arbitration is most gratifying to the American Administration. After the outline of the proposed treaty had been given to Great Britain and France, the State Department informed the German Government that negotiations were open to that country, as well as every other country in the world desiring to take up the matter. The State Department was particularly anxious to dissipate any impression that the proposed treaty was in the nature of an alliance with any one power.

The entrance of Germany brings four great powers into the negotiations for international peace, and it is believed by officials here that a great diplomatic accomplishment is not far distant.

The United States and Germany have no general arbitration treaty, even with questions of honor and vital interest excepted. The necessity of referring each dispute to the Senate for its approval of arbitration has invariably been the stumbling block in previous negotiations. The German view has been that such a treaty committed Germany to arbitration without review by anybody, while the United States was committed only on condition of Senatorial approval.

This same question must be threshed out in the new negotiations, as Secretary Knox's tentative draft provides for reference to the Senate.

CAN'T ADVERTISE ON 'BUSES.

Supreme Court Decides Against the Fifth Avenue Conveyances.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—No advertisement signs will adorn the outside of the omnibuses on Fifth Avenue, New York, hereafter.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day upheld the constitutionality of the city ordinance against such advertisements.

The question of the advertising signs on the Fifth Avenue stage came up in the Fall of 1907. The Corporation Counsel had caused the arrest of the driver of a stage on the ground that the carrying of advertisements was in violation of Section 41 of the City Code of Ordinances, which prohibits "any advertising truck, van or wagon being operated or driven in the streets of the Borough of Manhattan" under penalty of a fine of $10.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company applied on Sept. 4, 1907, to Supreme Court Justice Leventritt for an injunction restraining the city from interfering with its signs on the ground that the ordinance was unconstitutional. It also argued that it made $10,000 a year by letting space on its stages.

On Jan. 18, 1908, Justice Leventritt refused the injunction, and declared that he could not authorize a breach of the city's ordinances even if thereby money would be made. He also pointed out that the signs were painted in startling colors with no thought of artistic effect.

STRICTER WEAPONS LAW.

Dix Signs Bill Compelling Licenses and Registry of All Sales.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 29.—Gov. Dix to-night signed Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's bill making it unlawful to carry a revolver or any other firearm that may be concealed upon the person without a written license. The provisions of the law will take effect on Sept. 1. Licenses for carrying small firearms are to be issued by Police Magistrates in cities and Justices of the Peace in rural districts.

The new law provides that dealers shall keep a register in which shall be entered the time of sale, name, age, occupation, and residence of every purchaser of a revolver. Before the sale is made the purchaser must be required to show a permit for possessing or carrying the weapon.

The carrying of or attempt to use a blackjack, bludgeon, or sandbag and the carrying of a razor, stiletto, or any other dangerous instrument or weapon is made a felony by the new law. The carrying of firearms or dangerous weapons by persons not citizens of the United States is also declared to be a felony.

PLAZA HOTEL SUMMER GARDEN AND TERRACE GRAND OPENING, Wednesday evening, May 31. Special music. Tables may now be reserved. Coolest place to dine in New York.—Adv.

STEEL PRODUCTS CUT WITH DROP IN BARS

Independents Unite with the Trust in Extending Republic Steel's Market Break.

SHEETS AND BILLETS DOWN

Plates and Structurals Also Cheaper, but No Change Made in Rails, Wire or Tin Plate.

The United States Steel Corporation, with its subsidiaries, and practically all of the independent steel manufacturers of the country decided yesterday to meet the cut in prices made last week by the Republic Iron and Steel Company, in which John W. Gates is the dominating factor. The chief product of the Republic is bars, and its reduction on that line was met last week by several of the subsidiaries and independents individually, including the Carnegie Steel Company. The trade was allowed to understand that this reduction from $1.40 per 100 pounds to $1.25 would be met in taking orders, but yesterday's action was under Judge Gary's "co-operative" plan. It also went beyond the action of the Republic Company by including other products besides bar in the cut. It did not, however, affect rails, wire, or tin plate.

It was at a conference at the Metropolitan Club that the decision to make this general reduction was reached. A luncheon given by Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, began there at 1:30 and concluded at 5:30. It was attended by between fifty and sixty steel manufacturers, including Willis L. King of Jones & Laughlin and Charles S. Price, President of the Cambria Steel Company, and George W. Perkins and President James A. Farrell of the Steel Corporation.

Judge Gary announced the result of the meeting after his return to the Waldorf with this:

> Representatives of the leading manufacturers of finished steel (except the Republic) met at luncheon at the Metropolitan Club to-day and existing conditions were fully discussed. It was was the unanimous opinion that co-operation, as heretofore fully explained, should be continued.

The New Schedule of Prices.

Opinions were expressed that recent developments seem to require some changes in prices. Subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation have decided to make adjustments to become effective June 1, and it is believed that these will be generally followed. The commodities affected, with the new prices, are as follows:

Steel bars, (15 cents per 100 pounds off,) $1.25 base.

Plates and structurals, (5 cents per 100 pounds off,) $1.35 base.

Black sheets, (20 cents per 100 pounds off,) 2 cents per pound for No. 28 gauge.

Galvanized sheets, 3 cents per pound for No. 28 gauge.

Blue annealed sheets, (10 cents per 100 pounds off,) $1.50 per pound for No. 10 gauge.

Steel billets, 4 inches square and larger, $21 per gross ton.

Sheet bars, $22 per gross ton.

All free on board Pittsburg, effective June 1, 1911, for shipment prior to Oct. 1.

The cut on galvanized sheets is the same as on black sheets, 10 cents per 100 pounds; on steel billets and sheet bars the cut is $1 a ton.

Judge Gary said that he discussed conditions at length in his address at the meeting, but would add nothing to his formal statement at this time. His speech, he said, would be available for publication as soon as it was transcribed by the stenographers, probably to-morrow.

Trade Long Uneasy.

Uneasiness in the steel trade has been apparent for several months, and recently reports of surreptitious price-cutting by the small companies have been in circulation. At Judge Gary's dinner to the steel men at the Waldorf last month, however, it was agreed that prices should be maintained. The action of the Republic Iron and Steel Company last week made it necessary to change the plans.

The announcement of the Republic Company was made on May 24 by Chairman Topping at the monthly meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute. It took the somewhat indefinite form of a declaration that the company had determined on "a more aggressive sales policy." The reason given by Mr. Topping was that "on account of the low prices of iron and steel bars made by some of the smaller manufacturers, his company had been unable to secure what it regarded as a fair proportion of current tonnage and had been unable to maintain an economical operation."

The Republic Iron and Steel Company, among the independents, is the second largest manufacturer of steel bars in the country. It is also a large manufacturer of iron bars, bolts, nuts, spikes, and other forms of railroad iron. It has not been a competitor of the steel corporation in plates or other finished steel products, but has been building plants to put it in the plate market. During the last thirty days it has completed an immense new open-hearth steel plant at Lansingville, just out of Youngstown, Ohio. Orders were issued yesterday for starting this plant on or before June 15. It has eight furnaces of sixty-ton capacity. The idea has been advanced in Pittsburg that the cut in bars, the most likely line in which to make a "killing" in new business, may have been dictated by a desire to make a good showing for the new Ohio operation. Instead of encouraging the closing of merchant bar contracts, however, the effect was to stop practically all buying. The trade was stunned for several days by the first indication of open market conditions since early last year and the general attitude was one of waiting for yesterday's conference.

Contracts in Confusion.

The Republic's action was against the established policy of the Steel Corporation. It came at an embarrasing time for both the corporation and the independents as all the interests in the Pittsburg district had opened their books early in the week for contracts of the agricultural interests for their twelve months' supply of bars, beginning July 1. These contracts are generally closed late in April or early in May. This year their closing has been delayed by the leading producers in the hope that the market would show an upward tendency toward the end of the Spring season.

The Steel Corporation and the independents, including the Republic Company, had begun taking reservations on this agricultural bar business on the basis of $1.40 Pittsburg mill, with the mills positively guaranteeing the buyers against any market decline. Into the midst of these negotiations came the Republic's announcement of a cut of $3 a ton to $1.25 a hundred and the buying movement for agricultural bars was thrown into confusion.

Contracts closed only two days before were readjusted on the $1.25 basis and buying came to a halt, pending further action by manufacturers generally.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company has been credited with starting each of

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous."—Adv.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS AS POLITICIANS

Heads and professors of institutions of learning who have gone into politics and made a success of it. Read of it in

Next Sunday's Times

BEAUMONT IS AHEAD IN GREAT AIR RACE

Flies from Avignon to Nice—Has Won $21,600 Already—Garros Presses Him Closely.

OTHERS MEET BAD LUCK

Weyman, the American, Particularly Unfortunate, but Is Continuing in the Paris-Turin Contest.

NICE, May 29.—André Beaumont and Roland Garros are the centre of interest in a spirited struggle for the great prize which goes to the winner of the aviation race from Paris to Turin, by way of Rome. But luck is not with the aviators, who did not succeed to-day in getting beyond Nice, which is the end of the first stage of the 1,300-mile journey.

Garros was the first to cross the line yesterday. Beaumont followed closely and passed his rival, reaching Avignon some little distance in advance. Beaumont's time for the 401 miles was 12 hours and 45 minutes, and Garros's 13 hours and 35 minutes. Adverse weather conditions to-day and minor mishaps to their machines prevented a repetition of these brilliant flights. They succeeded in covering only 220 kilometers (136 miles.)

Beaumont still retained the lead when Nice was reached, but Garros came sailing in a short time afterward. Misfortune had again overtaken him, else he might have been first to receive the plaudits of the crowd that gathered at the aerodrome. Beaumont had been compelled to descend at one of the small towns on the way to Nice, and while he was engaged in refilling his tanks Garros passed over. Beaumont was advised of this, and, leaping into his machine, set off at a swift pace in a blinding rainstorm. In the meantime Garros lost his course and was forced to make a landing.

Beaumont rose to a great height over the sea and literally dropped from the clouds into Nice at 7:20 P. M. He was followed half an hour later by the unlucky Garros. Both hope to make an early start for Rome to-morrow morning.

Telephone messages apprised the people of Nice that the aviators were coming and great crowds rushed to the aerodrome outside the city. After a false alarm caused by a flock of birds, Beaumont swooped down from the sky, but he did not appear to see the aerodrome, and in spite of the cheers and flag signalling, he passed over at a rapid rate in the direction of the city. Finally he was brought up by two cannon shots. He veered and dropped beside a fire of straw, which had been lighted in the centre of the grounds.

The crowd lifted the machine and bore it and the aviator shoulder high to a restaurant, where the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin warmly congratulated him. Beaumont said that the flight from Avignon to Frejus had been a most trying experience. He was tossed about like a straw in the air currents, and a violent gale forced him to keep at a height varying from 4,500 to 6,000 feet. At one place his motor began to slacken and he was nearly capsized. He descended and repaired the engine.

Beaumont's winnings so far in the race amount to $21,600, including the special prizes offered by the cities of Lyons and Nice for the first to arrive.

A majority of the other entrants are far behind the leaders. Kimmerling made a spirited effort to catch up, but after stopping for gasoline he was obliged to land at Brignoles, where he remained for the night.

AVIGNON, May 29.—A series of slight accidents impeded the expected progress of the airmen competing in the Paris-Rome-Turin flight, which was begun yesterday just outside the French capital. Nearly all the aviators are repairing their machines and are pluckily keeping in the contest.

Beaumont and Garros both continued their flights to-day from this city toward Nice, the end of the first stage, but both met with motor troubles. Garros was forced to land a short distance from Avignon, and Beaumont came down at Brignoles.

Beaumont repaired his engine and resumed his flight toward Nice at 2:45 P. M. He flew to Frejus, and after taking on a supply of fuel he began preparations to start for Nice.

Landing near Penas, Garros sustained a heavy shock. The wires of his machine were broken and the wings strained. Unperturbed by the accident which rendered his machine useless, Garros procured another aeroplane, and at 3:16 P. M. resumed his flight.

Frey, the German aviator, and Kimmerling arrived here to-day. They were cheered by huge crowds. Kimmerling, after partaking of a hasty luncheon, resumed his flight toward Nice. Frey will start in the morning.

Henry Weyman, the American airman, is reported to be on the way to Dijon. Weyman has been particularly unlucky. He was compelled to make three stops on account of engine trouble. In the third landing, which he made in a field near Troyes, the propeller of his machine was twisted and part of the frame broken. Weyman was not injured.

Despite a dangerous wind, Landron, in a monoplane, crossed the starting line at Buc to-day. He says he is determined to catch up with the other competitors in the race. He has not yet been heard from.

Nagey broke a propeller on descending near Laumes. He abandoned his aeroplane and returned to Paris.

Manissero is helpless at Avallon, in the Department of Yonne. The wires of his machine were broken by a heavy landing. Manissero hopes to repair his machine and resume his flight.

LYONS, May 29.—While en route from Dijon to Lyons, Henri Molla, the French aviator, flew through a torrential downpour of rain, which finally forced him to descend at Darbieny, near Chalon-sur-Saone.

On resuming his journey half an hour later he encountered a dense vapor created by the sun. Nevertheless Molla continued at a short distance from the ground, struggling vainly to get his bearings, and eventually, thinking that he had reached the aerodrome at Lyons, descended violently on the race course at Villeurbanne, a suburb of Lyons.

Molla's machine turned a somersault and its wings were demolished. The aviator emerged unhurt from the aeroplane, and immediately set about making repairs.

Vidart flew over the aerodrome here, but failed to recognize it. Signal bombs did not attract him and Legagneux and Manriot jumped on their monoplanes, and started off in pursuit. They soon caught up with him and brought him back to the aerodrome, where it was necessary for him to report. Vidart then put his machine up for the night.

TO RESTORE VITALITY take Horsford's Acid Phosphate—especially valuable in the relief of that tired feeling during Spring and Summer.—Adv.

TOBACCO TRUST FOUND GUILTY AND MUST DISSOLVE; COURT IS TO FIX LEGAL FORM OF BIG BUSINESS

Supreme Court Holds All the Defendants Guilty of Violating the Sherman Act.

RULE OF REASON DEFENDED

Under It, Says Justice White, Any Subterfuge of the Guilty Monopoly Fails.

HARLAN AGAIN DISSENTS

Repeats, as in Standard Oil Case, That These Decisions Are Judicial Legislation.

UNITED CIGAR STORES IN

Not to be Excluded from Findings, as in Lower Court's Decree—English Companies In, Too.

EIGHT MONTHS TO CHANGE

Trust's Plans Must Then Be Approved by Circuit Court—Sweeping Government Victory, Says Wickersham.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In the long-awaited decision in the case of the Tobacco Trust, which was rendered by Chief Justice White in the Supreme Court this afternoon, the Government obtains an order for the dissolution of the concern, which is held to be a combination in restraint of inter-State trade, and the trust obtains opportunity to reorganize under the immediate supervision of the Circuit Court of the Second New York District, so that there may be recreated "out of the elements now composing it (the trust) a new condition, which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law."

Thus both the Government and the trust win. The Government obtains the dissolution of this particular offender against the Sherman law, but the Tobacco Trust and all the other big corporations and combinations which go collectively to make up what are usually denominated "the interests" get the very thing they have prayed for so long and so hard—they get not merely a direction by the Supreme Court as to how they may proceed within the law but also a command to the Circuit Court actually to show them how to reorganize so as to "be in harmony with the law."

Corporations Have Sought a Rule.

Ever since these big trust cases—that of the Standard Oil Company and the one decided to-day—came before the Supreme Court the constant expression of corporation feeling about them has been one of hope that in some way the court would find or make opportunity to point out to big business how it might proceed within the law. The Supreme Court has heard that prayer. There can be no question that the reorganization of the tobacco company—for the readjustment ordered by the court will be nothing more or less than a reorganization—will be taken as the model set up by the courts of the form in which big business may proceed without fear of being in violation of the law.

From that point of view the tobacco company wins a victory quite as substantial and enduring as that of the Government. It was the immediate expression of corporation lawyers who heard the Chief Justice that this decision was a fitting successor and complement to that in the Standard Oil case rendered two weeks ago. The prediction was at once made that the stock market would open stronger on Wednesday, and that the basis for the long-awaited resumption of activity had now been achieved.

As in the Standard Oil case Justice Harlan delivered orally a separate opinion, in which he concurred in part with the opinion of the court and in part dissented. The Chief Justice was supported in what he said by seven of the other Justices, and Justice Harlan was alone in his position.

The Crime and the Remedy.

After an elaborate examination of the record in the case in which the Chief Justice declared with the utmost conviction that the tobacco company had been deliberately and wilfully guilty of violating the anti-trust law; that it had committed numerous acts with the intent and purpose of violating the anti-trust law, and that it had brought itself clearly under the ban of that statute, he proceeded to discuss the remedy which might be applied by the court. He said it might be one of two things, either an injunction ordering its dissolution, and prohibiting it from doing any further inter-State business; or the appointment of a receiver to take over its vast business and bring it within the law. Both of these remedies he dismissed upon consideration, chiefly because of the danger either would be almost certain to work upon innocent outsiders.

Then he delivered the decree of the court, which points out the way in which the reorganization is to be effected. The decree consists of four points, as follows:

"1. That the combination in and of itself as well as each and all of the elements composing it, whether corporate or individual, whether considered collectively or separately, be decreed to be in restraint of trade and an attempt to monopolize and a monoplization within the first and second sections of the Anti-Trust act.

"2. That the court below, in order to give effective force to our decree in this regard, be directed to hear the parties, by evidence or otherwise, as it may be deemed proper, for the purpose of ascertaining and determining upon some plan or method of dissolving the combination and of recreating out of the elements now composing it a new condition which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law.

"3. That for the accomplishment of these purposes, taking into view the difficulty of the situation, a period of six months is allowed from the receipt of our mandate, with leave, however, in the event, in the judgment of the court below, the necessities of the situation require, to extend such period to a further time not to exceed sixty days.

"4. That, in the event before the expiration of the period thus fixed a condition of disintegration in harmony with the law is not brought about, either as the consequence of the action of the court in determining an issue on the subject or in accepting a plan agreed upon, it shall be the duty of the court, either by way of an injunction restraining the movement of the products of the combination in the channels of inter-State or foreign commerce, or by the appointment of a receiver, to give effect to the requirements of the statute."

Model for Business Readjustment.

Thus the tobacco company gets eight months in which to complete a reorganization under the immediate supervision of the Circuit Court. It has full liberty to devise its own plan, but the plan must be satisfactory to the Circuit Court before it can be adopted, and the trust has warning that if a satisfactory plan is not found within eight months there may be issued an injunction stopping all its inter-State business or it may be thrown into the hands of a receiver.

Its new plan must be in full harmony with the law, but the Circut Court is there to tell it just how to obtain that harmony. The contention of big business that there was nowhere under the Government any agency that could tell it authoritatively what it could do under the law and what it could not do, finds its answer here.

The first impression in Washington is that the decision of to-day, following that of a fortnight ago, will result in a great readjustment of business and lead eventually to much less difficulty on the part of big concerns with the Sherman law.

Chief Justice White did not read his long, carefully prepared opinion, which approximates 18,000 words, and which appears in full in another part of THE NEW YORK TIMES, but spoke from notes as he did in the Standard Oil case. He took occasion to reply thus informally to some of the things Justice Harlan has said about the decision in the oil case. The Chief Justice declared that the Court had not read anything into the anti-trust act, but that it had "revivified" that statute.

Rule of Reason Reaffirmed.

The court reiterated its determination to follow the "rule of reason" in determining what restraints of trade violate the Sherman anti-trust law. Chief Justice White explained the decision of the court in the Standard Oil case, but did not qualify the reasoning in that case so as to harmonize it in any particular with the dissenting views expressed in that case by Associate Justice Harlan and other critics of the decision.

To-night it is regarded as settled that the "rule of reason" will prevail in the courts of the land in the interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law until, at least, the personnel of the Supreme Court greatly changes or the Sherman anti-trust law is amended.

In reality the decision was nothing less than a deliberate exemplification of the application of the "rule of reason" to "undisputed facts." From the date of the organization of the first combination the Court found that there was a purpose to acquire dominion and control of the tobacco trade, not by the mere exertion of ordinary right to contract and trade, but by methods devised in order to monopolize the trade by driving competitors out of business.

This purpose was carried out ruthlessly, according to the Court, upon the assumption that to work upon the theory or play upon the cupidity of competitors would make success possible. Such action, viewed in the "light of reason," was regarded by the Court as violation of the law.

On practically every point on which the Government appealed from the decision of the lower court it scored a victory to-day. In the first place James B. Duke and the twenty-eight other individual defendants were held to be parties to the unlawful combination, instead of being freed from further responsibility in the case, as directed by the Court below.

Instead of dismissing the bill as to the Imperial Tobacco Company, the so-called British trust, and as to the British-American Tobacco Company, the creature of the two parent tobacco trusts, these two corporations were held to be co-operators in the unlawful combination.

So, too, was the United Cigar Stores Company, a retail organization, with stores throughout the country.

The attorneys for the Tobacco Company present in court took prompt advantage of the opportunity of the last day of the term to present a motion for leave to file a motion for rehearing and for stay of mandate for thirty days, and this motion was granted. That gives the trust at least an extra month in which to study its plan of reorganization, and possibly even longer.

Victory, Says Wickersham.

A statement from Attorney General Wickersham to-night characterizes the decision as a complete victory for the Government. The statement says:

"The decision in the tobacco case, in the most comprehensive and sweeping manner, sustains the position taken by the Government with respect to the decree below. It reverses the action of the Circuit Court in dismissing from the bill the individual defendants, the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited; the Imperial Tobacco Company, Limited, and the United Cigar Stores Company, holding that they are all parties to the unlawful combination which is condemned by the decree.

"The court gives an interpretation of its decision in the Standard Oil case, saying that it was there held 'that in view of the general language of the statute and the public policy which it manifested, there was no possibility of frustrating that policy by resorting to any disguise or subterfuge of form, since resort to reason rendered it impossible to escape by any indirection the prohibitions of the statute.'

"It then holds that the history of the tobacco combination, is so replete with the doing of acts which it was the obvious purpose of the statute to forbid, so demonstrative of the existence from the beginning of a purpose to acquire dominion and control of the tobacco trade, not by the mere exertion of the ordinary right to contract and to trade, but by methods devised in order to monopolize the trade by driving competitors out of business which were ruthlessly carried out upon the assumption that to work upon the fears or to play upon cupidity of competitors would make success possible.'

"Holding, therefore, that the combination as a whole and all its co-operating and associate parts, in whatever form clothed, constitutes a restraint of the trade within the first section of the Sherman act and an attempt to monopolize and a monopolization within the second section, the court remands the cause to the Circuit in New York for the purpose of working out some plan of disintegration of the combination which will recreate 'a new condition which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law.'

"It gives the defendants six months within which to work out that result with the right in the Circuit Court to extend the right in the Circuit Court to extend it proper, and provides that during this period each and all of the defendants, individuals, as well as corporations, shall be enjoined from doing any act which might further extend or enlarge the power of the combination by any means or device whatsoever, and that if, at the end of the time so allowed, such a condition of disintegration in harmony with law is not brought about, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Court, either by way of injunction restraining the movement in inter-State or foreign commerce of the products of the combination or by the appointment of a receiver of the entire combination to give effect to the requirements of the statute.

"It is scarcely to be conceived that any more comprehensive and effective application of the statute to this vast combination could possibly have been decreed."

TOBACCO MEN ARE SILENT.

Hold a Conference in New York to Discuss the Decision.

When news of the Supreme Court's decision reached the offices of the American Tobacco Company, on the third floor of 111 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, President James B. Duke was in his private office with several of the Directors. A decision had been expected all through the day. When it came W. W. Fuller, General Counsel for the company, joined the conference, which remained in session behind closed doors until evening.

Meantime, from fifty to a hundred minor officials of the company collected in the outer offices and indulged in all sorts of conjectures. The tape on which the news of the decision had come in had been sent to President Duke. After a time, knowing how interested his subordinates would be in the information on the tape, he sent it out to them. One of the older of the men read it aloud while the others clustered around him.

A number of reporters had gathered in the outer offices and vainly endeavored to get their cards into the Directors' meeting. A message came from Mr. Fuller that he had not read the opinion and would have nothing to say about it until Wednesday morning. De Lancey Nicoll, special counsel for the company, was in Groton, Mass., yesterday.

Former Assistant Attorney General James C. McReynolds, who was retained as special counsel by ex-Attorney General Bonaparte to investigate the American Tobacco Company for the Government four years ago, and who prepared and argued the case against the company, received a number of congratulatory telegrams last night at his home, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Mr. McReynolds said that he did not wish to discuss the decision until he had seen a complete copy of it. However, he said, the decision seemed to be a sweeping victory for the Government, and to show that the Sherman act, as construed by the Supreme Court, was ample to meet all requirements.

Henry Wollman of Wollman & Wollman, who took an active part in the litigation brought by the State of Missouri to oust the Standard Oil Company, said regarding the tobacco decision:

"The real, great importance of the case, so far as the public is concerned—and in speaking of the public I mean both those for and against the trusts—is the determination of the question as to whether or not these great combinations are per se violators of the law. As I view the opinion of Chief Justice White in the tobacco case, he holds that they are not.

"The greater part of the opinion, I should judge from the extracts I have seen, is devoted to a demonstration that the tobacco company built itself up by destroying competitors, and that the motive which caused its creation in the beginning was to eliminate all others from the competitive field. If Justice White had considered that this vast combination was illegal because of its enormous size and its power, for that reason alone, practically to monopolize the field, he would have said so in so many words. Instead of that, he shows almost in detail the methods of fierce and destructive competition by which he considers the company built itself up, and because of these he decides that the American Tobacco Company has violated the Sherman law.

"If this decision is to be the guiding star of the prosecutin gofficers of the Federal Government, I apprehend that the Governmnt will only prosecute those combinations whose methods have been wicked.

"Some few were disposed to criticise Justice White for his position in the Standard Oil case, in which he held that

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OUTLOOK IN MEXICO STILL VERY GRAVE

Only the Most Optimistic Believe That the Country Will Now Have Peace.

MADERISTS THREATEN PRESS

Attitude Even Less Liberal Than Under Diaz's Rule—Bandits Rob Passengers on Cuernavaca Train.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 29.—That Mexico is to have peace is a view entertained only by the most optimistic. The heralding of the triumph of the revolution has not done away with the unrest that has been manifested for more than a year. It seems to be only the prologue that has passed.

Just what form the next activity may take seems to be entirely in the hands of circumstances. Any unexpected event of even apparently trivial importance may change the direction from which the wind will blow.

The publication this morning of the details of the alleged Cientifico plot to kill Madero has added to the unrest. It is the opinion of many that the plot is a fantasy cleverly worked out by the enemies of the wealthy class to insure their prosecution under the new régime, while others see in it a well-laid plan on the part of the "interests" to continue in the enjoyment of their present monopolies and trade advantages.

Figueroa's action in Guerrero is a matter of doubt. That he is not in accord with Madero is certain, and whether he will be willing to allow his Presidential aspirations to await the result of the ballot is a question. Figueroa himself insists on staying in the background, out of reach of ready communication. Eight thousand of his men under Miranda are now in Southern Morelos. Miranda has gone to confer with other leaders.

Advices from Cuernavaca to-day indicate that the threatened newspaper correspondents escaped harm, as the rebel leaders were not sure of the origin of the report they objected to. The extremely undemocratic principles of the "Army of Liberty of the South" cause much unfavorable comment. Newspapers in this city have received other threatening messages from various leaders and Maderist officials on account of articles to which they object. The restrictions on the press during Diaz's rule were never so violently unfair.

Yesterday's passenger train from Cuernavaca was held up and the passengers were robbed of all their valuables. The Maderists sent out troops, who returned asserting that they had shot the bandits.

The feeling in Oaxaca is shown by messages sent yesterday by the Legislature of the State to Gen. Diaz avowing loyalty and adhesion to him.

A peace commission has been sent to Uxmal, Yucatan, with the hope of persuading the leader Mendoza to stop his military activity. Mendoza has established barracks in the historic ruins at Uxmal. The first rurales formed from the volunteer army are to be sent against the Socialists in Lower California.

Dr. Vasquez Gomez, Emilio Vasquez Gomez, and Manuel Calero, Ministers respectively of Public Instruction, the Interior, and Industry and Agriculture, took the oaths of office this morning at the National Palace. With the exception of Rafael Hernandez, Minister of Justice, all the new Ministers have now taken the oath and have entered upon their duties.

President de la Barra refused this afternoon to have part in the case brought by the British Chargé against a local newspaper for having published a translation from an American paper which reflected on the English diplomat. An order for the arrest of the Director and one of the reporters has been issued. The paper in question is the organ of the Catholic Party, and the result of this action may have great influence on the Catholic vote.

AMERICAN BURNED BY BANDITS.

R. J. Swazey Tied in His Blazing Home and His Wife Carried Off.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 29.—Forced to flee with his wife and children from their ruined home near Ajuno, in the State of Michoacan, Mexico, Joseph Hansfelder, Superintendent of a lumber and development company of Michoacan, who was a passenger on the steamer Newport, brings a story of the burning to death by bandits of his near neighbor, Robert J. Swazey, an American, and of the disappearance of Swazy's wife, who is believed to have fallen into the bandits' hands and is being held for ransom.

"For some days before," Hansfelder says, "bandits had made demands on all Americans in the locality for money. Some paid, and others were unable or unwilling to do so. On the morning of May 18 bandits whose demands had been refused by Swazey surprised him in his house. He was tied, kindling was piled around him, and a torch was applied. His wife, who was in the house at the time the bandits attacked it, has not been seen since. The house was burned to the ground.

"With two other men, I made my way to Swazey's home, three miles distant from my own home, with the idea of finding out what had taken place. We crawled through brush for four hours, and finaly came within sight of the place and saw the burning embers of Swazey's home, and in the middle of the ruins we found his charred body. Mrs. Swazey must have been carried off by the bandits, and I believe she is being held by them for ransom.

"The same night we had unmistakable evidence that the bandits were planning to attack my place. That night we packed, and early next morning slipped out of the house and by wagon and train made our way to Manzanillo."

Hansfelder says the bandits have devastated all of Michoacan and that no power can stop them. They are split up into small bands, and make their demands suddenly without previous warning. They swoop down on a plantation or home and raze or rob it before any aid can be sent to drive them off.

The Federal authorities, he states, fled from the towns weeks ago, and have made their way to Mexico City. Those who tarried have fallen into the hands of the bandits, and have been either killed or forced to join the robber bands.

OUT OF THE REVOLUTION.

Mexican Refugees Arrive—Coronation Delegates in a Quandary.

The Ward liner Mexico, in yesterday from Havana and Vera Cruz, brought about 150 refugees from Mexico, a third of them women and children, and most of either American or English birth. They are those who prospered under the old régime, and who left the country because of loss of employment, a drop in business, or the fear of trouble following the success of the revolutionists. According to some, business has been at a standstill in Mexico for months, and it is likely to be six months more before it recovers.

A pathetic reminder of the cost at which Governments are overthrown was Miss Teresa Camborrel, a sad-eyed young Mexican woman, accompanied by her mother. Her father, a well-to-do real estate operator in Mexico City, came north some months ago and died suddenly here. Mrs. Camborrel was in Mexico, and her daughter had to take her father's body back. Miss Teresa was engaged to Luis Bustamente, a mining engineer from the Wisconsin School of Mines. When she returned to Mexico he was at work in northern Mexican States. He started to the City of Mexico to visit his fiancee. After some days of suspense she learned that he was dead. The train on which he traveled was attacked and he was killed by the insurrectos. She took his body to Mexico City and buried it.

Leslie W. Lee, an artist of this city, also a refugee, said that on the way from Mexico City to Vera Cruz his train was held up by revolutionists and the passengers made to cheer for Madero. Mrs. H. M. Holden, an English woman, with four children, said that her train was held up by revolutionists and the passengers made to line up outside the coaches. They were then searched for weapons. This done, all were made to shout for Madero. These and other passengers said that there were hundreds waiting at Vera Cruz for a chance to leave Mexico.

Señor Alfredo Darron, Secretary of the Special Embassy to the coronation of King George, was a passenger on the Mexic. He was met at the pier by Cl. Pablo Escandon, the Special Ambassador. Both are in a quandary because of the changed conditions in their own land. Their commissions are signed by President Diaz. As he is out of office, they will write to the Mexican Foreign Office for instructions. The Colonel is hopeful that the new Government will approve their appointment and allow them to proceed.

When the Mexico was at Havana the engagement of two of the passengers, Miss Kate Griffin, a niece of Judge Warner, President of the Mexican Title Insurance Company, to H. W. Moore, a civil engineer, formerly of New York, but more recently of Guanjuato, was announced. The Warners live in Bay Ridge, and there the young couple will be married on June 6. Miss Griffin has lived for some time in Mexico and the couple met there. They expect to remain in this country until things quiet down and will then return.

DIAZ MAY CHANGE HIS MIND.

Hates to Depart—Took Passage for Europe Owing to Family's Fear.

VERA CRUZ, May 29.—Ex-President Porfirio Diaz does not wish to leave his native land, and is so doing, it became known to-day, only because the women members of his immediate family have become frightened at the changed situation in the republic. It would take but little encouragement to make the aged General tear up his steamer tickets and remain on Mexican soil.

When the retired Chief Executive issued his manifesto on May 25 saying that he would resign the Presidency, José Yves Limantour, the Minister of Finance, was asked if Gen. Diaz intended to remain in Mexico. Soñor Limantour answered "Yes," which was correct at that time.

The women of the President's family became fearful of an attack on the palace, however, and finally persuaded the General to take passage on board the Hamburg-American Line steamer Ypiranga for Spain. He regards the trip as a piece of foolishness, and complains of it to his intimate friends, while sacrificing himself to feminine timidity.

The ex-President's dearest wish is to retire to a ranch in his native State of Oaxaca and there end his days. His dislike of leaving Mexico has grown more pronounced since he came here in sight of the ocean. It will be his first foreign trip. Nobody at Vera Cruz would be surprised if at the last moment he declined to embark on the Ypiranga.

Gen. Diaz's face is still inflamed, the redness extending to his eyes. He talks in whispers, but is now able to eat frijoles. The General while President had a French chef at the palace, but personally always remained true to his native frijoles tortillas. The chef was maintained at the Palace for visitors.

Last night's demonstration in the Plaza Constitucional, which was accompanied by a menacing undertone directed against Diaz, ended harmlessly. No violence of any kind developed.

It is now regarded as probable that the Ypiranga will not sail from Vera Cruz before June 1.

For the first time in a fortnight Gen. Diaz felt something like his old self today. The swelling in his face had subsided and the pain had gone. His eyes were bright with a fire that has not changed in forty years.

The American Consul, William Canada, Dean of the corps, called on the ex-President by appointment, and arranged for a reception of the Consular representatives to-morrow. Mr. Canada spoke of the friendship which he had formed with Mexicans during his fourteen years' residence, and wished the General bon voyage.

In reply Gen. Diaz said he had known many American officials, who had always been friendly to him, and he expressed the hope that the friendship between the United States and Mexico would continue.

The General was dressed in white linen. He obviously enjoyed the restoration of his voice, which during his illness he was capable of using in whispers only. It was in a whisper that he dictated his resignation. A flash of fun danced in his eyes when Mr. Canada asked him if he would receive the Consuls to-morrow. He has few teeth, but his answer "delighted," was in perfect English, and reminded his auditors somewhat of a well-known American citizen.

Among his callers was a delegation of prominent men, headed by the Governor and the Mayor, who invited Gen. Diaz to remain in Mexico. He answered that it had always been his wish when he retired from public life to return to Oaxaca, where in the evening of his life he could watch the results of his long labor for his country. There were many reasons, however, which impelled him to leave, but he hoped not forever.

It is known that Diaz passionately resents the idea that he may die abroad. He says his roots are deep in his native soil and that uprooting is a cruel ordeal, but perhaps for the best.

A description of the temporary abode of Gen. Diaz as palatial was, putting it mildly, a great exaggeration. It is a square two-story frame building with a balcony, needing paint on both floors. On the second-floor veranda Diaz takes the air and sometimes receives visitors. The place has a dejected look and would harmonize perfectly with almost any American tenement district. The ex-President might have been a guest in the best houses of the town, but he thought it best to lodge where the soldiers could accompany him.

DE LA BARRA THANKS TAFT.

Says He Is Sure Mexico Will Soon Be Peaceful Again.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A message from Provisional President de la Barra of Mexico to President Taft was made public at the White House to-day.

"I am profoundly thankful to your Excellency," says Senor de la Barra, "for the gracious felicitations you were pleased to send me on my provisionally assuming the office of President of the United Mexican State. I cherish the utmost confidence that the Republic will soon enter upon a new era of peace and progress, and I am resolved upon devoting my every energy to the achievement of that end. I invoke the most cordial wishes for the personal happiness of your Excellency, of whom I treasure so pleasing remembrances, for Mrs. Taft's complete recovery, and for the growing prosperity of the powerful nation over which your Excellency presides with so much wisdom and with which I desire that Mexico will continue to cultivate closer relations."

GERMAN WARBOATS COLLIDE.

Sailor Killed in Accident to Two Torpedo Craft Near Skagen.

KIEL, May 29.—Two German torpedo boats arrived here to-day in a damaged condition, having been in collision near Skagen, a seaport of Denmark, at the northern extremity of Jutland. One sailor was killed.

100 MEN TO GUARD MADERO ON JOURNEY

Insurrecto Leader to Start for Mexico City on Friday—Family Going with Him.

HE ANTICIPATES MORE PLOTS

But Says Prompt Steps to Stop Them Will Be Taken—Sure of Figueroa's Loyalty to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, May 29.—Francisco I. Madero, Jr., announced this afternoon that he had definitely decided to leave here for the City of Mexico next Friday morning, taking the Southern Pacific route to Eagle Pass, Texas, and thence proceeding over the lines of the National Railways of Mexico to the capital. The town opposite Eagle Pass on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, long known as Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, has been renamed Piedras Negros, and that is the name the trainmen will call out when Madero crosses the International Bridge next Saturday morning.

Señor Madero, when he announced that Friday was the day he would leave, said in answer to a question that he had no fear that any attempt would be made to injure him on his way to Mexico City, but he will be accompanied by a picked command of 100 armed men, just the same, and the special train that will be waiting for him at Piedras Negros will be preceded all the way by a pilot engine. In addition to his armed bodyguard, Madero will be accompanied by his family, several members of his military staff, and a number of newspaper men. He is due to arrive in the City of Mexico some time next Sunday.

Among Madero's visitors to-day were Tomas Rogales and Juan F. Covarruvia, emissaries of Gen. Bernardo Reyes, who is now in Havana. They said they came to find out for Gen. Reyes whether or not he would be permitted to return to Mexico. Madero assured them that Reyes certainly would be permitted to do so, as would all other law-abiding Mexicans, and added that he hoped to be able to number Reyes among his friends in the future. Gen. Reyes, it is now expected, will return soon to Mexico.

Madero received to-day a full report of the proceedings that led to the arrest in El Paso last night of Daniel de Villiers and in Monterey, Mexico, of W. F. Dunn, both of whom were arrested on warrants charging them with being concerned in a conspiracy to murder Madero. A message from Monterey was to the effect that papers bearing on the conspiracy had been found on Dunn, and that among other persons named in the papers was a prominent banker of Coahuila, who has long been notorious as a bitter enemy of Madero.

Madero Discusses Alleged Plot.

Speaking of the alleged plot to kill him and to start a new revolution in Mexico for the purpose of putting a "Cientifico" in the Presidential chair, Madero said:

"If Diaz, with all his past prestige and with the unlimited power of the Treasury, army, and other resources of the Nation behind him was unable to withstand the force of public opinion, when the people rose, lacking arms, money, and other seemingly necessary implements for a successful revolution, how could a movement headed by men just as unpopular as was Diaz, and who do not possess even a small fraction of his initiative, power, and prestige, hope to conquer us now that we are strongest?

"I was informed of the plot immediately when Gen. Viljoen received the first telegram from Mexico City, and it was by my orders that he continued to treat with De Villiers and Dunne.

"I do not believe that Gen. Trevino is implicated, as is alleged, with De Villiers, and if it be true that Gen. Figueroa listened to the proposals, it was in the same way that Orozco and Viljoen did, as I have received unquestionable proofs of the Guerrero leader's loyalty.

"For ten days we have been secretly working on this plot. When I was first informed of it I traced it to Mexico City. A small group of the old régime there decided to make a last desperate chance to save themselves in the hope that if I were overthrown they might continue in their old ways of exploiting the country for their private good.

"When I learned that a large sum of money was back of the plot I determined to give it every encouragement. Orozco was to have gone to Casas Grandes with his troops, but he returned here apparently to become a dupe to the scheme. Gen. Viljoen also was ordered to take any money offered him. These men were to desert me and start a counter-revolution. When the plot had gone far enough I ordered the arrests.

"I have unlimited confidence in the faith which the Mexican people have in me. Only a small number for selfish motives are likely to oppose me. There will be more plots undoubtedly, but prompt steps will be taken to stop them."

The Charge Against De Villiers.

The complaint on which De Villiers was arrested last night was succeeded by a new one this morning, issued also by Justice McClintock. The new complaint follows:

> Before me, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared J. W. Brown, who after being duly sworn on his oath deposes and says that he has good reason to believe and does believe that heretofore, to wit, on or about the 24th day of May, A. D. 1911, and anterior to the filing of this complaint, Daniel De Villiers, W. F. Dunne, and divers other persons, whose names are to the affiant unknown, in the County of El Paso and State of Texas, did then and there, unlawfully, wickedly, and maliciously conspire, combine, confederate, and enter into a positive agreement with each other, of their malice aforethought, to kill and murder Francisco I. Madero, Jr., and which said offense was by them to be committed as aforesaid in the Republic of Mexico against the peace and dignity of the State.

Among the papers found on De Villiers when he was searched last night was a letter from his father, who is one of the best known lawyers in South Africa. In that letter the father told his son that when he went to Mexico he should "beware of pitfalls and keep clear of any and all crooked political deals."

De Villiers has retained counsel and refused to make any statement to-day, acting, he said, on the advice of his lawyer.

Gen. Viljoen said to-day that Do Villiers in his talks with Orozco and himself asserted that a new revolution was the end that those who were behind him were striving for, and he named, according to Viljoen, one of the best known wealthy men in Coahuila, who, he said, was willing, if necessary, to attempt personally to put Madero out of the way.

May Extradite Well-Known Men.

Daniel Jackson, Gen. Villjoen's attorney, stated to-day that it would be possible, if necessary, to obtain the extradition of many important persons in Mexico who are said to be involved in the case. Mr. Jackson said many men known to be members of the "Cientifico" Party were among these. He declared he would show the connection with the plot of Rosendo Pinedo, leader of the Cientifico Party in the Mexican Congress.

As a Mexican Congressman is immune from arrest, Mr. Jackson said he did not know how Pinedo could be brought otrial. It is known, however, that messages have been passing from here to Mexico City requesting that Pinedo be kept under surveillance pending developments here.

Madero has telegraphed to Mexico City requesting that an investigaton be made to find out exactly what connection, if any, the prominent men mentioned by De Villiers had with the alleged conspiracy.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 29.—William F. Dunn and Daniel De Villiers are well known in San Antonio.

Dunn is a Texas newspaper man, formerly managing editor of The San Antonio Light, an afternoon paper. Three years ago he went into colonization work on land owned by Gen. Trevino, near Ciudad Porfirio Diaz. He is married to Amy Cresswell Bell, a newspaper woman.

De Villiers failed in an attempt to raise Bermuda onions near Cotulla, Texas, and went into the saloon business in this city.

FIND MISSING NEW YORK GIRL.

Arrested in Chicago with Two Men, Who Are Held Under Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Following a year's search throughout the United States and Canada, W. C. Dannenberg, an operative of the Bureau of Justice, arrested William Legere to-day on a charge of having taken Stella Biederman, 18 years old, from her home in New York to Toronto, Canada, and subsequently to Chicago.

The girl and Harry Daniels, who claims to be her husband, were also taken into custody. Legere is held in $10,000 bail and Daniels in $5,000. Legere is held specifically on a charge of violating the Mann law, which prohibits trafficking in women.

Legere, who is married, is said to have met the Biederman girl last July just after her seventeenth birthday. He induced her to accompany him to Toronto. He afterward came to Chicago and is said to have placed the girl in a resort at 2,007 Armour Avenue.

Legere went to New York and sought to obtain a large sum for information concerning the girl, whose father advertised a reward of $300. Mr. Biederman refused to pay, and had the man trailed. The girl was located and when she was arrested she showed a certificate of marriage. Operative Dannenberg says that Daniels admits having been paid $20 to marry the woman. The men will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Foote June 5.

According to the police, Stella Biederman is the daughter of Henry Biederman of 206 West 148th Street, who reported to the police last July that his daughter had run away from home. The girl, who was then 17, was incorrigible, according to her father, the police say.

Mr. Biederman was notified yesterday of his daughter's arrest, and he asked that she be sent home at once. According to the police, however, Miss Biederman will have to remain in Chicago long enough to testify against Legere.

LOOKS FOR POSTAL REFORMS.

Cleveland Man Expects Penny Postage Soon.

George T. McIntoch, a retired hardware manufacturer of Cleveland, Ohio, who is now devoting himself to the promotion of 1-cent letter postage, was here yesterday on his way back to Cleveland from a conference with President Taft and Postmaster General Hitchcock in Washington.

Mr. McIntosh said that he was convinced, from what he learned in Washington, that there will be no let-up in the fight for fairer adjustment of the postal rates, and that within a few years the magazines will be paying more than they pay now, especially such as are put on the market chiefly as advertising distributors, while letters will be carried at a cent apiece.

"It is a sad fact," said Mr. McIntosh, "that the Postmaster General has been widely misrepresented in this fight he has had to make. The average citizen has no comprehension whatever of the work thrown upon the Post Office Department by the constantly increasing flood of new magazines. In the banking business, which one would suppose to be fairly free from special exploitation, we find eighty-five magazines issued for them in general from twenty-one States.

"In the automobile business we find thirty-seven different magazines that postmen have to deliver by hand, although the casual inquirer would not find that more than half a dozen of this number come under his notice.

"What we propose to do is to have a bill introduced in Congress calling for the reduction in rate on first-class mail. That will open for controversy the entire question, and we will exploit our data showing what the magazines are doing."

WEALTHY WOMAN AS PICKET.

Mrs. Cabot Persuades Boston Strike Breakers Not to Interfere.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 29.—Mrs. Charles M. Cabot, who is wealthy and lives at 257 Marlboro Street, Back Bay, early to-day persuaded eight Armenian men who had been employed as strikebreakers by the Kingston Manufacturing Company, against which a strike is being waged, not to go to work. So successful were the arguments she used that the eight men joined the strikers.

Mrs. Cabot has been acting as a picket and adviser of the strikers for several days. Several other Back Bay women have assisted Mrs. Cabot.

To-day was the third time Back Bay women have helped the striking girls to prolong the strike by persuading strikebreakers to join them in their fight against a 12½ per cent. cut in wages.

Soon after the girls struck the company agreed to restore former scale of prices. When the girls were ready to go to work the company refused to employ Bessie Chalesky and Beckie Waldman because it was claimed they had been strike leaders. The other girls refused to return to work unless Bessie and Beckie were allowed to go back with them, and the strike has now been on for over two weeks.

AUTO STRAP FOR TOURNIQUET

New Yorker's Life Saved After an Accident by Another's Quick Wit.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 29.—Oscar Bartlestone and Robert H. Ulmer of New York City are in the hospital here as a result of an automobile accident near Barnegat, last night. They were on their way here, when their machine struck a soft spot in the road. Bartlestone was hurled through the wind shield, cutting one leg from thigh to calf.

Jacob Schwarz, also of New York, who was following in another machine, made a tourniquet with a strap and saved Bartlestone from bleeding to death before he reached the hospital, where he was taken in a machine belonging to Frank Crawford of New York.

Aaron Bartlestone, who was in the machine wreck, had his ankle badly sprained, and Edward Meyer and Samuel Weissman escaped with a few cuts and bruises. Ulmer was not seriously injured and will leave the hospital to-morrow.

ACCUSED OF LABOR MURDERS

Agent of Steamfitters' Union Arrested—Four Others in Custody.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Maurice Enright, business agent of the United Steamfitters and Helpers' Association, was arrested to-day on suspicion of having knowledge of the shooting of William Gentleman, and to-night was charged with the murder of Vincent Altman, a labor delegate, who was shot to death on March 22. Enright was said to have been positively identified by a witness of the Altman shooting.

Four other men, whom the police designate as labor sluggers, were arrested to-day in the campaign of the police to rid the city of men held responsible for a series of murders, dynamite outrages and fights in connection with union labor troubles.

A chauffeur, employed by Enright, was arrested, and he is said to have given the police information which, they say, may connect Enright with the death of Gentleman and other outrages.

BOYS DROWN OFF SPEEDWAY.

Two Wade Out to a Rock and Then Fall from It—One Body Found.

Seven-year-old Nathan Brown of 529 West 152d Street and Julian Schiff, 8 years old, of 518 West 152d Street, went wading off the Speedway at 179th Street yesterday afternoon. There is a big rock out in the Harlem River, and the boys waded to it.

Presently Nathan fell in and Julian sprang after him. Both boys sank, and 9-year-old Sydney Schiff ran down the Speedway crying for help.

Policeman McGrath of the West 152d Street Station got a rowboat, and after several hours' work got young Brown's body out. The body of the other boy was not found.

ROOSEVELT CALLED IN STEEL INQUIRY

Will Be Asked to Tell What He Knows About Tennessee Coal and Iron Purchase.

DUE TO GATES'S TESTIMONY

Colonel's Version as Explained When President in a Letter to Bonaparte Was Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Theodore Roosevelt is desired as a witness before the special "Steel Trust" Investigating Committee of the House. A request has been sent to Col. Roosevelt to appear and tell what he knows about the taking over of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation.

John W. Gates, who was before the committee on Saturday, contradicted practically all the statements in Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Attorney General Bonaparte in which it was set forth that E. H. Gary and H. C. Frick had volunteered to avert a financial disaster by taking over the coal and iron company. Mr. Roosevelt will be asked to harmonize the apparent discrepancies.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 29.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt was asked this afternoon at his home at Sagamore Hill whether he would appear as a witness before the special House Committee investigating the United States Steel Corporation. He sent out word that he "had nothing to say."

GATES'S ENMITY TO MORGAN.

Wall Street Not Surprised by His Testimony at Steel Investigation.

John W. Gates's enmity toward the house of Morgan & Co. has been so much a part of Wall Street history that his charges before the Stanley committee of the House of Representatives that is investigating the United States Steel Corporation were not out of line with expectations. Since John W. Gates first became a factor in Wall Street, a dozen years ago, he has been a free lance in the warfare of the Street, and has on many occasions forced situations which have upset the orderly progress of events.

His Republic Iron & Steel Company has on three occasions torn open the steel market when, under the leadership of the United States Steel Corporation, the producers were trying to keep it in hand. From 1900, when, as President of the American Steel & Wire Company, he was first in a dominating position in a branch of the trade, until the dissolution of the Stock Exchange firm of C. G. Gates & Company, the "House of the Twelve Partners," after the first panic of 1907, he was a power in the stock market.

Before the organization of the Steel Corporation it was the sudden shutting down of twelve mills of the American Steel and Wire Company which, coming at a time when recessions in the steel trade were matters of comment, was blamed for the heavy slump in stocks which followed.

It was not until April, 1902, when, after a record day on the Exchange and a small panic in Louisville & Nashville that John W. Gates was recognized as a real power. Wall Street woke up to the fact several days after the flurry in Louisville & Nashville that, instead of a manipulating deal engineered by the "Gates crowd," the control of the railroad, involving some 300,000 shares of stock, had actually been taken up in the market.

The road had been controlled for so long by the Belmont interests that the Street had not considered the possibility of the Gates coup. Within a few days, while the Street was still in doubt about the outcome and fears of a corner were in the air, it was announced that J. P. Morgan & Co. had taken over the control of the road.

Mr. Gates's influence in the railroad world came for a second time into the Street's calculations when in 1905 the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, control of which lay in the hands of a syndicate managed by H. B. Holins & Co., was purchased by J. P. Morgan & Co. It was current report at the time that the Morgan purchase had been forced by the belief that John W. Gates and Edwin Hawley had a plan under foot to take over the property. It was said afterward by an associate of Mr. Gates that they had abandoned their plan before the Morgan & Co. purchase of the road was concluded at 160. Within a few months Morgan & Co. sold the road to the Erie, but very soon afterward took back the property, which eventually went into a long receivership.

Early in 1907, when the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company were jointly in control of John W. Gates and his associates, it was the gossip of the Street that the leader had been seriously crippled by the heavy slump in stocks in the "silent panics" of that Spring. Mr. Gates denied that he had had any large commitments on the bull side when the declines which were the precursors of the panic began, but nevertheless the dissolution of his firm C. G. Gates & Co. followed promptly.

Previous to the downward turn in business the syndicates controlling the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company had been considering plans for their merger, and the sales departments and New York offices of the companies actually were consolidated. The retirement of Mr. Gates from Wall Street after the silent panic of March, 1907, gave rise to stories that the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company syndicate would be dissolved, and that control of the property was for sale. These stories, however, were denied.

STEEL PRODUCTS CUT WITH DROP IN BARS

Continued from Page 1.

the three violations of Judge Gary's co-operative policy that have taken place since the Steel Corporation was organized. When prices have been cut in the past recoveries have been rapid. In August, 1904, when the Republic started price cutting, business had been dropping since the previous Summer. The letting down of the price of bars started an immediate upturn, which lasted from the Fall of 1904 to the end of 1907. The gain, however, was at first at the cost of profits, the Steel Corporation, for instance, showing 33 per cent. less net income in 1904 than in 1903.

Profits Sacrificed in Last War.

The effect of the open market declared in February, 1909, was almost instant in bringing buyers into the market. The Steel Corporation swung the entire energies of its immense establishment into getting business. The independents, except a few of the larger concerns specializing in one form of product or another, were left far behind in the race for trade. The slashing of prices took away all margin of profit in many lines, and practically all the steel and iron manufacturers except the Steel Corporation itself made heavy cuts in wages. So rapidly did new business come in, however, that by the first of the Summer plants were announcing on every hand that they were booked to the Fall for immediate delivery and future contracts demanded advancing prices. By the end of July wages, too, had been pretty generally restored.

Although the primary cause of the price war of 1909 was lack of business, and lack of business is the present condition, the secondary cause, the price-cutting complained of by Chairman Topping of the Republic Company, has been nothing like as active as in the late months of 1909.

In that period the Steel Corporation saw business slipping away, and its action was in a measure one of self-defense.

Business had slowed down in 1910, but it was generally believed that the settlement of apprehensions over the Anti-Trust decisions and normal crops, would bring an upturn in trade which would put the railroads, the principal consumers of the steel trade, again in the market. At any rate, there was no such pessimism as had existed in the months preceding the price war of 1909, and very little actual shading of prices. The steel trade had started in after the first of the year to regain lost ground, and after the January gathering of the steel men there was no further talk of price-cutting. In fact, under the leadership of the active wire trade, some advances were made in these lines. The unfilled tonnage, and especially the new orders of the Steel Corporation, were an index of that improvement.

EFFECT OF STEEL PRICES.

President Brown of the Central Doesn't Look for Railroad Buying.

W. C. Brown, President of the New York Central lines, said yesterday on his return from an extended trip to the West that crops east of the Missouri River are in a ideal condition. In Iowa he found wheat ahead of the usual season.

As to the effect of the break in steel prices on business, Mr. Brown said:

"The immediate effect will undoubtedly be to check the placing of orders, for customers will naturally hesitate until they form some idea of the extent of the price revision. Ultimately it should stimulate business activity and bring about better conditions.

"I do not believe that the railroads will be inclined to purchase heavily at this time, although that will depend largely upon how much the steel people cut their prices. If rails went substantially under $28, for instance, a good many roads would doubtless anticipate next year's needs. But generally speaking it is now too late for any important railroad construction work not already under way to be undertaken. It takes time to prepare for such work, and to begin on plans now would throw the execution of them partly over into the Winter months.

"As for equipment, the outlook is a little too uncertain to order freely, even though prices are comparatively low. On all our lines we have 300 engines whiteleaded, and our idle cars number 22,000."

THORNE BLAMES PERKINS.

Attributes Run on Trust Company of America to a Statement from Him.

Oakleigh Thorne, President of the Trust Company of America, made the assertion yesterday that the run on his institution in the panic of 1907 was due to a statement issued by George W. Perkins, then a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

"The run was certainly forced," said Mr. Thorne, "by Mr. Perkins' statement, which was clearly an invitation to the depositors to come and get their money. On the day that it appeared I came to my office at 6:30 A. M., and the Perkins Committee, which was then investigating the condition of the company, did not arrive till 7:30. Meanwhile the statement had appeared in print. I went to see Mr. Morgan, who said he knew nothing whatever about the statement. I am confident that this was true. Mr. Morgan came to my aid with $10,000,000 and indirectly induced certain trust companies to help with $15,000,000 more. Mr. Perkins and I are on friendly terms, and if he cannot recall the circumstances, what is one to do? As a matter of fact, I have evidence that Mr. Perkins did issue the statement—evidence which I collected to use in case the company was forced under."

Mr. Thorne said the Trust Company of America had no interest in Tennessee Coal & Iron at the time, except that it held about $472,000 worth of its stock as collateral for loans.

FORAKER PRAISES ROOSEVELT

One of the Greatest of Americans, Says the Colonel's Old Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—The political feud between Col. Theodore Roosevelt and ex-Senator Joseph B. Foraker, which began soon after Mr. Roosevelt entered the White House and continued up until he left the Presidency, has evidently been settled. This evening Mr. Foraker delivered one of the most glowing tributes to Col. Roosevelt ever heard in Cincinnati when he introduced Franklin Matthews, a New York newspaper correspondent, to 2,000 auditors at the Columbia Theatre. Mr. Matthews took the trip around the world with the Atlantic fleet, and he is to deliver his lecture at the Columbia throughout the coming week. To-night's event was an invitation affair.

"I consider the record made by Mr. Roosevelt while he was President of this country as well as before that time one of the greatest to be found in all the pages of American life," said Foraker. "He will certainly go down in history as one of our greatest men, as a man who embraced perhaps more qualities than any other President of the United States. He had his faults, and there were plenty of men who told him this. But when I say he was a great man, I mean that term by the sum total of his accomplishments. It will be many years before we get another man in the Presidency who measures up to the standard set by Mr. Roosevelt, and as the years glide on this will become more and more evident to us all."

CARNEGIE TRUST WINS SUIT.

Broker Chapman Must Pay $40,714 on an Old Note—Usury Charge Fails.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum decided yesterday that Charles W. Chapman, a broker, must pay the Carnegie Trust Company $40,714, on a note for $67,000 given two years ago as collateral. The suit has been pending for several weeks.

When the Carnegie Trust Company was closed the note was sold by the State Banking Department for $21,737. This was deducted from the principal, with $4,450, which Chapman had on deposit with the trust company. There was a question in the suit of usurious rates having been charged. As to this Justice Greenbaum said:

"Under these circumstances I am of the opinion that the provisions of Section 75 of the banking law, permitting a bank or banker 'to receive and collect any sum' to be agreed upon in writing by the parties to the transaction as compensation for making advances of money repayable on demand to an amount not less than $5,000 made upon certificates of stock, &c., have no application here, and that the interest agreed to be paid upon the amount of the note must be adjudged forfeited."

COHALAN QUITS COMMITTEE.

Three Vacancies Now on the Democratic State Body.

ALBANY, May 29.—John A. Mason, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and also Secretary to Gov. Dix, to-day received the resignation of Daniel F. Cohalan, of New York, as a member of the State Committee, to take effect immediately. Mr. Cohalan's nomination as a Supreme Court Justice was confirmed by the Senate last week.

There are now three vacancies on the State Committee. Winfield A. Huppuch resigned as Chairman when he became a Public Service Commissioner, and there is a vacancy in the Washington-Saratoga district caused by the death of J. F. Glavin of Waterford. Vacancies are filled by the committee.

JUNE WEEK AT ANNAPOLIS.

Naval Cadets Parade and Board of Visitors Inspects the Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 29.—Favored with clear skies and light breezes, "June Week" at the Naval Academy was ushered in to-day with the official reception of the Board of Visitors appointed by President Taft to inspect the institution and report to Congress on its material needs for the coming year.

After reviewing the midshipmen, who paraded before them as a brigade of infantry, the members of the board organized and began their duties.

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RESCUED BY ARCHBOLD YACHT

A Life Saving Job Interrupts the Oil Man's Afternoon Game of Bridge.

From the bridge of his yacht, the Vixen, John D. Archbold directed the rescue yesterday afternoon of James Frances, a former Assemblyman, and James O'Donnell, both members of the Union Boat Club, whose shell buckled and sank in the Hudson River off Fort Washington Point. The men had been floundering around in the water for nearly twenty minutes when the Vixen appeared, taking her owner homeward from Wall Street.

Mr. Archbold had ropes thrown to the men and then had a small boat lowered, in which they were picked up. The oil man welcomed his unexpected guests aboard the yacht and to their earnest thanks he replied, laughingly, that there had been no difficulty about the rescue except in so far as it interrupted an extremely interesting hand of bridge at which he was engaged in the cabin when the overturned shell was sighted.

Mr. Frances and Mr. O'Donnell were put ashore, at their own request, at Spuyten Duyvil, and at a boat club there they telephoned for their clothing and another boat.

PITTSBURG COUNCIL OUT.

Old Elective Board Gives Way to a Board of Nine Appointive Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 29.—A large crowd gathered at City Hall to-night to listen to the members of Select and Common Council sing their swan song. It was their last meeting, as both bodies were legislated out of office. Pittsburg has been represented by 27 Select Councilmen and 40 Common Councilmen. The Legislature which has just adjourned passed an act placing cities of the second class under a new form of government. It will include a Mayor and nine Councilmen to be elected at large. Gov. Tenor, who signed the bill, will appoint the first nine members, which he is expected to do within a few days.

Since the graft crusade in 1908 the members of Council have been looked on with suspicion. They received no pay. Each of the nine new members will receive $6,000 a year.

MONARCHIST PLOT FOILED.

Armed Portuguese Conspirators Dispersed by Troops and Flee.

LISBON, May 29.—According to the Lisbon newspapers a serious plot has been discovered at Ponte de Lima, on the northern frontier.

A large number of conspirators, furnished with arms by a rich Portuguese, held that very important strategic point and were ready to march at the first signal from the Monarchists, who have been taking refuge in Spain. The Portuguese Government learned of the plot and dispatched the Third Infantry, which dispersed the conspirators, who fled to the mountains.

The gunboats Rio Lima and Lidador proceeded up the River Minho, which forms a line along the frontier, to flash searchlights along the banks, making it impossible for the royalists at Tuy and other points to cross over.

Medal to American for Salon Work.

PARIS, May 29.—A third-class medal has been awarded to Howard Hartshorne of New York for his picture, "A Breton Fête," shown at the Salon.

FIVE WIRELESS MEN ARE FOUND GUILTY

Continued from Page 1.

of the company, from the President down, and including the lawyer who fixed up the conditions under which he thought they could swindle the people and get away with their game. I am going after the costs just as fast as I can get them into shape for the entry of judgment.

"I want to say, however, that every bit of the credit of winning this case is due to my assistants—G. H. Dorr, Robert Stephenson and Abel I. Smith—who prepared and tried it, and to the Post Office Inspectors and Government special agents, who chased up the facts and brought the witnesses together from all corners of the country."

Asked about his charges of attempted bribery, Mr. Wise said:

"Henry W. Newcomb, who was juror No. 11, came to me this morning and told me that he had been approached last night at his home in the Bronx by a man who called him to his door and said he could name his price at anything 'within five figures' if he would hang the jury. Newcomb was so outraged that he shut the door in the man's face and does not know who he was. I told Judge Martin of this to-day and told Newcomb to watch out to see whether his tempter was in the court room. Unfortunately the man did not show up.

"As to the attempt to bribe me, I have this to say: A man who had been a friend of my father and myself for years, a member of the New York Bar, went to a personal friend of mine and told him that he could have a trip and a certain amount of money if Butler got off. My friend asked whether it was for him or for me, and he replied that he didn't care how the money was divided so long as Butler got off. This occurred at an early stage of the trial, but I said nothing about it as I did not want to prejudice the jury."

Mr. Wise was asked if any attempt was made to reach him directly, and he replied:

"No. I guess they knew too much. I am sometimes hot tempered, and I am afraid I might have killed the man who did that."

DRISCOLL QUITS JOB; O'KEEFFE TO GET IT

Will Command in Brooklyn—McKay of Aqueduct Police Fourth Deputy in Booraem's Place.

GAYNOR TALKS AMID CHEERS

Central Figure at Promotion of 129 Men—36 Appointments to Force, Including Cropsey's Troublesome 48.

Police Commissioner Waldo made things hum in the Department yesterday. Starting in by promoting 129 men and appointing 86 new policemen, he accepted the resignations of First Deputy Commissioner Clement J. Driscoll and Fourth Deputy Commissioner Alfred W. Booraem before the day had closed and named Douglas I. McKay, head of the Aqueduct Police, as the new Fourth Deputy. The Police Commissioner also announced several transfers and committed himself as favoring the three platoon system, which will be put into effect soon.

Mayor Gaynor also took a hand in the day's activities at Headquarters. In the morning he was present at the ceremony incident to the promotions, had some interesting things to say to the assembled policemen and was cheered lustily. Commissioner Waldo also was cheered by his men. In fact everyone at Headquarters seemed to be in a cheerful mood. Even the retiring Deputy Commissioners had a few smiles. They didn't seem to take their retirement to heart a bit.

With the exception of the First Deputyship, Commissioner Waldo's official family is now complete, for it was announced yesterday that Second Deputy Commissioner Dougherty and Third Deputy Walsh would be retained, the former in charge of the detective branch of the Department, the latter as a Trial Deputy. The appointment of Arthur J. O'Keeffe, now a Deputy Fire Commissioner, as First Deputy Police Commissioner, is expected to-day. It is also believed that Joseph Johnson, Jr., Acting Fire Commissioner, will be named as Fire Commissioner by Mayor Gaynor. Mr. Booraem, the retiring Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner, will return to the Corporation Counsel's office.

In announcing the appointment of the new Fourth Deputy, Commissioner Waldo said that Mr. McKay would act as assistant to the Commissioner and that the First Deputy, upon his appointment, would be put in command in Brooklyn. The Commissioner and Mr. McKay are friends of old standing. When Mr. Waldo resigned his commission as Chief of the Aqueduct Police to run for Congress on the Tammany ticket he recommended Mr. McKay as his successor. Mr. McKay is a West Point graduate and is 35 years old.

"He has had experience in police work and knows how to handle men," said Commissioner Waldo, "and he knows how to enforce discipline too, which is important."

Out Voluntarily, Says Driscoll.

The resignation of Mr. Driscoll had been expected ever since Commissioner Cropsey resigned. Mr. Driscoll said yesterday that he had quit of his own accord.

"Neither Commissioner Waldo nor Mayor Gaynor asked for my resignation," said Mr. Driscoll. "I resigned because I wanted to get out. I have had a very interesting experience here in the department and do not regret it at all. I have worked hard for the last seven months, and am now going to take a rest. The newspapers have been predicting that I would get out for a long time, but I am the last of them to go. I had a square deal, absolutely."

Mr. Driscoll was asked what he thought of Cropsey as Police Commissioner.

"He was the best Police Commissioner New York ever had," he replied with enthusiasm. "I'll tell you one thing he did here. He kept politics out of this department. The politicians, big and little, knew it was no use for them to come around while Mr. Cropsey was Commissioner. He took the Commissionership through public-spirited motives. You must remember that he gave up a $25,000 income from his law practice to come over here as Police Commissioner."

Mr. Driscoll added that Mayor Gaynor has made himself very popular with the men of the Police Department.

"The men of the department have come to look upon the Mayor as their friend," said Mr. Driscoll. "I know that from my talks with them."

Mr. Driscoll said, too, that the real friction between Mayor Gaynor and Mr. Cropsey in the latter days of the Cropsey régime, was that Mr. Cropsey did not share Mayor Gaynor's views about filling vacancies in the grade of Captains.

Mr. Driscoll was asked if he intended to return to work as a reporter, from which he was taken to become Commissioner of Weights and Measures early in the Gaynor administration.

"I don't know yet," he replied. "I'm going to rest awhile first."

Earlier in the day, when the retiring First Deputy went into Commissioner Waldo's office to say good-bye, he put his hand on Mr. Waldo's shoulder and laughingly said:

"They are calling you a great Commissioner now. But wait awhile. You will get yours, and get it good, just as we got ours. We began to get ours about five minutes after we were appointed. You have lasted longer."

Commissioner Waldo smiled and shook hands heartily.

McClusky in Power Again.

Among the promotions yesterday were two which caused some comment in the department. They were the promotions to Inspectorships of Captains William J. Lahey and George W. McClusky. McClusky, sometimes known as "Chesty George," was reduced from an Inspector three months ago by Commissioner Cropsey. While an Inspector in the Tenderloin he was charged with failing to suppress prize fighting in the Long Acre Athletic Club and was fined five day's pay. While a Captain he was fined ten day's pay for failing to comply with an order of the department relative to assigning old men to easy berths. Shortly after he was reduced by Commissioner Cropsey he was sent to the Morrissania Station.

Inspector Lahey was promoted to a Captaincy by former Commissioner Bingham and sent to the Hamilton Avenue Station in Brooklyn. There his work in cleaning up the precinct won high praise. His rise in the department has been rapid.

McClusky was assigned to the Traffic and Bridge Squads. He will have 850 men under him. Lahey was assigned to take charge of the Third Inspection District, which runs from Fourteenth to Forty-second Streets and from Fourth Avenue to the Hudson River. It is one of the most important inspection districts in the city.

In spite of his activity yesterday Commissioner Waldo found time to lunch with the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst at the Holland House. Commissioner Waldo said there was nothing at all significant about this.

"We are old friends," he explained. "Why, I lunched with him once while I was Fire Commissioner."

Mayor Gaynor went to Police Headquarters before proceeding to City Hall. The Police Commissioner was waiting for him. As the Mayor passed through the corridor on his way to the Commissioner's room he was cheered heartily. In preparation for the promotion ceremony, Chief Inspector Schmittberger had assembled the men in the drill room on an upper floor of the Headquarters Building. Among them were the forty-eight men who were appointed by Commissioner Cropsey, but whose appointments were contested by the Municipal Civil Service Commission on the ground that they were illegal. These men were included in the list of appointments to the force yesterday, thir names having been returned to the eligible list. Their appointment by Commissioner Waldo solved what might have otherwise been a very embarrassing situation for Mr. Cropsey, the men having intimated that they might sue him for the time they had worked for the city and for the cost of their equipment.

In the drill room, when the Mayor and Commissioner Waldo entered, were the four Deputy Police Commissioners and President Creelman of the Civil Service Commission.

"Three cheers for the Mayor!" shouted some one as the Mayor entered, and they were given with a will. Mayor Gaynor bowed an acknowledgment and looked down the line of men, drawn up like a small army along the wall.

The Mayor's Speech.

Commissioner Waldo told the men that it was a great pleasure to address them on so cheerful a mission. Then he introduced the Mayor, who mounted a small platform, waved aside the continued cheering, and said:

I am very glad to meet you all. I am not certain you can make out all I say, but I will try to be as distinct as possible. When I became Mayor, and for a long time before, it was the general talk of the Police Department and the Fire Department, and on the outside, that men could not be promoted without buying the promotion, and that men could not be appointed without paying for it, as a rule. I do not say that the police officers always received money for such purpose, but there were people on the outside who went up and down the list for promotion and the list for appointment in both departments, and got money for those who wished to be appointed or promoted.

I desired to kill that absolutely, and I therefore made it a rule that all appointments and promotions should be made in numerical order—one, two, three, four—right down to the end of the list, and in no other way. I refer to the civil service list.

Greatly to my surprise, lately I found in the Police Department that all had been upset and men had been rejected, as it appears on investigation, for absolutely nothing. One man had a flat foot, and another had a murmuring heart—whatever that is. I reckon mine murmurs now and then, but still, under difficulties, we can all keep our hearts up if we try a little.

And there were other frivolous things. Somebody was arrested some time in his life, one man for making a bonfire on election night. Just think of it! And I have had that all undone through the Commissioner, who carried out my wishes in the Fire Department to the letter and made everybody in the Fire Department his friend because they knew there was no partiality and no favor whatever.

I have before me a list for promotion to captains. When the examination for that list was held about eight months ago I attended the examination in person, with the Police Commissioner—didn't I? And I gave you my word that no money, no political influence—nothing on this earth—would prevent you from being appointed in order when you get on this list. And to my surprise, the other day, I found a lot of you rejected, and I have been trying ever since to get you promoted.

There to Set Things Right.

My friend Bourke over there, who walks over the bridge with me—he and I have been commiserating about it for months. I suppose he held his tongue and did not tell you anything about it. But we are here this morning to set that all right. If you are good men and true, you will do right in the department. I feel only too glad to appoint you, and your appointment brings up other men from the rear into your place. What does a policeman live for except promotion? If it were all fines and dismissals and no promotion and no appointments, you would not have any Police Department after awhile. I am glad to see you all promoted.

And you men that are being appointed—I am glad to see you appointed. We have gone back to the top of the list again. And no man is creeping up by favoritism or any other way above anybody higher on the list.

Now, I talk with the policemen on the street sometimes, and I walk around the city, and have done so for years, and some of them presumed to tell me that they think the Sergeants a little bit hard on them, and some others say the Lieutenants. I would want all you that are being promoted to Captains and Lieutenants and Sergeants to be benevolent with the men. Nothing is gained by being harsh or oppressive. Just as soon as a man struts about and talks loud, and gives orders as though he were a King, he immediately shows his littleness.

The big man put into power exercises it very carefully and just as little as he can; but the little man, as soon as you give him any authority, shows his littleness in trying to make everybody think he is a big fellow. Of course, the contrary always appears. So I would recommend to you officers to be kind to those below you, just as they are in the army, Mr. Commissioner, and as men who rule over other men have to be. Of course, be strict—not too strict, but strict, and always just. I hope to see that through the whole Police Department.

Now, much was said a few years ago, or a year ago, about the three-platoon system. The Commissioner says that can be done with the force just as it is. Up to this time I have been advised to the contrary—that the three-platoon system, with the present number of men, could not be put in force. I have talked with men all through the police force about it, and I must say about half told me they did not want it at all. So there seems to be some division of opinion about it among yourselves. But, if you do want it, and it is for the benefit of the force, Commissioner Waldo is going to carry it out as soon as possible; and I must say, that being his judgment, I shall do nothing counter to his judgment in the matter. Whether they do want it, Commissioner, I do not know; you can find that out. If they do, and it can be done, why, let them have it, if it does not hurt the force and it can be done with the present number of men. Now, that is as much as I need to say.

When he had finished Mayor Gaynor asked for some of the men who had been passed over by Commissioner Cropsey. Three men stepped forward and were introduced to the Mayor. The first was George E. Weiss. He was passed over because the Board of Police Surgeons decided he had a "murmuring heart." This was explained to the Mayor.

"So you are the patrolman who had a murmuring heart," said the Mayor. "Well, my heart murmurs sometimes, too."

Another of those passed over was George Blackwell, who was turned down by Mr. Cropsey because he was "flat-footed." The Mayor looked at Mr. Blackwell's feet and said they looked all right to him. The third was R. S. Pollock. He was rejected by Mr. Cropsey because he had been arrested. Pollock's crime was that he had made a bonfire one election night.

"It was a trivial offense and should not hinder a man from making a good policeman," was Mayor Gaynor's comment. Again the cheering started, and in the midst of it Mayor Gaynor left the room.

Commissioner Waldo swore the men into their new jobs and they were allowed to go to their new precincts.

In addition to the two promotions of Captains to Inspectors, twelve Lieutenants were promoted to Captains, forty-four Sergeants were made Lieutenants, and seventy-one patrolmen became Sergeants. The men advanced, with their change of station, follows:

Lieutenants to Captains.

Edward J. Bourke, Bridge "A"; Alfred W. Thor, Ralph Avenue Station, to the College Point Station; James Dunn, Detective Bureau of Manhattan; William F. Peabody, from Long Island City to Whitestone; Matthew McKeon, Harbor Squad; Joseph A. Faurot, Detective Bureau, Manhattan; Frank J. Conboy, Snyder Avenue, Brooklyn to Traffic C; Cornelius F. Cahalane, Central Office, to New Dorp, S. I.; George R. Wakefield, East 104th Street, to Tottenville, S. I.; Henry Cohen, Detective Bureau, Manhattan, to Far Rockaway; John T. Reith, Ralph Avenue, to Broadway, Brooklyn; John Ivers, Morrisania, to City Island.

Sergeants to Lieutenants.

Daniel J. Carey, Central Office, to Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn; Andrew Dagner, Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, to Morrisania; George S. Wheeler, Central Office, to Glendale; Isaac Millhauser, Central Office, to East 104th Street; De Loss W. Evers, Central Office, to Richmond Hill; William H. Ticho, Central Office, to Detective Bureau, Manhattan; William J. Colyer, Central Office, to Stapleton; James Fitzgibbons, Central Office, to Detective Bureau, Manhattan; Frank T. Lane, Central Office, to Snyder Avenue, Brooklyn; Edward J. Hayes, Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, to Grand Avenue, Brooklyn; Delmer J. Ballson, Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, to Snyder Avenue, Brooklyn; Ernest L. Van Wagner, Detective Bureau, Manhattan; John Rooney, West Forty-seventh Street, to Newtown; Willard Miller, Traffic A, to Flatbush; James J. Donergan, Tottenville.

Patrick S. McCormick, East Thirty-fifth Street, to Westchester; Anson H. Weeks, Sheepshead Bay, to Jamaica; Murray J. Werzansky, Detective Bureau, Manhattan, and James C. Nerney, Central Office, to Lawrence Avenue, Brooklyn; Thomas J. Dempsey, Madison Street, to Herbert Street, Brooklyn; William H. Van Keuren, State Court Squad, and Conrad T. Rosell, Old Slip, to Rapelyea Street, Brooklyn; Michael W. Maguire, Glendale, to Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Blaney T. Winslow, Morrisania, to White Plains Avenue; John F. McGuire, Adams Street, Brooklyn, to Amity Street, Brooklyn; Thomas J. F. Kelly, Traffic "B," to College Point; John F. Stober, Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, to Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

Charles H. Washburn, Canarsie, to Rockaway Beach; George E. Greig, Old West Twentieth Street, to Ozone Park; Stanleigh Upward, Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, to Canarsie; Michael Larkin, B. B. H. Squad, to New Dorp, S. I.; William A. Ryan, Old West Twentieth Street, to Long Island City; Thaddeus M. Jones, Public Office Squad, and Edward B. Frye, Eldridge Street, Manhattan, to Flushing; Francis A. Stainkamp, Delancey Street, to Coney Island; Henry Horan, Harbor "B," to Lee Avenue, Brooklyn; William M. Estabrook, Central Office, and Thomas J. Blunt, Far Rockaway, to Whitestone; Charles M. Farley, Highbridge, to City Island; Peter S. Connor, Ozone Park, to Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn; John Walsh, New West Twentieth Street, to New Dorp; Edward J. Manchester, East Thirty-fifth Street, to Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn; James C. Ryan, Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, to Fort Hamilton, and John J. Gehan, Central Office, to Delancey Street, Manhattan.

Patrolmen to Sergeants.

Thomas F. McLaughlin, Telegraph Bureau; James F. Mooney, Alexander Avenue to Morrisania; Alonzo W. Myers, East 104th Street to Ozone Park; Joseph S. Davis, Telegraph Bureau; Thomas J. Quilty, West 125th Street to Tremont; James J. Mackenzie, Telegraph Bureau; William Brooks, Flushing to Richmond Hill; Daniel Sullivan, Tremont to Kingsbridge; Frank T. Murphy, West 152d Street to Bronx Park; John P. Mead, West 125th Street to White Plains Avenue; Frederick W. Hillman, Coney Island; Francis J. Putz, Central Office to College Point.

Richard McCauley, Central Office: Eugene J. Barry, Traffic "A" to Adams Street, Brooklyn; Edward J. Moran, Central Office; William Amann, Fifth Avenue to Sheepshead Bay; Frank Conboy, West Sixty-eighth Street to Whitestone; Thomas J. Hughes, East Fifty-first Street to old West Twentieth Street; Timothy Sullivan, Charles Street to Stapleton; John McLoughlin, Health Squad to East 126th Street; George P. Young, Alexander Avenue to East Thirty-fifth Street; Michael J. McCarthy, Harbor "A" to Harbor "B"; Clarence E. Fleischman, City Island; Fred Sprague, Astoria to Flushing; John A. Young, Elizabeth Street to Ozone Park; John J. Dawn, B. B. H. Squad to Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn; Michael F. O'Neill, Traffic "A" to "B"; John T. Horan, Bridge "A" to Eldridge Street.

John McDonald, Rapelyea Street to Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn; James S. Minogue, Delancey Street to Madison Street; Walter F. Shea, B. B. H. Squad, to West 125th Street; John O'Connor, Gates Avenue to Glendale; Michael McGee, West Thirty-seventh Street, to New Dorp; Patrick Colleary, Traffic A, to John Street; John Foster, Alexander Avenue to Delancey Street; Nicholas J. Helbig, Traffic C, to Old West Twentieth Street; Nicholas J. Kennedy, Central Office, to West Forty-seventh Street; Henry J. Stephens, Flatbush, to Far Rockaway; James Barry, Morrisania, to New West Twentieth Street; James P. Cassidy, West 152d Street, to East Thirty-fifth Street; Dennis G. Galvin, Tottenville, to Rockaway Beach; John J. Cleary, Flatbush, to New Dorp; John H. Cunningham, Health Squad, to West Thirtieth Street; Nelson J. Merrill, Parkville, to Liberty Avenue; Thomas J. McCormick, East Fifty-first Street, to Central Office; George Yunke, Detective Bureau; Felix A. Quinn, West Sixty-eighth Street, to New Dorp; Charles Brummerhop, Mulberry Street, to Tottenville; Thomas P. McNamara, Telegraph Bureau; John P. Bender, West Forty-seventh Street to West Sixty-eighth Street; Cornelius J. Fleming, Hamburg Avenue, to Canarsie; George W. Fletcher, West 152d Street, to West Forty-seventh Street; William M. O'Connor, Macdougal Street, to Mecer Street; John J. Stapleton, Detective Bureau, to Elizabeth Street.

Edward J. Foley, Parkville to Grand Avenue; Herbert M. Perigo, Williamsburg Bridge to Canarsie; John W. Seaton, Richmond Hill to Far Rockaway; Charles West, Fort Hamilton to Adams Street; Frederick M. Scheel, Post Office Squad, to Tottenville; James P. Kennedy, Jamaica to Rockaway Beach.

Robert S. Fischer, West 125th Street, to West Thirty-seventh Street; Charles Ernest, Snyder Avenue to Liberty Avenue; James J. Fitzpatrick, Ozone Park to Astoria; Richard W. Abbott, Glendale to Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; George English, Vernon Avenue to Flushing Avenue; Joseph D. Cantillon, Bath Beach to Greenpoint Avenue; Henry B. Schilling, Williamsburg Bridge to Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; John Conlin, Greenpoint Avenue to Bedford Avenue; Philip Thornton, Highbridge to West Twenty-second Street; James J. Dkehan, Alexander Avenue to East 104th Street; John A. Devany, West 152d Street to Fifth Street.

Among the transfers announced yesterday were those of Inspector O'Brien, from the Traffic Squad to Flatbush, or Inspection District No. 11, in Brooklyn. This vacancy was made by the death of Inspector James McCafferty. Capt. Michael Reidy was transferred from the old West Twentieth Street Police Station to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, command of which was relinquished by Inspector Lahey.

PAYING FOR CENTRAL STATION

New Haven to Provide Its Share by a Sinking Fund from Rentals.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 29.—The Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company have adopted a plan for liquidating the investments of the corporation jointly with the New York Central in the Grand Central Station in New York City, and the group of large commercial buildings to be erected above the station, of which one has already been constructed.

Two per cent. of the New Haven Company's investment is to be subtracted from the rentals and made into a sinking fund, which is to be held entirely separate from the other financial affairs of the corporation and accumulate until it liquidates the investment. It has been computed that after the new group of commercial buildings has been completed they, with their sinking funds, will finally liquidate the whole investment of the New Haven and the New York Central companies in the New York terminal property.

The New Haven Company's trustees of the sinking fund are three Directors of the corporation, Messrs. Rockefeller, Ledyard, and Baker.

TO HUNT FISH PIRATES.

Niagara River Clubs Will Arm Vigilance Men with Rifles.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 29.—Fish pirates have become so persistent in their operations on the Niagara River that members of fishing clubs propose to organize a vigilance committee to hunt them down. The pirates are using both nets and dynamite.

The only fish obtained at this season by the explosive method are mullets, which bring about 3 cents a pound. Every charge of dynamite, however, destroys hundreds of game fish which do not come to the surface.

The vigilance men will be sworn in as special deputies, and will go after the pirates with rifles and shotguns.

DROP CASE AGAINST SIBLEY.

Ex-Congressman's Health Won't Permit of Campaign Expense Inquiry.

FRANKLIN, Penn., May 29.—The audit of the primary campaign expenses of ex-Congressman J. C. Sibley has been dropped as a result of a petition filed before Judge George S. Criswell today by the original petitioners, who stated their desire to drop the proceedings owing to the poor health of Mr. Sibley. Judge Criswell granted the petition.

HONORS FOR STUDENTS OF '61

After Fifty Years North Carolina Soldiers Receive College Degrees.

DURHAM, N. C., May 29.—Eighty-eight gray-haired Confederate soldiers who at the outbreak of the war were students of the University of North Carolina and left their books to take up arms, to-day received their degrees of Bachelors of Arts.

The bestowal of the long-deferred graduation honors was in accordance with a special act of the North Carolina Legislature. Many of the old soldiers had not met from the time they left the university until to-day, when they occupied seats of honor at the alumni banquet.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey will make the commencement address to-morrow.

Bar Drinking on Cars in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 29.—Drinking on trains except in buffet and dining cars is prohibited in Illinois hereafter. Gov. Deneen to-day signed the bill having that effect.

SHORTS IN A PANIC BID $1.03 FOR WHEAT

May Option at Highest Level Ever Reached and 2,000,000 Bushels Are Still Needed.

DELIVER 6,500,000 BUSHELS

Minneapolis Milling Concern Credited with an Interest in the Deal—Lanyon of St. Louis Still Buying.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 29.—There was a spectacular rise in May wheat to-day, and as the shorts rushed to cover the commodity advanced from 99½, the closing price on Saturday, until it reached 103. There is a very heavy short interest, and it is estimated that the shortage in delivery on May contracts will be in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 bushels.

The short interests are threatened with heavy losses on Wednesday, which is settlement day, and it has been suggested to the President and officers of the Board of Trade that they declare an emergency and make contract wheat on railroad tracks in the yards deliverable on Wednesday. On this subject President Merrill said:

"The rules provide for such emergency action only when storage room is filled and there is no place to put the wheat. No such emergency exists now and no request has been made for any official action."

Run of wheat to this market to-day was forty-four cars. Part of this wheat consigned direct to elevators, will get in store and be ready for delivery on Wednesday, the final day of the contracts. A large share of the big wheat run will not reach the houses in time for delievry, and there are predictions of great losses for those who own the wheat.

May wheat opened to-day at 99½, the same as Saturday's closing price. There were no sales, however, until it was bid up to $1.01¼, at which price Lamson Bros. & Squires bought 50,000 bushels. Then while the market was dropping to $1.01 the bulls offered wheat at $1.02. The price later went back to $1.02¾, then up to $1.03, and closed at that price, surpassing the highest prices ever bid for May option.

One trader subsequently paid as high as $1.03 for 50,000 bushels rather than take chances of perhaps settling later at a worse disadvantage. The climax for the session was $1.03⅛, with the close steady at $1.03.

After the close 770,000 bushels of wheat was delivered on May contracts. Deliveries this month aggregate 6,500,000 bushels. Armour, Lowitz & Peavy delivered the wheat, and Shearson & Hammill and Harris & Winthrop paid for it. While nobody knows who is the principal in the May deal, some of the best posted men in the trade believe that a big Minneapolis milling concern has a share in the deal.

As showing the nature of the manipulation in May wheat, cash contract wheat was offered and sold to-day at 5 cents under the May price on track. There will be no session of the Board to-morrow, but Wednesday is expected to develop an exciting time in the pit.

Meantime a committee of the Board of Directors is at work investigating the charge of manipulation in May wheat.

Lanyon is said to be rushing all the cash wheat so far accepted to Chicago in order to deliver it there on Wednesday. The question is whether he will be able to get the grain into Chicago public elevators, inspected, and in shape for delivery by noon Wednesday.

ASSAIL IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

Revision of Laws Asked For by Sulzer and Leaders of Foreign-Born Residents.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Representative Sulzer of New York told the House Committee on Rules to-day that the administration of immigration affairs at Ellis Island had become an "international abuse and an issue that appeals to the common humanity of the race."

Mr. Sulzer, with representatives of many societies of foreign-born Americans and newspapers printed in foreign languages, urged on the committee the adoption of a resolution directing the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to examine into the administration of the office of the Immigration Commissioner at New York with a view to revision of the laws.

Gustav Schweppendick, editor of a German paper, appealed to the committee to recommend the resolution of inquiry.

"We want the law construed or a new law to prevent a recurrence of 25,000 family tragedies in one year, such as has occurred in the past through the deportation of aliens who are deemed worthy to come into this country," declared Mr. Schweppendick.

Many incidents of hardships and cruelty were recited to the committee by Dr. Julius Hoffman, representing the German-American Alliance; Carl Hauser, Ernest E. Stahl, Joseph Barondes, and others.

WANTED GIRL, SLEW FOUR.

Nebraska Farmhand Then Shot a Sheriff and Killed Himself.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., May 29.—James Fielder, a farmhand employed by J. M. McVittie, angered because McVittie objected to his attention to a daughter, to-day killed McVittie and his wife and two children, wounded a third child, fatally shot Sheriff Claude Fuller, who attempted to arrest him, and killed himself.

After killing the members of the family, Fielder, at the point of a revolver, forced Miss McVittie to accompany him in a buggy. When he stepped from the vehicle for a moment she drove away. He fired two shots at her, but she was not wounded. She went to a neighbor's home and started a hunt for Fielder. He was found in an empty schoolhouse, where he barricaded himself. Sheriff Fuller arrived with a deputy and attempted to capture Fielder, who fired three bullets into the Sheriff's body. Seeing the officer fall, he fired a bullet into his own heart and was found dead when farmers arrived.

SCN OF KAISER INJURED.

Prince Joachim Badly Hurt in Sham Battle—Foot May Be Broken.

BERLIN, May 29.—Prince Joachim, the youngest son of Emperor William, was seriously injured to-day in the course of sham battle exercises of the Second Guard Brigade. The Prince's foot is thought to have been broken.

The manoeuvres were being conducted under the personal command of the Emperor

Prince Joachim, who is 21 years old, was recently made an officer of the Guard Brigade.

Yellow Fever on a French Liner.

FORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique, May 29.—The French Transatlantic Line steamer Perou, which arrived here today from Colon and La Guayra, had fifteen cases of yellow fever on board during her voyage from the Isthmus of Panama. Two of those ill died. Six patients are convalescing and seven others are still under treatment. The vessel has been quarantined.

Hay Prices at Top Notch.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Hay sold at wholesale in Chicago to-day for $27 a ton, declared to be the highest price ever reached for the staple in this city. A short crop last year is said to be the cause.

G. B. SHAW'S VIEW OF CHRIST.

Says He Was a Failure—Mention of God Now Out of Fashion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 30.—George Bernard Shaw is quoted in The Daily Express as saying in an address at Cambridge yesterday:

"The man who says that Christ was the highest possible being is not worth working with. Christ was a failure."

Mr. Shaw's subject was "The Future of Religion." In the course of his remarks he said:

"Mention of God has gone out of fashion. You never hear about God in Parliament, and only occasionally in the law courts. People are governed by a system of idolatry. Clergymen, Judges, and Kings are all idols, who generally have to be given sufficient money to dress better and live better than other people.

"Kings cannot impose upon me. I know that the King is a man, but hardly anybody else in England seems to know it.

"When Charles Darwin came along with his theory of natural selection, people jumped at it and kicked God out of the window."

WANT TO EXPEL PERUVIANS.

Residents of Chilean Capital Meet and Pass Resolutions.

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 29.—In consequence of the serious conflict between Peruvians and Chileans at Iquique, Chile, yesterday, resolutions were passed at a large public meeting held here to-day demanding the expulsion of all Peruvians from the Chilean Capital.

The Consul of Peru has placed the Consulate here in charge of the American Consul.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Some anxiety was expressed here to-day lest an open rupture between Chile and Peru, followed by war, may result from the disturbance at Iquique.

There has been bad blood between the two countries for many years as a result of the failure to hold the plébiscite that was to determine the possession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica, which remained in Chile's possession after her last war with Peru. The Peruvians felt that Chile evaded the peace treaty stipulation which gave them a chance to regain these valuable nitrate provinces, and several times border clashes occurred.

Of the two countries, Chile is much better prepared for war and has already augmented her comparatively strong navy by placing orders in England for two great battleships.

Both countries are signatories of The Hague Peace Convention.

GREAT CORONATION CONCERT

King and Queen at the Albert Hall—Nearly 1,000 Voices.

LONDON, May 29.—The festivities connected with the coronation began to-night, and the week will be a very busy one socially in London.

The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and other members of the royal family attended a grand coronation concert given to-night by the combined forces of the Albert Hall Choral Society, numbering nearly 1,000 voices, and the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, assisted by Mme. Kirkby Lunn and other operatic singers. The concert was under the leadership of Sir Frederick Bridge and Arthur Payne.

The Albert Hall was draped and festooned with flowers. The audience numbered many thousands and included a large number of coronation visitors.

The House of Commons to-night passed the second reading of the bill introduced by the Government to prevent possible disasters through aviators manoeuvring over coronation crowds.

J. P. MORGAN AT COURT.

He and Other Americans Presented to King George at a Levee.

LONDON, May 29.—Four Americans were presented by Ambassador Whitelaw Reid to King George at a levée held today at St. James's Palace.

They were J. Pierpont Morgan, who was a frequent attendant at the British Court during the reign of King Edward; Albert Cook Myers of Moylan, Penn.; Edward Bringhurst of Philadelphia, and William Forbes Morgan of New York.

Mr. Reid was accompanied by the members of the American Embassy staff.

THE VIRGINIA NOT FLOATED.

But E. C. Benedict's Yacht May Be Pulled Off To-day—Is in No Danger.

CAPE SAN ANTONIO, Cuba, May 29, via wireless to New Orleans, May 29.—E. C. Benedict's yacht the Virginia, which went aground early yesterday about seven miles northeast of Jutias Cay light, was not floated at high tide to-day as had been expected, according to a message received here to-night.

The Virginia is lying on a light coral bottom, in uneven water 8 to 16 feet deep, with a 1½ foot rise at flood tide. She went aground at about high tide and it is expected that aid will be necessary in getting her afloat. Three steamers are standing by to render any assistance necessary and an attempt will be made to get her into deep water to-morrow morning, when the tide is highest. She is not leaking

The sea is smooth, with fine weather.

OUR OFFICERS ENTERTAIN.

Give a Luncheon at Copenhagen—Crews Play a Baseball Game.

COPENHAGEN, May 29.—The officers of the American warships gave a luncheon aboad ship this afternoon to the Danish officers.

Rear Admiral Badger and the captains of the squadron paid a visit of condolence to the Court, expressing sympathy over the death of Prince John, uncle of King Frederick, and placing a wreath on the coffin. Owing to the death of the Prince, the Minister of Marine cancelled the ball which was to be given in honor of the American officers, but gave a banquet instead, at which covers were laid for 350.

Ten thousand persons witnessed the baseball game to-day between teams from the Louisiana and the New Hampshire, which was won by the former.

KIDNAPPED ON OLYMPUS.

German Captured by Bandits While Making Topographical Studies.

JENA, May 29.—Prof. Richter, a German engineer, has been captured by bandits on Mount Olympus while pursuing topographical studies for the geographical societies of Berlin and Jena.

Mount Olympus is on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly and reaches a height of about 9,794 feet.

ANOTHER BIG GERMAN LINER.

Hamburg-American Company Orders a Vessel 890 Feet Long.

HAMBURG, May 29.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company, it is announced to-day, has given orders for the construction of a sister ship to the mammoth turbine steamer Imperator, now building.

The vessel will be 890 feet long and will be placed in the New York service.

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POPE DENOUNCES PORTUGUESE LAW

Says Church and State Separation Measure Denies Common Liberties to Catholics.

HE CONDEMNS IT AS NULL

Encyclical Addressed to Catholic Bishops Throughout the World—Portuguese Clergy Praised.

ROME, May 29.—An encyclical addresssed by Pope Pius X. to the Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the world, strongly deploring the anti-religious attitude of the Government of the Portuguese Republic, was officially published at the Vatican to-day.

The encyclical deals with the violent expulsion of religious orders from Portugal; the suppression of church holidays, religious oaths, and religious teaching; the introduction of divorce laws; the arbitrary deposition of the Bishops of Oporto and Beja, and finally with the law separating Church and State.

The Holy See, the encyclical says, has been patient up to now, but cannot longer keep silent, as the Law of Separation denies to Catholic citizens even common liberties. Such a law, it is declared, is spoliation of material goods and tyrannical oppression in spiritual affairs. Man is deprived forever of a fixed church in which to maintain worship. The law even violates the will of testators.

The law, the encyclical continues, prohibits the publication of ecclesiastical acts. It forbids religious emblems. It encourages rebellion and the corruption of the clergy, pensioning those who have been punished by Bishops and those living with women.

The law, says the Pope, aims to detach the Portuguese Church from Rome, and therefore he condemns it as null, it having no value against the inviolable rights of the Church.

The Pontiff says that he feels it is his duty to denounce the Separation Law "to the whole Christian world."

The Pope praises the courageous stand taken by the Portuguese clergy and exhorts them to continue their strict union with the Holy See.

VETO BILL FIGHT POSTPONED.

Lords Pass Second Reading—Will Amend Measure in Committee.

LONDON, May 29.—With the passing of the second reading of the Veto bill in the House of Lords to-night that measure is shelved until after the coronation, when the Lords will amend it in committee. The bill was passed without division.

Lord Morley in the closing speech intimated that the Government would accept no amendments, and he added that it would not be to the credit of the House of Lords, after accepting the principle of the bill, if Lord Lansdowne and his party raised difficulties and obstacles at a later stage.

TURKEY REPROACHES RUSSIA

Astonished and Pained at Note Regarding Her Military Plans.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—The Russian Foreign Office has published Turkey's reply to Russia's note regarding the concentration of Turkish troops on the Montenegrin frontier.

In effect, Turkey says that she is astonished and pained at Russia's uncalled for representations, since Turkey's patience in the face of the failure of Montenegro to observe international obligations is in itself proof of her peaceful intentions.

Turkey declares that the restoration of normal relations depends on Montenegro.

AGAINST McNAMARA INQUIRY.

House Committee Merely to Report Testimony on His Extradition.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Congress will not investigate the arrest and extradition to California, in connection with the Los Angeles dynamiting case, of J. J. McNamara, the Indianapolis labor leader. This was indicated to-day when the House Committee on Rules decided to take no action on the Berger resolution providing for such an inquiry.

The testimony taken by the committee at its hearing on the resolution, however, will be laid before Congress for its information and for the particular use of the House Judiciary Committee, which will consider a bill of Representative Korbly of Indiana amending the extradition laws.

Representative Madison of Kansas of the Rules Committee said every lawyer knew the extradition of McNamara was irregular, but that he would now have to stand trial in California.

TAFT LOOKING TOWARD 1912.

Bearing of His Fall Western Tour on Next Presidential Campaign.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—As having a probable bearing upon his renomination in 1912, President Taft's plans for the coming Fall are attracting unusual attention. The President is rapidly accepting invitations to speak in various parts of the country and the indications are that he will make a long swing through the West.

To-day the President told Senator Smoot of Utah, that he expected to accept an invitation to visit Salt Lake City in September, when the annual State reception to old home folks is being held there.

The White House travel book already shows engagements which will carry the President into Kansas and from there to Utah. Although no engagements for stops in Nebraska or Colorado have yet been made, it is likely they will be.

On his Western trip the President is expected to talk about his administration and what it has accomplished. Definite plans for a tour have not been made and probably will not be until July. Secretary Hilles expects to map out the details then. It is said the trip may take the President as far as the Pacific Coast. An invitation to visit Port Huron, Mich., some time in September also was accepted by President Taft to-day.

ATTACK ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

Presbyterians Doubt Its Loyalty in the Past, but Finally Indorse It.

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 29.—A strong attack was made on the Anti-Saloon League at the session of the United Presbyterian General Assembly today, but the organization finally was indorsed. The report of the special committee on reform, offered by the Chairman, the Rev. C. C. Kyle, of Quimby, Iowa, recommended the indorsement of the Anti-Saloon League, International Reform Bureau, Lord's Day Alliance, and National Reform Association.

An amendment was offered to strike out the Anti-Saloon League, by the Rev. J. R. Wallace, of New Sheffield, Pa., who charged that the league is allied with the saloon interests. Speeches for and against this allegation were made.

Finally the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Wishart of Pittsburg said that, while at times the league had gotten into the hands of the politicians, its general purpose was good. The amendment was lost and the report was adopted.

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RUSSIA AND JAPAN PROTEST TO CHINA

Want to Take Part in $50,000,000 Loan Arranged with Bankers of Other Countries.

DIPLOMATIC CONTEST LIKELY

International Financial Group in Opposition to the Americans, British, French, and Germans.

PEKING, May 29.—Though the Chinese currency reform loan of $50,000,000 has already been completed, with the American, British, French, and German groups of bankers equally participating therein, the Russian and Japanese Governments have signified to China their desire to take part in the loan.

Russia and Japan argue that the pledging of the Manchurian revenues to secure the loan may conflict with their prior rights in that province.

Furthermore, these two Governments are materially interested in both the development of Manchuria and the reform of the currency, to which the loan is allocated.

If Russia and Japan follow up their signified desire to participate in the loan it may bring about a diplomatic contest, it is believed here, of a more serious character than that which surrounded the historical entry of the American syndicate into the Hu-Kwang Railroad loan agreement.

It is reported in financial circles that a strong international group of bankers is being formed in opposition to the quadruplet banking group. The nucleus of the opposition is said to be the Russo-Belgian syndicate, which will, it is expected, take in British and probably also Japanese bankers.

BIPLANE STRIKES COW.

Aviator Falls from Seat and Machine Drags Across Country for Miles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 29.—Bryn Williams, who is trying for a license as an air pilot, struck a cow while sailing a biplane yesterday, and was hurled to the ground by the shock, while the machine was driven a distance of two miles without a pilot.

Williams was flying about ten feet above the ground. Suddenly, as he passed over the brow of a hill, he came upon the cow, grazing peacefully.

Some part of the machine struck her, knocking her several feet and turning her over and over. Williams tumbled from his seat, but was unhurt. The machine was finally halted by a haystack. When friends of Williams in an automobile reached the machine the propeller was still running.

BRYAN FOR FREE WOOL.

Confers with House Democrats—Not a Candidate in 1912.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—William Jennings Bryan, rushing to Washington from Philadelphia long enough to deny that he was a candidate for President and to speak his mind clearly to Democratic House leaders on the necessity for a free raw wool schedule, has caused what has been threatening for a long time—a sharp and bitter division among the majority on the wool schedule. His attitude may upset the plans of the Democratic caucus Thursday and prevent the reporting of a reduced wool schedule bill.

Indications were that Mr. Bryan had modified his views upon wool and was not averse to a 50 per cent. reduction, advanced by Speaker Clark and Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee. He conferred with Representative Francis Burton Harrison of the Ways and Means Committee and Representative Hammill of New Jersey, the former being a pronounced advocate for free raw wool on the Ways and Means Committee.

While Mr. Bryan saw Speaker Clark, the subject of the wool schedule did not come up in their talk.

In his talk with Representative Harrison Mr. Bryan declared most positively against a tariff of any sort on raw wool and authorized him to make public an editorial written by Mr. Bryan on the subject which will appear in The Commoner to-morrow. The concluding paragraph of this is:

> The Democratic Congress has made a splendid record: let us hope it will not blot that record and impair the party's chances in 1912 by a cowardly surrender to the relatively insignificant number of Democratic protectionists who labor for a tariff on wool in order to win the support of those wool growers who go into politics as a business.

Before he left for Harrisburg Mr. Bryan declared, in speaking of politics:

"I am not a candidate, and will not be a candidate for President. Leave me out of it."

He likewise refused to state a preference between Gov. Wilson of New Jersey and Speaker Clark for the nomination. Although refusing to confirm the report that he was unalterably opposed to Gov. Harmon, he said that the selection of a Presidential candidate by the Democratic Party would depend largely on the action of Congress.

Lunacy Board for Woman Slayer.

Jeremiah T. Mahoney and Joseph Rosalsky, lawyers, who were appointed last Friday by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions as counsel for Mrs. Frances O'Shaughnessy, who shot and killed her husband, George, a few weeks ago, appeared before Judge Mulqueen yesterday and, after entering a plea of not guilty for the woman, asked that a commission be appointed to determine her sanity. Judge Mulqueen said he would do so. Several alienists have reported the woman is insane

Fire Suspends the Curb Market.

A chimney fire at 41-45 Broad Street put the Curb market out of business for a short time at noon yesterday. Lunch hour idlers packed the street from building line to building line, and the brokers were swamped. It took the firemen only a few minutes to get the better of the burning soot which was spouting in a shower of sparks from the chimney of a woman's restaurant.

Court Describes How the Tobacco Trust Killed Competition

Continued from Page 1.

restraint of trade meant unreasonable restraint. It was said he had read the word unreasonable into the statute, and apparently the court itself had, in an almost revolutionary way, reversed itself. As a matter of fact, Justice White, the first time this statute was before the court, wrote an opinion couched in the most pronounced language, to the effect that the statute was aimed at unreasonable restraint of trade.

"My recollection is that three other Justices concurred wkith him. In every other important contest before that court he has taken the same position, and in every case the prevailing opinion only received a majority of oue or two. There was no reason why the court itself should not, even if it had been composed of the same nine Judges that rendered the first decision, have reversed itself if it concluded it had made a mistake. That happens every once in a while. There is no rule of law or practice that precludes it except where titles of property are involved, and that was not one of these cases.

"The lower court rather foreshadowed something of what has been done, for in its decree, which differed radically from that in the Standard Oil case, it said that any of the defendants, if they could affirmatively show the restoration of reasonable competition, might apply to the court for a suspension, modification, or dissolution of the injunction.

"How there can be any bona fide competition between two companies in the same ownership is difficult to see, and yet in that spirit of compromise, as it were, which often produces the best results, I have no doubt that a working basis will be found by which the company, or the greater part of it, can be operated successfully.

"As far as I can see, the difference between the decree in the American Tobacco case and the Standard Oil case is this: The Standard Oil Company must make its changes and do its housecleaning at its own risk, i. e., they take the chance that the changes they make may be within the letter and spirit of the decree, whereas in the Tobacco case the proposed changes are to be submitted to the court, and if not approved are not made, and if approved will be put into execution."

In contrast to the anxiety evidenced by the Wall Street community two weeks ago, when the Standard Oil decision was awaited, there was so little apparent interest in the probability of the second anti-trust decision coming down from the Supreme Court yesterday that when the announcement came over the news tickers the brokers' offices were practically deserted. The market, too, reflected little of the apprehension which had kept trading stagnant for so long a period before the Standard Oil decision was rendered.

Total transactions were nearly double yesterday those of Monday, May 15, but, as on the day of the first big decision, price movements in the active issues were hesitating and irregular. Both Reading and United States Steel closed even with the last prices of Saturday, and although there were fluctuations of a point or more in some of the inactive industrials the general movement was only less narrow than on the decision day two weeks ago.

Because of the holiday to-day, which would make contracts made on the London Curb carry uncertainty for twenty-four hours longer than was the case last week, and possibly because of less interest in the decision, there was only a nominal volume of cable orders sent to London last night.

Reaffirms Rule of Reason in Tobacco Trust Case

Court Convinced of Correctness of Its Construction of Sherman Act as Applied to the Standard Oil Company—Finds Undisputed Facts Sufficient to Convict Tobacco Company—Court Below to Control Trust's Dissolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court, written by Chief Justice White, ordering the dissolution of the American Tobacco Company, is as follows.

This suit was commenced on July 19, 1907, by the United States to prevent the continuance of alleged violations of the First and Second Sections of the Anti-Trust act of July 2, 1890. The defendants were twenty-nine individuals, named in the margin, Sixty-five American corporations, most of them created in the State of New Jersey, and two English corporations.

[Marginal note, naming individual defendants: James B. Duke, Caleb C. Dula, Percival S. Hill, George Arents, Paul Brown, Robert B. Dula, George A. Helme, Robert D. Lewis, Thomas J. Maloney, Oliver H. Payne, Thomas F. Ryan, Robert K. Smith, George W. Watts, George G. Allen, John B. Cobb, William R. Harris, William H. McAlister, Anthony N. Brady, Benjamin N. Duke, H. M. Hanna, Herbert D. Kingsbury, Pierre Lorillard, Rufus L. Patterson, Frank H. Ray, Grant B. Schley, Charles N. Strotz, Peter A. B. Widener, Welford C. Reed, now deceased, and Williamson W. Fuller.]

For convenience of statement we classify the corporate defendants, exclusive of the two foreign ones, which we shall hereafter separately refer to, as follows:

The American Tobacco Company, a New Jersey corporation, because of its dominant relation to the subject matter of the controversy as the primary defendant; five other New Jersey corporations, (viz., American Snuff Company, American Cigar Company, American Stogie Company, MacAndrews and Forbes Company, and Conley Foil Company,) because of their relation to the controversy as the accessory and the fifty-nine other American corporations as the subsidiary defendants.

The ground of complaint against the American Tobacco Company rested not alone upon the nature and character of that corporation and the power which it exerted directly over the five accessory corporations and some of the subsidiary corporations by stock ownership in such corporations, but also upon the control which it exercised over the subsidiary companies by virtue of stock held in said companies by the accessory companies by stock ownership in which the American Tobacco Company exerted its power of control. The accessory companies were impleaded either because of their nature and character or because of the power exerted over them through stock ownership by the American Tobacco Company, and also because of the power which they in turn exerted by stock ownership over the subsidiary corporations, and finally the subsidiary corporations were impleaded either because of their nature or because of the control to which they were subjected in and by virtue of the stock ownership above stated.

We append in the margin a statement showing the stock control exercised by the principal defendant, the American Tobacco Company, over the five accessory corporations, and also the authority which it directly exercised over certain of the subsidiary corporations and a list showing the control exercised over the subsidiary corporations as a result of the stock ownership in the accessory corporations, they being in turn controlled, as we have said, by the principal defendant, the American Tobacco Company.

Extent of Company's Control.

[Marginal note showing extent of control of American Tobacco Company over the accessory corporations:

American Snuff Company—Of 120,000 shares of preferred stock, owns 12,517 shares directly and 11,274 shares by reason of stock control of P. Lorillard Co.; in all 23,764 shares; of 110,017 shares of common stock, owns 41,214 directly, and 34,594 by reason of stock control of P. Lorillard Co.; in all, 75,808 shares.

American Cigar Company—Of 100,000 shares of preferred stock, owns 89,700 shares directly and 5,000 shares through control of American Snuff Co., in all 94,700 shares; of 100,000 shares of common stock, owns directly 77,451 shares.

American Stogie Company—Of 108,790 shares of common stock, controls 73,072¾ shares through stock interest in American Snuff Company. The American Stogie Company owns all of the stock—12,500—of the Union American Cigar Company—cigars and stogies.

MacAndrews & Forbes Company—Of 37,583 shares of preferred stock, (no voting power,) owns 7,500 shares; of 30,000 shares of common stock, owns 21,129 shares directly and 983 shares through stock control of the R. J. Reynolds Co., in all 22,112 shares.

The Conley Foil Company—Of 8,250 shares of stock, directly owns 4,950 shares.

The American Tobacco Company by stock ownership, is the owner outright of the following defendant companies:

S. Anargyros (the S. Anargyros Company owns all the capital stock—10 shares—of the London Cigarette Company,) F. F. Adams Tobacco Company, Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, Crescent Cigar and Tobacco Company, Day and Night Tobacco Company, Luhrman & Wilbern Tobacco Company, Nall & Williams Tobacco Co., Nashville Tobacco Works, R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company, Monopol Tobacco Works, Spalding & Merrick.

The American Tobacco Company also has the stock interest indicated in the following defendant corporations:

British-American Tobacco Co. — Owns 1,200,000 shares of 1,500,000 shares of preferred stock and 2,280,012 shares of 3,720,021 shares of common stock.

The Imperial Tobacco Co., &c.—Owns 721,457 pounds sterling of 18,000,000 pounds sterling of stock.

The John Bollman Co.—Of 2,000 shares of stock, owns 1,020 shares.

F. R. Penn Tobacco Co.—Of 1,503 shares of stock, owns 1,002 shares (through Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.)

R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co., Inc.—Owns 600 out of 1,000 shares of stock, and $120,000 of $200,000 issue of bonds.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.—Owns 50,000 out of 75,250 shares of stock.

Pinkerton Tobacco Co.—Owns 775 out of 1,000 shares of stock.

Reynolds Tobacco Co. of Bristol, Tenn.—Owns 1,449 shares out of 2,500 shares.

J. W. Carroll Tobacco Co.—Owns 2,000 out of 3,000 shares.

P. Lorillard Co.—Owns 16,813 out of 20,000 shares of preferred, and all the common stock, (30,000 shares.)

Kentucky Tobacco Product Co.—Owns 14 of 1,900 shares preferred and owns directly 5,264, and, through the American Cigar Co., 355 out of 8,100 shares of common stock. (The Kentucky Tobacco Product Co. owns all the capital stock—100 shares—of the Kentucky Tobacco Extract Co.)

Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co.—Owns directly 6,576, and through the American Cigar Co., 6,576 of 19,984 shares of stock. (The Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co. owns 190 of the 380 shares of preferred and 300 of the 450 shares of common stock of Ind. Co. of Porto Rico; also owns 2,150 of the 5,000 shares of capital stock of the Porto Rico Leaf Tobacco Co.)

The American Tobacco Co. is also interested, as indicated, in the following defendants, supply or machinery companies:

Golden Belt Mfg. Co., (Cotton Bags.)—Owns 6,521 of 7,000 shares.

Mengel Box Co., (Wooden Boxes.)—British-American Co. owns 3,637 of 5,000 shares of stock. (The Mengel Co. owns all of the capital stock of the Columbia Box Co. and of the Tyler Box Co., respectively 1,500 and 250 shares.)

Amsterdam Supply Co., (Agency to Purchase Supplies.)—Owns majority of stock and controls large part of remainder through subsidiary companies.

Thomas Cusack Co., (Bill Posting.)—Owns 1,000 out of 1,500 shares.

Manhattan Briar Pipe Co.—Owns all of stock, 3,500 shares.

International Cigar Machinery Co.—Of 100,000 shares, owns 33,637 shares directly and 29,902 shares through American Cigar Co., in all 63,539 shares.

The American Tobacco Co. is also interested in the following companies not named as defendants:

American Machine and Foundry Co.—Owns 510 shares directly and remainder (490) through American Cigar Co.

New Jersey Machine Co.—Owns 510 shares directly and remainder (490) through American Cigar Co.

Standard Tobacco Stemmer Co.—Of 17,300 shares, owns 16,895 shares.

Garson Vending Machine Co.—Of 500 shares, owns 250 shares.

The American Snuff Co., in addition to stock, &c., interests in the American Tobacco Co., American Cigar Co., and the Amsterdam Supply Co., has stock interests in the following defendants:

H. Bolander—Owns all of stock, 1,350 shares.

De Voe Snuff Co.—Owns all of stock, 500 shares. (The De Voe Snuff Co. owns all the capital stock (400 shares) of Skinner & Co., Snuff.)

Standard Snuff Co.—Owns all of stock, 2,816 shares.

The American Cigar Co., in addition to stock interests in the Amsterdam Supply Co., American Stogie Co., Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co., Kentucky Tobacco Product Co., and International Cigar Machinery Co., has stock interest indicated in the following defendants:

R. D. Burnett Cigar Co.—Owns 77 out of 150 shares.

M. Blaskower Co.—Owns 1,875 out of 2,500 shares preferred and 1,875 out of 2,500 shares of common.

Cuban Land and Leaf Tobacco Co.—Owns all of stock, 1,000 shares. (The Cuban Land, &c., Co. owns 1,320 of the 1,890 shares of stock of the Vuelta Abajo S. S. Co.)

Cliff Well Cigar Co.—Owns 255 out of 500 shares.

Dusel, Goodloe & Co.—Owns 510 out of 750 shares.

Federal Cigar Real Estate Co.—Owns all stock, 6,000 shares.

J. J. Goodrum Tobacco Co.—Owns 477 out of 600 shares.

Havana-American Co.—Owns all stock, 2,500 shares.

Havana Tobacco Co.—Owns 700 shares out of 47,038 preferred, 166,800 out of 297,912 common stock, and $3,500,000 of $7,500,000 bonds.

Jordan, Gibson & Baum Co., Inc.—Owns all preferred and common stock, 250 shares each.

Louisiana Tobacco Co., Limited—Owns 875 out of 500 shares.

The J. B. Moos Co.—Owns all of stock, 2,000 shares.

J. & B. Moos—Owns all of common stock, 1,000 shares.

Porto Rican Leaf Tobacco Co.—Owns 2,500 out of 5,000 shares.

The Smokers' Paradise Corporation—Owns all of common stock, 250 shares, and 349 of 500 shares preferred.

The Havana Tobacco Co. has a stock interest in the following corporations:

H. De Cabanis y Carbajal—All of stock, 15,000 shares.

Clay and Bock Co., Ltd.—Owns 9,749 out of 16,950 shares preferred and 14,687 out of 15,990 shares common. (The Clay, &c., Co. is owner of 16,667 shares of the ordinary capital stock of the Havana Cigar and Tobacco Factories, Ltd., and also owns sixty-four shares of the 1,890 shares of the capital stock of the Vuelta Abajo S. S. Co.)

Cuban Tobacco Co.—Owns all of stock, 50 shares.

Havana Commercial Co.—Owns 55,562 out of 60,000 shares preferred and 124,718 out of 125,000 shares common. (The Havana Commercial Co. owns all of the capital stock—100 shares of the M. Valle y Co.—cigars.)

Havana Cigar and Tobacco Factories, Ltd.—Owns 6,774 out of 25,000 shares ordinary stock.

J. S. Murias y Co.—Owns all of stock, 7,500 shares.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., in addition to a stock interest in the Amsterdam Supply Co., has the stock interest indicated in the following defendant corporations:

F. P. Penn Tobacco Co.—Owns 1,002 out of 1,503 shares.

Scotten-Dillon Co.—Owns $10,000 out of $500,000 of stock.

Wells-Whitehead Tobacco Co.—Owns all of stock, 1,500 shares.

Conley Foil Co.—Owns all of the capital stock, 3,000 shares, of the Johnson Tin Foil and Metal Co.

P. Lorillard Co.—Has a stock interest in the American Snuff Co. and the Amsterdam Supply Co.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.—In addition to a stock interest in the Amsterdam Supply Co. and the MacAndrews & Forbes Co.) owns one-third of the 5,000 shares of stock of the Lipfert Scales Co.

The British-American Tobacco Co.—In addition to a small interest in the Amsterdam Supply Co., has the following stock interest in certain defendants:

David Dunlop, (Plug)—Owns 3,000 of 4,500 shares.

W. S. Mathews & Son, (Smoking)—Owns 3,637 out of 5,000 shares of stock.

T. C. Williams Co., (Plug)—Owns all of stock, 4,000 shares.]

The two foreign corporations were impleaded, either because of their nature and character and the operation and effect of contracts or agreements with the American Tobacco Company, or the power which it exerted over their affairs by stock ownership.

The Government's Charges.

As we shall have occasion hereafter, in referring to matters beyond dispute, to set forth the main facts relied upon by the United States as giving rise to the cause of action alleged against all the defendants, it suffices at this moment to say that the bill averred the origin and nature of the American Tobacco Company and the origin and nature of all the other defendant corporations, whether accessory or subsidiary, and the connection of the individual defendants with such corporations.

In effect, the bill charged that the individual defendants and the defendant corporations were engaged in a conspiracy in restraint of inter-State and foreign trade in tobacco and the products of tobacco and constituted a combination in restraint of such trade, in violation of the first section of the act, and also were attempting to monopolize and were actually a monopolization of such trade in violation of the second section.

In support of these charges general averments were made in the bill as to the wrongful purpose and intent with which acts were committed which it was alleged brought about the alleged result. The prayer of the bill was as follows:

Wherefore petitioner prays:

1. That the contracts, combinations, and conspiracies in restraint of trade and commerce among the States and with foreign nations, together with the attempts to monopolize and the monopolies of the same herein before described be declared illegal and in violation of the act of Congress passed July 2, 1890, and subsequent acts, and that they be prevented and restrained by proper orders in the court.

2. That the agreements, contracts, combinations, and conspiracies entered into by the defendants on or about Sept. 27, 1902, and thereafter, and evidenced among other things by the two written agreements of that date, Exhibits 1 and 2 hereto, be declared illegal, and that injunctions issue restraining and prohibiting defendants from doing anything in pursuance of or in furtherance of the same within the jurisdiction of the United States.

3. That the Imperial Tobacco Company, its officers, agents, and servants be enjoined from engaging in inter-State or foreign trade and commerce within the jurisdiction of the United States until it shall cease to observe or act in pursuance of said agreements, contracts, combinations, and conspiracies entered into by it and other defendants on or about Sept. 27, 1902, and thereafter, and evidenced among other things by the contracts of that date, exhibits 1 and 2 hereto.

4. That the British-American Tobacco Company be adjudged an unlawful instrumentality created solely for carrying into effect the objects and purposes of said contract, combination, and conspiracy entered into on or about Sept. 27, 1902, and thereafter, and that it be enjoined from engaging in inter-State or foreign trade and commerce within the jurisdiction of the United States.

5. That the court adjudge the American Tobacco Company, the American Snuff Company, the American Cigar Company, the American Stogie Company, the MacAndrews & Forbes Company, and the Conley Foil Company is each a combination in restraint of inter-State and foreign trade and commerce, and that each has attempted and is attempting to monopolize, is in combination and conspiracy with other persons and corporations to monopolize, and has monopolized part of the trade and commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, and order and decree that each one of them be restrained from engaging in inter-State or foreign commerce, or if the court should be of opinion that the public interests will be better subserved thereby, that receivers be appointed to take possession of all the property, assets, business, and affairs of said defendants, and wind up the same, and otherwise take such course in regard thereto as will bring about conditions in trade and commerce among the States and with foreign nations in harmony with law.

6. That the holding of stock by one of the defendant corporations in another under the circumstances shown be declared illegal, and that each of them be enjoined from continuing to hold or own such shares in another, and from exercising any right in connection therewith.

7. That defendants, each and all, be enjoined from continuing to carry out the purposes of the above-described contracts, combinations, conspiracies, and attempts to monopolize by the means herein described, or by any other, and be required to desist and withdraw from all connection with the same.

8. That each of the defendants be enjoined from purchasing leaf tobacco, or from selling and distributing its manufactured output as a part of inter-State and foreign trade and commerce in conjunction or combination with any other defendant, and from taking part or being interested in any agreement or combination intended to destroy competition among them in reference to such purchases or sales.

9. The petitioners have such other, further, and general relief as may be proper.

As to the answers, it suffices to say that all the individual and corporate defendants, other than the foreign corporations, denied the charges of wrongdoing and illegal combination, and the corporate defendants in particular in addition averred their right under State charters by virtue of which they existed to own and possess the property which they held and further averred that they were engaged in manufacturing and that any combination amongst them related only to that subject and therefore was not within the Anti-Trust act. The two foreign corporations asserted the validity of their corporations and of the assailed agreements and denied any participation in the wrongful combination.

What the Lower Courts Decided.

After the taking of much testimony before a special examiner the case was heard before a court consisting of four Judges, constituted under the expediting act of Feb. 11, 1903. In deciding the case in favor of the Government each of the four Judges delivered an opinion (164 Fed. 700.) A final decree was entered on Dec. 15, 1908. The petition was dismissed as to the English corporations, three of the subsidiary corporations, the United Cigar Stores Company and all the individual defendants.

It was decreed that the defendants other than those against whom the petition was dismissed, had theretofore entered into and were parties to combinations in restraint of trade, &c., in violation of the Anti-Trust act, and said defendants and each of them, their officers, agents, &c., were restrained and enjoined "from directly or indirectly doing any act or thing whatsoever in furtherance of the objects and purposes of said combinations and from continuing as parties thereto."

It specifically found that each of the defendants, "The American Tobacco Company, American Snuff Company, American Cigar Company, American Stogie Company, and MacAndrews & Forbes Company constitutes and is itself a combination in violation of the said act of Congress." The corporations thus named, their officers, &c., were next restrained and enjoined "from further directly or indirectly engaging in inter-State or foreign trade and commerce in leaf tobacco or the products manufactured therefrom or articles necessary or useful in connection therewith. But if any of said last-named defendants can hereafter affirmatively show the restoration of reasonably competitive conditions, such defendants may apply to this court for a modification, suspension, or dissolution of the injunction herein granted against it."

The decree then enumerated the various corporations which it was found held or claimed to own some or all of the capital stock of other corporations and particularly specified such other corporations, and then made the following restraining provisions:

Wherefore, each and all of defendants, the American Tobacco Company, the American Snuff Company, the American Cigar Company, P. Lorillard Company, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company and Conley Foil Company, their officers, Directors, agents, servants, and employes are hereby restrained and enjoined from acquiring by conveyance or otherwise the plant or business of any such corporation wherein any one of them now holds or owns stock; and each and all of said defendant corporations so holding stock in other corporations as above specified, their officers, Directors, agents, servants, and employes are further enjoined from voting or attempting to vote said stock at any meeting of the stockholders of the corporation issuing the same, and from exercising or attempting to exercise any control, direction, supervision, or influence whatsoever over the acts and doings of such corporation. And, it is further ordered and decreed that each and every one of the defendant corporations, the stock of which is held by any other defendant corporation as hereinbefore shown, their officers, Directors, servants, and agents, be and they are hereby respectively and collectively restrained and enjoined from permitting the stock so held to be voted by any other defendant holding or claiming to own the same, or by its attorneys or agents, at any corporate election for Directors or officers, and from permitting or suffering any other defendant corporation claiming to own or hold stock therein, or its officers or agents, to exercise any control whatsoever over its corporate acts.

Judgment for costs was given in favor of the petitioner and against the defendants as to whom the petition had not been dismissed, except R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co., a corporation which had consented to the decree. The decree also contained a provision that the defendants or any of them should not be prevented "from the institution, prosecution or defense of any suit, action or proceeding to prevent or restrain the infringment of a trade-mark used in inter-State commerce or otherwise assert or defend a claim to any property or rights."

In the event of a taking of an appeal to this court, the decree provided that the injunction which it directed "shall be suspended during the pendency of such appeal."

Charges and Defense on Appeal.

The United States appealed, as did also the various defendants against whom the decree was entered. For the Government it is contended:

1. That the petition should not have been dismissed as to the individual defendants.

2. That it should not have been dismissed as to the two foreign corporations—the Imperial Tobacco Company and the British-American Tobacco Company—and the domestic corporations controlled by the latter, and that, on the contrary, the decree should have commanded the observance of the Anti-Trust act by the foreign corporations so far as their dealings in the United States were concerned, and should have restrained those companies from doing any act in the United States in violation of the Anti-Trust act, whether or not the right to do said acts was asserted to have arisen pursuant to the contracts made outside of or within the United States.

3. The petition should not have been dismissed as to the United Cigar Stores Company.

4. The final decree should have adjudged defendants parties to unlawful contracts and conspiracies.

5. The final decree should have adjudged that defendants were attempting to monopolize and had monopolized parts of commerce. More particularly, it is urged, it should have adjudged that the American Tobacco Company, American Snuff Company, American Cigar Company, American Stogie Company, MacAndrews & Forbes Company, the Conly Foil Company, and the British-American Tobacco Company were severally attempting to monopolize and had monopolized parts of commerce, and that appropriate remedies should have been applied.

6. The decree was not sufficiently specific, since it should have described with more particularity the methods which the defendants had followed in forming and carrying out their unlawful purpose, and should have prohibited the resort to similar methods.

7. The decree should have specified the shares in corporations disclosed by the evidence to be owned by the parties to the conspiracy, and should have enjoined those parties from exercising any control over the corporations in which such stock was held, and the latter, if made defendant, from permitting such control, and should have also enjoined the collecting of any dividends upon the stock.

8. The decree improperly provided that nothing therein should prevent defendants from prosecuting or defending suits; also improperly suspended the injunction pending appeal.

The defendants, by their assignments of error, complain because the petition was not dismissed as to all, and more specifically:

(a) Because they were adjudged parties to a combination in restraint of inter-State and foreign commerce, and enjoined accordingly.

(b) Because certain defendant corporations holding shares in others were enjoined from voting or exercising control over the issuing company, and the latter from permitting this; and

(c) Because the American Tobacco Company, American Snuff Company, American Cigar Company, American Stogie Company, and the MacAndrews & Forbes Company were adjudged unlawful combinations and restrained from engaging in inter-State and foreign commerce.

Refers to Oil Case Decision.

The elaborate arguments made by both sides at bar present in many forms of statement the conflicting contentions resulting from the nature and character of the suit and the defense thereto, the decree of the lower court, and the propositions assigned as error to which we have just referred. In so far as all or any of these contentions, as many of them in fact do, involve a conflict as to application and effect of Sections 1 and 2 of the Anti-Trust act, their consideration has been greatly simplified by the analysis and review of that act and the construction affixed to the sections in question in the case of Standard Oil et al. versus United States, quite recently decided.

In so far as the contentions relate to the disputed propositions of fact, we thing from the view which we take of the case they need not be referred to, since in our opinion the case can be disposed of by considering only those facts which are indisputable and by applying to the inferences properly deducible from such facts the meaning and effect of the law as expounded in accordance with the previous decisions of this court.

We shall divide our investigation of the case into three subjects: First, the undisputed facts; second, the meaning of the anti-trust law and its application as correctly constructed to the ultimate conclusions of fact deducible from the proof; third, the remedies to be applied.

First—Undisputed facts.

The matters to be considered under this heading, we think, can best be made clear by stating the merest outline of the condition of the tobacco industry prior to what is asserted to have been the initial movement in the combination which the suit assails and in the light so afforded to briefly recite the history of the assailed acts and contracts.

We shall divide the subject into two periods, (a) the one from the time of the organization of the first or old American Tobacco Company, 1890, to the organization of the Continental Tobacco Company, and (b) from the date of such organization to the filing of the bill in this case.

How Competition Was Stifled.

Summarizing in the broadest way the conditions which obtained prior to 1890, as to the production, manufacture, and distribution of tobacco, the following general facts are adequate to portray the situation: Tobacco was grown in many sections of the country, having diversity of soil and climate, and therefore was subject to various vicissitudes resulting from the places of production and consequently varied in quality.

The great diversity of use to which tobacco was applied in manufacturing caused it to be that there was a demand for all the various qualities. The demand for al lqualities was not local but widespread, extending as well to domestic as to foreign trade and therefore all the products were marketed under competitive conditions of a peculiarly advantageous nature. The manufacture of the product in this country in various forms was successfully carried on by many individuals or concerns scattered throughout the country, a larger number perhaps of the manufacturers being in the vicinage of production and others being advantageously situated in or near the principal markets of distribution.

Before January, 1890, five distinct concerns: Allen & Ginter, with factory at Richmond, Va.; W. Duke, Sons & Co., with factories at Durham, N. C., and New York City; Kinney Tobacco Company, with factory at New York City; W. S. Kimball & Co., with factory at Rochester, N. Y.; Goodwin & Co., with factory at Brooklyn, N. Y., manufactured, distributed and sold in the United States and abroad 95 per cent. of all the domestic cigarette and less than 8 per cent. of the smoking tobacco produced in the United States.

There is no doubt that these factories were competitors in the purchase of the raw products which they manufactured and the distribution and sale of manufactured products. Indeed, it is shown that prior to 1890 not only had normal and ordinary competition existed between the factories in question but the competition had been fierce and abnormal.

In January, 1900, having agreed upon a capital stock of $25,000,000, all to be divided amongst them, and who should be Directors, the concerns referred to organized the American Tobacco Company in New Jersey "for trading and manufacturing," with broad powers, and conveyed to it the assets and business, including good-will and right to use the names of the old concerns, and thereafter this corporation carried on the business of all. The $25,000,000 of stock of the Tobacco Company was allotted to the charter members as follows:

Allen & Ginter, $3,000,000 preferred, $4,500,000 common; W. Duke, Sons & Co., $3,000,000 preferred, $4,500,000 common; Kinney Tobacco Company, $2,000,000 preferred, $3,000,000 common; W. S. Kimball & Co., $1,000,000 preferred, $1,500,000 common; and Goodwin & Co., $1,000,000 preferred, $1,500,000 common.

There is a charge that the valuation at which the respective properties were capitalized in the new corporation was enormously in excess of their actual value. We, however, put that subject aside, since we propose only to deal with facts which are not in controversy.

Shortly after the formation of the new corporation the Goodwin & Co. factory was closed and the Directors ordered "that the manufacture of all tobacco cigarettes be concentrated at Richmond."

The new corporation in 1890, the first year of its operation, manufactured about 2,500,000,000 cigarettes, that is, about 96 or 97 per cent. of the total domestic output, and about 5,500,000 pounds of smoking tobacco out of a total domestic product of nearly 70,000,000 pounds.

In a little over a year after the organization of the company it increased its capital stock by $10,000,000. The purpose of the increase is inferrable from the considerations which we now state. There was a firm known as Pfingst, Doerhoeffer & Co., consisting of a number of partners, who had been long and successfully carrying on the business of manufacturing plug tobacco in Louisville, Ky., and distributing it through the channels of inter-State commerce. In January, 1891, this firm was converted into a corporation known as the National Tobacco Works, having a capital stock of $400,000, all of which was issued to the partners. Almost immediately thereafter in the month of February, the American Tobacco Company became the purchaser of all the capital stock of the new corporation, paying $600,000 cash and $1,200,000 in stock of the American Tobacco Company. The members of the previously existing firm bound themselves by contract with the American Tobacco Company to enter its service and manage the business and property sold, and each further agreed that for ten years he would not engage in carrying on, directly or indirectly, or permit or suffer the use of his name in connection with the carrying on of the tobacco business in any form.

In April following the American Tobacco Company bought out the business of Philip Whitlock of Richmond, Va., who was engaged in the manufacture of cheroots and cigars, and with the exclusive right to use the name of Whitlock. The consideration for this purchase was $30,000, and Whitlock agreed to become an employe of the American Tobacco Company for a number of years and not to engage for twenty years in the tobacco business.

In the month of April the American Tobacco Company also acquired the business of Marburg Brothers, a well known firm located at Baltimore, Md., and engaged in the manufacture and distribution of tobacco, principally smoking and snuff. The consideration was a cash payment of $164,637.65 and stock to the amount of $3,075,000. The members of the firm also conveyed the right to the use of the firm's name and agreed not to engage in the tobacco business for a lengthy period.

Again, in the same month, the American Tobacco Company bought out a tobacco firm of old standing, also located in Baltimore, as G. W. Gail & Ax, engaged principally in the manufacture and selling of smoking tobacco, buying with the business the exclusive right to use the name of the firm of the partners, and the members of the firm agreed not to engage in the tobacco business for a specified period. The consideration for this purchase was $77,582.66 in cash and stock to the amount of $1,760,000. The plant was abandoned soon after.

Effect on Tobacco Trade.

The result of these purchases was manifest at once in the product of the company for the year 1891, as will appear from a note in the margin.

The output of the American Tobacco Company for 1891 was:

	Number.	Pounds.
Cigarettes	2,788,778,000	
Cheroots and Little Cigars	40,009,000	
Smoking		1,813,355
Fine cut		560,633
Snuff		883,162
Plug		4,442,774
Total output for the United States, 1891:		
Cigarettes	3,137,318,596	
Smoking		76,708,300
Fine cut		16,968,870
Plug and twist		166,177,915
Snuff		10,674,241

It will be seen that as to cheroots, smoking tobacco, fine cut tobacco, snuff, and plug tobacco, the company had become a factor in all branches of the tobacco industry.

Referring to the occurrences of the year 1891, as in all respcets typical of the occurrences which took place in all the other years of the first period, that is during the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, we content ourselves with saying that it is undisputed that between February, 1891, and October, 1898, including the purchases which we have specifically referred to, the American Tobacco Company acquired fifteen going tobacco concerns doing business in the States of Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, and Virginia. For ten of the plants an all-cash consideration of $6,410,235.26 was paid, while the payments for the remaining five aggregated in cash $1,115,100.95 and in stock $4,123,000.

It is worth noting that the last purchase, in October, 1898, was of the Drummond Tobacco Company, a Missouri corporation dealing principally in plug, for which a cash consideration was paid of $3,457,500.

The corporations which were combined for the purpose of forming the American Tobacco Company produced a very small portion of plug tobacco. That an increase in this direction was contemplated is manifested by the almost immediate increase of the stock and its use for the purpose of acquiring, as we have indicated, in 1891 and 1892 the ownership and control of concerns manufacturing plug tobacco and the consequent increase in that branch of production.

Seizing the Plub Tobacco Trade.

There is no dispute that as early as 1893 the President of the American Tobacco Company, by authority of the corporation, approached leading manufacturers of plug tobacco and sought to bring about a combination of the plug tobacco interests, and upon the failure to accomplish this, ruinous competition by lowering the price of plug below its cost ensued.

As a result of this warfare, which continued until 1898, the American Tobacco Company sustained severe losses, aggregating more than four millions of dollars. The warfare produced its natural result, not only because the company acquired during the last two years of the campaign, as we have stated, control of important plug tobacco concerns, but others engaged in that industry came to terms. We say this because in 1898, in connection with several leading plug manufacturers, the American Tobacco Company organized a New Jersey corporation styled the Continental Tobacco Company, for "trading and manufacturing," with a capital of $75,000,000, afterward increased to $100,000,000.

The new company issued its stock and took transfers to the plants, assets, and business of five large and successful competing plug manufacturers, P. J. Sorg Company, having factory at Middletown, Ohio, who received preferred stock $4,525,000, and cash $224,375; John Finzer & Brothers, having factory at Louisville, Ky., who received preferred stock $2,250,000, common stock $3,050,000, and cash $550,000; Daniel Scotten & Co., having factory at Detroit, Mich, who received preferred stock $1,911,100, and common stock $3,012,500; P. H. Mayo & Brothers, having factory at Richmond, Va., who received preferred stock $1,250,000, common stock $1,925,000, and cash $86,125; John Wright Company, having factory at Richmond, Va., who received preferred stock $495,000, common stock $495,000, and cash $4,116.67.

The American Tobacco Company also conveyed to this corporation, at large valuations, the assets, bonds, real estate, and good will pertaining to its plug tobacco business, including the National Tobacco Works, The James G. Butler Tobacco Company, Drummond Tobacco Company, and Brown Tobacco Company, receiving as consideration, $30,274,200 of stock, (one-half common and one-half preferred,) $300,000 cash, and an additional sum for losses sustained in the plug business during 1898, $840,035. Mr. Duke, the President of the American Tobacco Company, also became President of the Continental Company.

Under the preliminary agreement, which was made looking to the formation of the Continental Tobacco Company, that company acquired from the holders all the $3,000,000 of the common stock of the P. Lorillard Company in exchange for $6,000,000 of its stock, and $1,581,300 of the $2,000,000 preferred in exchange for notes aggregating a sum considerably larger. The Lorillard Company, however, although it thus passed practically under the control of the American Tobacco Company by virtue of its ownership of stock in the Continental Company, was not liquidated, but its business continued to be conducted as a distinct corporation, its goods being marked and put upon the market just as if they were the manufacture of an independent concern.

Following the organization of the Continental Tobacco Company, the American Tobacco Company increased its capital stock from $35,000,000 to $70,000,000, and declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent. on its common stock, that is, a stock dividend of $21,000,000.

As the facts just stated bring us to the end of the first period, which at the outset we stated it was our purpose to review, it is well briefly to point out the increase in the power and control of the American Tobacco Company and the extension of its activities to all forms of tobacco products which had been accomplished just prior to the organization of the Continental Tobacco Company. Nothing could show it more clearly than the following:

At the end of the time the company was manufacturing 86 per cent. or thereabouts of all the cigarettes produced in the United States, above 26 per cent. of all the smoking tobacco, more than 22 per cent. of all plug tobacco, 51 per cent. of all little cigars, 6 per cent. each of all snuff and fine cut tobacco, and over 2 per cent. of all cigars and cheroots.

A brief reference to the occurrences of the second period, that is, from and after the organization of the Continental Tobacco Company up to the bringing of this suit, will serve to make evident that the transactions in their essence had all the characteristics of the occurrences of the first period.

In the year 1899 and thereafter either the American or Continental Companies, for cash or stock, at an aggregate cost of fifty millions of dollars, ($50,000,000,) bought and closed up some thirty competing corporations and partnerships theretofore engaged in inter-State and foreign commerce as manufacturers, sellers, and distributers of tobacco and related commodities, the interested parties covenanting not to engage in the business. Likewise the two corporations acquired for cash, by issuing stock, and otherwise, control of many competing corporations. Plants thus acquired were operated until the merger in 1904, to which we shall hereafter refer as a part of the general system of the American and Continental Company.

Where Trust Control Was Hidden.

The power resulting from and the purpose contemplated in making these acquisitions by the companies just referred to, however, may not be measured by considering alone the business of the company directly acquired, since some of these companies were made the vehicle as representing the American or Continntal Company for acquiring and holding the stock of other and competing companies, thus amplifying the power resulting from the acquisitions directly made by the American or Continental Companies without ostensibly doing so. It is besides undisputed that in many instances the acquired corporations, with the subsidiary companies over which they had control through stock ownership, were carried on ostensibly as independent concerns disconnected from either the American or the Continental Company, although they were controlled and owned by one or the other of these companies.

Without going into details on these subjects, for the sake of brevity, we append in the margin a statement of the corporations thus acquired, with the mention of the competing concerns which such corporations acquired.

[Marginal note, showing companies thus acquired:

Monopol Tobacco Works, New York, N. Y.—Capital $40,000. Cigarettes and smoking tobacco. In 1899 the American Tobacco Company acquired all the shares for $250,000, and it is now a selling agency.

Luhrman & Wilbern Tobacco Company, Middletown, Ohio.—Capital $900,000. Scrap tobacco. This business was formerly carried on by a partnership.

Mengel Box Company, Louisville, Ky.—Capital $2,000,000. Boxes for packing tobacco. This company has acquired the stock ($150,000) of the Columbia Company and of the Tyler Box Company ($25,000,) both at St. Louis.

The Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company, Porto Rico.—Capital $1,799,600. In 1899 the American Company caused the organization of the Porto-Rican-American Tobacco Company, which took over the partnership business of Rucabado Y Portela, manufacturers of cigars and cigarettes, with covenants not to compete. The American Tobacco Company and the American Cigar Company each hold $585,300 of the stock. The balance is in the hands of individuals.

Kentucky Tobacco Product Company, Louisville, Ky.—Capital $1,000,000. In 1899 the Continental Company acquired control of the Louisville Spirit-Cured Tobacco Company, engaged in curing and treating tobacco and utilizing the stems for fertilizers. By agreement the Kentucky Tobacco Products Company was organized in New Jersey, with $1,000,000 capital, $450,000 issued to the old stockholders and $550,000 to the Continental Company as consideration for agreement to supply stems.

Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, North Carolina.—Capital $700,000. Cotton bags and containers. In 1899 the American Tobacco Company acquired the business of this corporation, which was formed to take over a going business.

The Conley Foil Company, New York.—Tin foil combination; capital, $825,000. In December, 1899, the American Tobacco Company secured control of the business of John Conley & Son, (partnership,) New York, N. Y., manufacturers of tinfoil, an essential for packing tobacco products. By agreement the Conley Foil Company was incorporated in New Jersey "for trading and manufacturing," &c., with $250,000 capital, (afterward $375,000 and $825,000,) which took over the firm's business and assets, &c., and the American Tobacco Company became owner of the majority shares. The Conley Foil Company has acquired all the stock of the Johnson Tinfoil and Metal Company—a defendant—of St. Louis, a leading competitor, and they supply, under fixed contracts, the tinfoil used by defendants.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.—In 1899 the Continental Tobacco Company acquired control of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, one of the largest manufacturers of plug—output in 1898, 6,000,000 pounds. By agreement, a new corporation (with same name) was organized in New Jersey and capitalized at $5,000,000, (afterward $7,525,000,) which took over the business and assets of the old one. The Continental Company immediately acquired the majority shares, and the American Company now holds $5,000,000 of stock. The separate organization has been preserved.

There was acquired in the name of the new Reynolds Company, with covenants against competition, the following plants:

In 1900, T. L. Vaughn & Co., partnership, of Winston-Salem, N. C.; consideration, $90,[illegible]06; Brown Brothers Company, a North Carolina corporation, Winston, N. C.; consideration, $67,615, and P. H. Hanes & Co., and B. F. Hanes & Co., Winston, N. C., partnership; consideration, $671,950.

In 1905, Rucker & Witten Tobacco Company, Martinsville, Va.; consideration, $512,898.

In 1906, D. H. Spencer & Co., Martinsville, Va.; consideration, $314,253.

(All of the foregoing plants were closed as soon as purchased.)

A majority of the $400,000 capital stock in the Lipfert-Scales Company of Winston, N. C., a corporation largely engaged in the manufacture of plug tobacco and inter-State and foreign commerce in leaf tobacco and its products, was acquired by the Reynolds Company. The separate organization of the Lipfert-Scales Company is preserved and the business carried on under the corporate name.

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

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NOTHING PROMOTES HEALTH
LIKE PURE WATER
POLAND WATER
Purest Natural Spring
Water in the World.
Bottled only at the Spring
Under Perfect Sanitary Conditions.
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OF NEW YORK
Flags are flying twenty-six stories high, from the top of the roof tier of steel on your New Municipal Building.
Which means that 44,000,000 pounds of steel have been erected to date, the steel skeleton of the tower alone remaining to be built.
In addition, 51,000 cubic feet of granite have been set.
These are the two most important features contained in our latest diarized report on this work, and it is our intention to advise you from time to time of the progress we are making in your behalf.
Respectfully submitted.
THOMPSON-STARRETT
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A Great Variety, But Only One Quality
In our complete Engraving Plant on the premises we have every facility for the production of
WEDDING INVITATIONS
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CALLING AND AT-HOME CARDS
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All work of this character is promptly executed in strict accord with the accepted forms of the day.
REED & BARTON CO.
Fifth Avenue at 32d Street and 4 Maiden Lane

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS. J.B.GREENHUT, Pres. BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE, 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.
Reminders!
Store Closed To-day—
Memorial Day
Below we print a summary of many highly important sales which are scheduled for Wednesday. Complete details of each of these sales are printed in this morning's World, American and Herald.
Main Building Dry Goods and Wearing Apparel
Women's Foulard Dresses; values to $16.50, at $7.95.
Trimmed Summer Millinery at $5 to $25.
Women's Undermuslins; values to $1.25, at 85c.
25c. "H. & W." Waists for Children at 19c.
Stamped Patterns, including Doylies, Centers, Squares and Scarfs; 19c to 75c values, at 10c to 39c.
A Manufacturer's Entire Stock of Fine Blank Books at less than wholesale prices.
Beginning our June Sale of Groceries.
$22.50 "Pullman" Baby Carriages at $14.50.
"Fountain" and "Victory" Ball-Bearing Sewing Machines.
Women's $3 and $3.50 White Canvas Oxfords and Pumps at $1.95.
Women's Black or White Bathing Slippers; 75c grade, at 49c.
FREE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLIMENTARY S&H GREEN TRADING STAMPS IN OUR MAIN BUILDING ON WEDNESDAY. (Only 100 free stamps good in any one book.)
Ladies' Parlor, MAIN Building, Fourth Floor.)
Greenhut Building Everything for the Home
6 Separate, Big Selling Events in our Lace Curtain Arcades—sensational offerings as follows:
$4.75 Renaissance Lace Curtains, pair, $2.95.
$3.25 Cluny Curtains, pair, $2.45.
$1.10 Muslin Curtains, pair, 75c.
$5 Renaissance Lace Bed Sets and Roll Cover, $3.
29c. Lace-Edge Bobbinet Curtains at 17c.
Pretty Striped Curtain Swiss, a yard, 5c.
In Floor Coverings, we feature Art Squares at special prices.
Ask for S&H Green Trading Stamps—We Give Them

United Cigar Stores Company Loses Absolution Granted by Lower Court

Continued from Page 4.

also holds $98,300 stock of the MacAndrews & Forbes Company and $9,600 of the Amsterdam Supply Company.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company Durham, N. C.—Capital, $1,000,000. In 1899 the American Tobacco Company procured for $4,000,000 all the stock of Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, at Durham, N. C., manufacturers and distributors of tobacco products. Thereupon the Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company of New Jersey, capital $1,000,000, all owned by the American, was organized and took over the assets of the old company, then under receivership. Its separate organization has been preserved.

The Durham Company has acquired control of the following competitors:

Reynolds Tobacco Company, F. R. Penn Tobacco Company and Wells-Whitehead Tobacco Company.

The following companies came also under the control of the American Tobacco Company through acquired stock ownership:

S. Anargyros—Capital $650,000; Turkish cigarettes. In 1890 the American Tobacco Company procured the organization of corporation of S. Anargyros, which took over that individual's going business, and has since controlled it. Through this company the business in Turkish cigarettes is largely conducted.

The John Bollman Company, San Francisco.—Capital, $200,000; cigarettes. In 1900 the American Tobacco Company procured organization of the John Bollman Company, which took over the business of the former concern in exchange for stock. Its separate organization has been preserved.]

It is of the utmost importance to observe that the acquisitions made by the subsidiary corporations in some cases likewise show the remarkable fact stated above, that is the disbursement of enormous amounts of money to acquire plants, which on being purchased were not utilized, but were immediately closed. It is also to be remarked that the facts stated in the memorandum in the margin show on their face a singular identity between the conceptions which governed the transactions of this latter period with those which evidently existed at the very birth of the original organization of the American Tobacco Company as exemplified by the transactions in the first period. A statement of particular transactions outside of these previously referred to as having occurred during the period in question will serve additionally to make the situation clear.

And to accomplish this purpose we shall as briefly as may be consistent with clarity, separately refer to the facts concerning the organization during the second period of the five corporations which were named as defendants in the bill, as heretofore stated, and which for the purpose of designation we have hitherto classified accessory defendants, such corporations being the American Snuff Company, American Cigar Company, American Stogie Company, MacAndrews & Forbes Company, (licorice,) and Conley Foil Company.

Absorbing Snuff Companies.

1. The American Snuff Company.

As we have seen the American Tobacco Company at the commencement of the first period produced a very small quantity of snuff, its capacity in that regard was augmented owing particularly to the formation of the Continental Tobacco Company and the acquisition of the Lorillard Company, by which it came to be a serious factor as a snuff producer. There shortly ensued an aggressive competition in the snuff business between the American Company with the force acquired from the vantage ground resulting from the dominancy of its expanded organization and others in the trade, operating independently of that organization. The result was identical with that which had previously arisen from like conditions in the past.

In March 1900, there was organized in New Jersey a corporation known as The American Snuff Company with a capital of $25,000,000, one-half preferred and one-half common, which took over the snuff business of the Lorillard Company, Continental Tobacco Company and the American Tobacco Company with that of a large competitor viz; the Atlantic Snuff Company. The stock of the new company was thus apportioned: Atlantic Snuff Company, preferred $7,500,000, common $2,500,000; P. Lorillard Company, preferred $1,124,700, common $3,459,400; the American Tobacco Company, preferred, $1,177,800, common, $3,227,500; Continental Tobacco Company, preferred, $197,500, common, $813,100.

The stock issued to Continental Tobacco Company and the defendants, P. Lorillard Company and American Tobacco Company, is still held by the latter, and they have at all times had a controlling interest in the Snuff Company. All the companies together with their officers and Directors, covenanted that they would not thereafter engage as competitors in tobacco business or the manufacture, sale or distribution of snuff.

Among the assets transferred by the Atlantic Snuff Company to the American Snuff Company were all the shares ($600,000) of W. E. Garrett & Sons, Inc., then and now one of the oldest and very largest producers of snuff, for a long time and still engaged at Yorkland, Del., in inter-State and foreign commerce in tobacco and its products, and which controlled, through stock ownership, the Southern Snuff Company, Memphis, Tenn.; Dental Snuff Company, Lynchburg, Va., and Stewart - Ralph Snuff Company, Clarksville, Tenn.

The separate existence of W. E. Garrett & Sons, Inc., has been preserved and its business conducted under the corporate name.

In March, 1900, the American Snuff Company acquired all the shares of the George W. Helme Company, one of the oldest and largest producers of snuff and actively engaged at Helmetta, N. J., in inter-State and foreign commerce in competition with defendants, by issuing in exchange therefor $2,000,000 preferred stock and $1,000,000 common; and it thereafter took a conveyance of all assets of the acquired company, and now operates the plant under its own name.

As a result of the transactions just stated it came to pass that the American Tobacco Company, which had at the end of the first period only a very small percentage of the snuff manufacturing business, came virtually to have the dominant control as a manufacturer of that product.

Trust Grip on Tin Foil.

2. Conley Foil Company, manufacturers of tin foil, an essential for packing tobacco products. In December, 1899, the American Tobacco Company secured control of the business of John Conley & Sons, a partnership of New York City. By agreement the Conley Foil Company was incorporated in New York "for trading and manufacturing," &c., with $250,000 capital, ultimately increased to $825,000. The corporation took over the business and assets of the firm, and the American Tobacco Company became owner of a majority of the shares of stock.

The Conley Foil Company has acquired all the shares of stock of the Johnson Tinfoil and Metal Company of St. Louis, a leading competitor, and they supply under fixed contracts at remunerative prices the tinfoil used by the defendants, which constitutes the major part of the total production in the United States.

Control of Cigar Output.

3. American Cigar Company. Prior to 1901 the American and Continental Tobacco companies manufactured, sold, and distributed cigars, stogies, and cheroots. In the year stated the companies determined to engage in the business upon a larger scale. Under agreement with Powell, Smith & Co., large manufacturers and dealers in cigars, they caused the incorporation in New Jersey of the American Cigar Company, "for trading and manufacturing," &c., to which all three conveyed their said business, and it has since carried on the same. The American and Continental companies each acquired 46½ per cent. of the shares, and Powell, Smith & Co., 7 per cent.; the original capitalization was $10,000, (afterwards $20,000,) and more than three-fourths is owned by the former.

The cigar company acquired many competitors (partnerships and corporations) engaged in inter-State and foreign commerce, taking from the parties covenants against engaging in the tobacco business; and it has also procured the organization of controlled corporations which have acquired competing manufacturers, jobbers, and distributors in the United States, Cuba, and Porto Rico. It manufactures, sells, and distributes a considerable percentage of domestic cigars; and is the dominating factor in the tobacco business, foreign and domestic, in Cuba and Porto Rico, and is there in tobacco planting. It also controls corporate jobbers in California, Alabama, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Louisiana, New Jersey, and Tennessee.

Licorice Paste Cornered.

4. The MacAndrews & Forbes Company—manufacturers of licorice.

There is no question that licorice paste is an essential ingredient in the manufacture of plug tobacco and that one who was debarred from obtaining such paste would therefore be unable to engage in or carry on the manufacture of such product.

The control over this article was thus secured. In May, 1902, the Continental Company secured control of the MacAndrews & Forbes Company of Newark, N. J., and organized, "for trading and manufacturing," a corporation known as the MacAndrews & Forbes Company, with a capital of $7,000,000, $4,000,000 preferred and $3,000,000 common, which took over the business of MacAndrews & Forbes and another large competitor.

The Continental Company acquired two-thirds of the common stock by agreeing to purchase its supply of paste from the new company. The American Tobacco Company, at the time of the filing of the bill, was the owner of $2,112,900 of the common stock, and $750,000 preferred.

By various purchases and agreements the MacAndrews & Forbes Company acquired substantially the business of all competitors. Thus in June, 1902, it purchased the business of the Stamford Manufacturing Company, Stamford, Conn., and incorporated the Natioanl Licorice Company, which acquired the business of Young & Smylie and F. B. & V. P. Scudder, and the National Company agreed with MacAndrew & Forbes not to produce licorice for tobacco manufacturers.

In 1906 all the stock in the J. S. Young Company ($1,800,000), which had been organized to take over the business of the J. S. Young Company of Baltimore, Md., was acquired by the MacAndrews & Forbes Company. The MacAndrews & Forbes Company use in excess of 95 per cent. of the licorice root consumed in the United States.

Stogie and Tobie Business.

5. American Stogie Company.

In May, 1903, the American Cigar Company and the American and Continental Tobacco Companies caused the American Stogie Company to be incorporated in New Jersey with $11,979,000 capital, which immediately took over the stogie and tobie business of the companies named in exchange for $8,206,275 stock, and then in the usual ways acquired the business of others in the manufacture, sale and distribution of such products, with covenants not to compete. It acquired in exchange for $3,647,725 stock all shares of United States Cigar Company (which had previously acquired and owned the business of important competitors), and subsequently took the conveyance of the plant and assets. The majority shares always have been held by defendant, the American Cigar Company.

As we think the legitimate inferences deducible from the undisputed facts which we have thus stated will be sufficient to dispose of the controversy, we do not deem it necessary to expand this statement so as to cause it to embrace a recital of the undisputed facts concerning the entry of the American Tobacco Company into the retail tobacco trade through the acquisition of the controlling interest in the stock of what is known as the United Cigar Stores Company, as well as in some other subjects which, for the sake of brevity, we likewise pass over in order to come at once to a statement concerning the foreign companies.

The English Companies.

In September, 1901, the American Tobacco Company purchased for $5,347,000 a Liverpool (England) corporation, known as Ogden's, Ltd., there engaged in manufacturing and distributing tobacco products. A trade conflict which at once ensued caused many of the English manufacturers to combine into an incorporation known as the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, capital $15,000,000, afterward increased to 18,000,000 pounds sterling. The trade was continued between this corporation and the American Tobacco Company, with a result substantially identical with that which had hitherto, as we have seen, arisen from such a situation.

In September, 1902, the Imperial and the American companies entered into contracts executed in England, stipulating that the former should limit its business to the United Kingdom, except purchasing leaf in the United States, (it buys 54,000,000 pounds annually;) that the American companies should limit their business to the United States, its dependencies, and Cuba, and that the British-American Tobacco Company, with a capital of 6,000,000 pounds sterling, apportioned between them, should be organized, take over the export business of both, and operate in other countries, &c. This arrangement was immediately put into effect and has been observed.

The Imperial Company holds one-third and the American Company two-thirds of the capital stock of the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited. The latter company maintains a branch office in New York City and the Vice President of the American Tobacco Company is a principal officer. The company uses large quantities of domestic leaf, partly exported to various plants abroad, and about half manufactured here and then exported. By agreement all this is purchased through the American Tobacco Company. In addition to many plants abroad, it has warehouses in various States and plants at Petersburg, Va., and Durham, N. C., where tobacco is manufactured and then exported.

The purchase of necessary leaf tobacco in the United States by the Imperial Company is now made through a resident general agent and is exported as a part of foreign commerce.

The Merger in 1904.

Not to break the continuity of the narrative of facts we have omitted in the proper chronological order to state the facts relative to what was known as the Consolidated Tobacco Company. We now particularly refer to that subject.

In June, 1901, parties largely interested in the American and Continental Companies caused the incorporation in New Jersey of the Consolidated Tobacco Company, capital $30,000,000, afterwards $40,000,000, with broad powers and perpetual existence to do business throughout the world and to guarantee securities of other companies, &c. A majority of shares was taken by a few individuals connected with the old concerns, A. N. Brady, J. B. Duke, A. H. Payne, Thomas Ryan, W. C. Whitney and P. A. B. Widener. J. B. Duke, president of both the old companies, became president of the Consolidated. Largely in exchange for bonds the new company acquired substantially all the shares of common stock of the old ones. Its business of holding and financing was continued until 1904, when with the American and Continental Companies it was merged into the present American Tobacco Company.

By proceedings in New Jersey, October, 1904, the (old) American Tobacco Company, Continental Tobacco Company and Consolidated Tobacco Company were merged into one corporation, under the name of the American Tobacco Company, the principal defendant here. The merged company, with perpetual existence, was capitalized at $180,000,000 ($80,000,000 preferred ordinarily without power to vote).

The powers conferred by the charter are stated in the magin.

[To buy, manufacture, sell, and otherwise deal in tobacco and the products of tobacco in any and all forms; to guarantee dividends on any shares of the capital stock of any corporation in which said merged corporation has an interest as stockholder; to carry on any business operations deemed by such merged corporation to be necessary or advisable in connection with any of the objects of its incorporation or in furtherance of any thereof, or tending to increase the value of its property or stock; to conduct business in all other States, territories, possessions, and dependencies of the United States of America and in all foreign countries; to purchase or otherwise acquire and hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise dispose of the shares of the capital stock or of any bonds, securities, or other evidences of indebtedness created by any other corporation or corporations of this or any other State or Government, and to issue its own obligations in payment or exchange therefor.]

Prior to the merger the Consolidated Tobacco Company, a majority of whose $40,000,000 share capital was held by J. B. Duke, Thomas F. Ryan, William C. Whitney, Anthony N. Brady, Peter A. Widener, and Oliver H. Payne, had acquired as already stated, nearly all common shares of both old American and Continental Companies, and thereby control. The preferred shares, however, were held by many individuals, through the method of distributing of the stock of the new company, in exchange for shares in the old American and Continental Companies. It resulted that the same six men in control of the combination through the Consolidated Tobacco Company continued that control by ownership of stock in the merged or new American Tobacco Company. The assets, property, &c., of the old companies passed to the American Tobacco Company, (merged,) which has since carried on the business.

The record indisputably discloses that after this merger the same methods which were used from the beginning continued to be employed. Thus, it is beyond dispute:

First—That since the organization of the new American Tobacco Company that company has acquired four large tobacco concerns that restrictive covenants against engaging in the tobacco business were taken from the sellers, and that the plants were not continued in operation but were at once abandoned.

Second—That the new company has besides acquired control of eight additional concerns, the business of such concerns being now carried on by four separate corporations, all absolutely controlled by the American Tobacco Company, although the connection as to two of these companies with that corporation was long and persistently denied.

Thus reaching the end of the second period and coming to the time of the bringing of the suit, brevity prevents us from stopping to portray the difference between the condition in 1890 when the (old) American Tobacco Company was organized by the consolidation of five competing cigarette concerns and that which existed at the commencement of the suit. That situation and the vast power which the principal and accessory corporation defendants and the small number of individuals who own a majority of the common stock of the New American Tobacco Company exert over the marketing of tobacco as a raw product, its manufacture, its marketing when manufactured, and its consequent movement in the chnnels of inter-state commerce, indeed relatively over foreign commerce and the commerce of the whole world in the raw and manufactured products, stand out in such bold relief from the undisputed facts which have been stated as to lead us to pass at once to the second fundamental proposition which we are required to consider, that is, the construction of the Anti-Trust Act and the application of the act as rightly construed to the situation as proven in consequence of having determined the ultimate and final inferences properly deducible from the undisputed facts which we have stated.

Application of the Anti-Trust Act.

If the Anti-Trust law is applicable to the entire situation here presented and is adequate to afford complete relief for the evils which the United States insists that situation presents it can only be because that law will be be given a more comprehensive application than has been affixed to it in any previous decision. This will be the case because the undisputed facts as we have stated them involve questions as to the operation of the Anti-Trust law not hitherto presented in any case. Thus even if the ownership of stock by the American Tobacco Company in the accessory and subsidiary companies and the ownership of stock in anyof those companies among themselves were held, as was decided in the Standard Oil Company case to be a violation of the act and all relations resulting from such stock ownership were therefore set aside, the question would yet remain whether the principal defendant, the American Tobacco Company, and the five accessory defendants, even when divested of their stock ownership in other corporations by virtue of the power which they would continue to possess, even although thus stripped, would amount to a violation of both the first and second sections of the act.

Again, if it were held that the corporations, the existence whereof was due to a combination between such companies and other companies was a violation of the act, the question would remain whether such of the companies as did not owe their existence and power to combinations, but whose power alone arose from the exercise of the right to acquire and own property, would be amenable to the prohibitions of the act.

Yet further: If even this proposition was held in the affirmative, the question would remain whether the principal defendant, the American Tobacco Company, when stripped of its stock ownership, would be in and of itself within the prohibitions of the act, although that company was organized and took being before the Anti-Trust act was passed. Still further, the question would yet remain whether particular corporations which, when bereft of the power which they possessed as resulting from stock ownership, although they were not inherently possessed of a sufficient residium of power to cause them to be in and of themselves either a restraint of trade or a monopolization of any attempt to monopolize, should nevertheless be restrained because of their intimate connection and association with other corporations found to be within the prohibitions of the act.

The necessity of relief as to all these aspects, we think, seemed to the Government so essential and the difficulty of giving to the act such a comprehensive and coherent construction as would be adequate to enable it to meet the entire situation, led to what appears to us to be in their essence a resort to methods of construction not compatible one with the other. And the same apparent conflict is presented by the views of the act taken by the defendants when their contentions are accurately tested.

Thus the Government, for the purpose of fixing the illegal character of the original combination which organized the old American Tobacco Company, asserts that the illegal character of the combination is plainly shown because the combination was brought about to stay the progress of a flagrant and ruinous trade war. In other words, the contention is that as the act forbids every contract and combination, it hence prohibits a reasonable and just agreement made for the purpose of ending a trade war.

But as thus construing the act by the rule of the letter which kills would necessarily operate to take out of the reach of the act some of the accessory and many subsidiary corporations, the existence of which depend not at all upon combination or agreement or contract, but upon mere purchases of property, it is insisted in many forms of argument that the rule of the construction to be applied must be the spirit and intent of the act, and therefore its prohibitions must be held to extend to acts, even if not within the literal terms of the statute, if they are within its spirit, because done with an intent to bring about the harmful resuls which it was the purpose of the statute to prohibit.

So as to the defendants, while it is argued on the one hand that the forms by which various properties were acquired, in view of the letter of the act, exclude many of the assailed transactions from condemnation, it is yet urged that giving to the act the broad construction which it should rightfully receive, whatever may be the form, no condemnation should follow, because, looking at the case as a whole, every act assailed is shown to have been but a legitimate and lawful result of the exertion of honest business methods brought into play for the purpose of advancing trade, instead of with the object of obstructing and restraining the same.

But the difficulties which arise from the complexity of the particular dealings which are here involved, and the situation they produce, we think, grows out of a plain misconception of both the letter and spirit of the Anti-Trust act. We say of the letter because, while seeking by a narrow rule of the letter to include things which it is deemed would otherwise be excluded, the contention really destroys the great purpose of the act, since it renders it impossible to apply the law to a multitude of wrongful acts which would come within the scope of its remedial purposes by resort to a reasonable construction, although they would not be within its reach by a too narrow and unreasonable adherence to the strict letter.

This must be the case unless it is possible in reason to say that for the purpose of including one class of acts which would not otherwise be embraced a literal construction, although in conflict with reason, must be applied, and for the purpose of including other acts which would not otherwise be embraced a reasonable construction must be resorted to. That is to say, two conflicting rules of construction must at one and the same time be applied and adhered to.

The Rule of Reason.

The obscurity and resulting uncertainty, however, is now but an abstraction because it has been removed by the consideration which we have given quite recently to the construction of the Anti-Trust act in the Standard Oil case. In that case it was held, without departing from any previous decision of the court, that as the statute had not defined the word restraint of trade, it became necessary to construe those words, a duty which could only be discharged by a resort to reason. We say the doctrine thus stated was in accord with all the previous decisions of this court, despite the fact that the contrary view was sometimes erroneously attributed to some of the expressions used in two prior decisions (the Trans-Missouri Freight Association and Joint Traffic cases, 166 U. S. 290 and 171 U. S. 505). That such view was a mistaken one was fully pointed out in the Standard Oil case, and is additionally shown by a passage in the opinion in the joint traffic case, as follows (171 U. S. 568), "the act of Congress must have a reasonable construction or else there would scarcely be an agreement or contract among business men that would not be said to have, indirectly or remotely, some bearing on inter-State commerce, and possibly to restrain it."

Applying the rule of reason to the construction of the statute, it was held in the Standard Oil case that as the words restraint of trade at common law and in the law of this country at the time of the adoption of the Anti-trust act only embraced acts or contracts or agreements or combinations which operated to the prejudice of the public interests by unduly restraining competition or unduly obstructing the due course of trade, or which, either because of their inherent nature or effect or because of the evident purpose of the acts, etc., injuriously restrained trade, that the words as used in the statute were designed to have, and did have, a like significance. It was therefore pointed out that the statute did not forbid or restrain the power to make normal and usual contracts to further trade by resorting to all normal methods, whether by agreement or otherwise, to accomplish such purpose. In other words, it was held not that acts which the statute prohibited could be removed from the control of its prohibition by a finding that they were unreasonable, but that the duty to interpret, which inevitably arose from the general character of the term restraint of trade, required that the words restraint of trade should be given a meaning which would not destroy the individual right to contract and render difficult, if not impossible, any movement of trade in the channels of inter-state commerce—the free movement of which it was the purpose of the statute to protect.

Reaffirm Previous Ruling.

The soundness of the rule that the statute should receive a reasonable construction, after further mature deliberation, we see no reason to doubt. Indeed, the necessity for not departing in this case from the Standard of the rule of reason, which is universal in its application, is so plainly required in order to give effect to the remedial purposes which the act under consideration contemplates, and to prevent that act from destroying all liberty of contract and all substantial right to trade, and thus causing the act to be at war with itself by annihilating the fundamental right of freedom to trade which, on the very face of the act it was enacted to preserve, is illustrated by the record before.

In truth, the plain demonstration which this record gives of the injury which would arise from and the promotion of the wrongs which the statute was intended to guard against which would result from giving to the statute a narrow, unreasoning, and unheard-of construction, as illustrated by the record before us, if possible serves to strength our conviction as to the correctness of the rule of construction, the rule of reason, which was applied in the Standard Oil case, the application of which rule to the statute we now, in the most unequivocal terms, re-express and reaffirm.

Coming, then, to apply to the case before us the act as interpreted in the Standard Oil and previous cases, all the difficulties suggested by the mere form in which the assailed transactions are clothed become of no moment. This follows because, although it was held in the Standard Oil case, that giving to the statute a reasonable construction, the words restraint of trade did not embrace all those normal and usual contracts essential to individual freedom and the right to make which were necessary in order that the course of trade might be free, yet, as a result of the reasonable construction which was affixed to the statute, it was pointed out that the generic designation of the first and second sections of the law, when taken together, embraced every conceivable act which could possibly come within the spirit or purpose of the prohibitions of the law, without regard to the garb in which such acts were clothed. That is to say, it was held that, in view of the general language of the statute and the public policy which it manifested, there was no possibility of frustrating that policy by resorting to any disguise or subterfuge of form, since resort to reason rendered it impossible to escape by any indirection the prohibitions of the statute.

Finds the Company Guilty.

Considering then the undisputed facts which we have previously stated, it remains only to determine whether they establish that the acts, contracts, agreements, combinations, &c., which were assailed were of such an unusual and wrongful character as to bring them within the prohibitions of the law. They were, in our opinion, so overwhelmingly shown from the undisputed facts that it seems only necessary to refer to the facts as we have stated them to demonstrate the correctness of this conclusion. Indeed, the history of the combination is so replete with the doing of acts which it was the obvious purpose of the statute to forbid, so demonstrative of the existence from the beginning of a purpose to acquire dominion and control of the tobacco trade, not by the mere exertion of the ordinary right to contract an dto trade, but by methods devised in order to monopolize the trade by driving competitors out of business, which were ruthlessly carried out upon the assumption that to work upon the fears or play upon the cupidity of competitors would make success possible. We say these conclusions are inevitable, not because of the vast amount of property aggregated by the combination, not because alone of the many corporations which the proof shows were united by resort to one device or another. Again, not alone because of the dominion and control over the tobacco trade which actually exists, but because we think the conclusion of wrongful purposes and illegal combination is overwhelmingly established by the following considerations:

A.—By the fact that the very first organization or combination was compelled by a previously existing fierce trade war, evidently inspired by one or more of the minds which brought about and became parties to that combination.

B.—Because, immediately after that combination and the increase of capital which followed, the acts which ensued justify the inference that the intention existed to use the power of the combination as a vantage ground to further monopolize the trade in tobacco by means of trade conflicts designed to injure others, either by driving competitors out of the business or compelling them to become parties to a combination—a purpose whose execution was illustrated by the plug war which ensued and its results; by the snuff war which followed and its results and by the conflict which immediately followed the entry of the combination into England and the division of the world's business by the two foreign contracts which ensued; by the ever-present manifestation which is exhibited of a conscious wrongdoing; by the form in which the various transactions were embodied from the beginning, ever changing but ever in substance the same, now the organization of a new company, now the control exerted by the taking of stock in one or another or in several, so as to obscure the result actually attained, nevertheless uniform, in their manifestations of the purpose to restrain others and to monopolize and retain power in the hands of the few who, it would seem, from the beginning contemplated the mastery of the trade which practically followed; by the gradual absorption of control over all the elements essential to the succesful manufacture of tobacco products, and placing such control in the hands of seemingly independent corporations, serving as perpetual barriers to the entry of others into the tobacco trade; by persistent expenditure of millions upon millions of dollars in buying out plants, not for the purpose of utilizing them, but in order to close them up and render them useless for the purposes of trade; by the constantly recurring stipulations, whose legality, isolatedly viewed, we are no considering, by which numbers of persons, whether manufacturers, stockholders, or employes, were required to bind themselves, generally for long periods, not to compete in the future.

Indeed, when the results of the undisputed proof which we have stated are fully apprehended, and the wrongful acts which they exhibit are considered, there comes inevitably to the mind the conviction that it was the danger which it was deemed would arise to individual liberty and the public wellbeing from acts like those which this record exhibits which led the legislative mind to conceive and to enact the Anti-Trust act, considerations which also serve to so clearly demonstrate that the combination here assailed is within the law as to leave no doubt that it is our plain duty to apply its prohibitions.

Defense of No Merit.

In stating summarily, as we have done, the conclusions which in our opinion are plainly deducible from the undisputed facts, we have not paused to give the reasons why we consider, after giving them great consideration, that the elaborate arguments advanced to give a different complexion to the case are wholly devoid of merit. We do not for the sake of brevity, moreover, stop to examine and discuss the various propositions urged in the argument at bar for the purpose of demonstrating that the subject matter of the combination which we find to exist and the combination itself are not within the scope of the Anti-Trust law, because when rightly considered they are merely matters of intra-State commerce, and therefore subject alone to State control. We have done this because the want of merit in all the arguments advanced on such subjects is so completely established by the prior decisions of this court, as pointed out in the Standard Oil case, as not to require re-statement.

Leading as this does to the conclusion that the assailed combination in all its aspects—that is to say, whether it be looked at from the point of view of stock ownership or from the standpoint of the principal corporation and the accessory or subsidiary corporations viewed independently, including the foreign corporations in so far as by the contracts made by them they became co-operators in the combinations—comes within the prohibitions of the first and second sections of the Anti-Trust act, it remains only finally to consider the remedy which it is our duty to apply to the situation thus found to exist.

Seeking a Remedy.

Our conclusion being that the combination as a whole, involving all its co-operating or associated parts, in whatever form clothed, constitutes a restraint of trade within the first section, and an attempt to monopolize or a monopolization within the second section in the Anti-Trust act, it follows that the reduction which we are to afford must be wider than that awarded by the lower courts, since that court merely decided that certain of the corporate defendants constituted combinations in violation of the first section of the act, because of the fact that they were formed by the union of previously competing concerns and that the other defendants, not dismissed from the action, were parties to such combinations or promoted their purposes.

We hence, in determining the relief proper to be given, may not model our action upon that granted by the court below, but in order to enable us to award relief coterminous with the ultimate redress of the wrongs which we find to exist, we must approach the subject of relief from an original point of views.

Such subject necessarily takes a twofold aspect—the character of the permanent relief required and the nature of the temporary relief in the evnt that it be found that it is impossible under the situation as it now exists to at once rectify such existing wrongful condition. In considering the subect from both of these aspects three dominant influences must guide our action:

1—The duty of giving complete and efficacious effect to the prohibitions of the statute; 2—the accomplishment of this result with as little injury as possible to the interests of the general public, and, 3, a proper regard for the vast interests of private property which may have become vested in many persons as a result of the acquisition either by way of stock ownership or otherwise of interests in the stock or the securities of the combination without any guilty knowledge or intent in any way to become actors or participants in the wrongs which we find to have inspired and dominated the combination from the beginning. Mindful of these considerations and to clear the way for their application we say at the outset without stopping to amplify the reasons which lead us to that conclusion, we think that the court below clearly erred in dismissing the individual defendants, the United Cigar Stores Company, and the foreign corporations and their subsidiary corporations.

Looking at the situation as we have hitherto pointed it out, it involves difficulties in the application of remedies greater than have been presented by any case involving the anti-trust law which has been hitherto heard by this court.

First, because in this case it is obvious that a mere decree forbidding stock ownership by one part of the combination in another part or entity thereof, would afford no adequate measure of relief, since different ingredients of the combination would remain unaffected, and by the very nature and character of their organization would be able to continue the wrongful situation which it is our duty to destroy.

Second, because the methods of apparent ownership by which the wrongful intent was, in part, carried out, and the subtle devices which, as we have seen, were resorted to for the purpose of accomplishing the wrong contemplated, by way of ownership or otherwise, are of such character that it is difficult, if not impossible, to formulate a remedy which could restore in their entirety the prior lawful conditions.

Third, because the methods devised by which the various essential elements to the successful operation of the tobacco business from any particular aspect have been so separated under various subordinate combinations, yet so unified by way of the control worked out by the scheme here condemned, are so involved that any specific form or relief which we might order in substance and effect might operate really to injure the public, and, it may be, to perpetuate the wrong. Doubtless it was the presence of these difficulties which caused the United States, in its prayer for relief, to tentatively suggest rather than to specifically demand definite and precise remedies.

We might at once resort to one of the other of two general remedies—(A) The allowance of a permanent injunction, restraining the combination as a universality, and all the individuals and corporations which form a part of, or co-operate in, it in any manner or form from continuing to engage in inter-State commerce until the illegal situation be cured, a measure of relief which would accord in substantial effect with that awarded below, to the extent that the court found illegal combinations to exist, or (B) to direct the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the assets and property in this country of the combination in all its ramifications for the purpose of preventing a continued violation of the law and thus working out by a sale of the property of the combination or otherwise, a condition of things which would not be repugnant to the prohibitions of the act.

But having regard to the principles which we have said must control our action, we do not think we can now direct the immediate application of either of these remedies. We so consider as to the first, because, in view of the extent of the combination, the vast field which it covers, the all embracing character of its activities concerning tobacco and its products, to at once stay the movement in inter-State commerce of the products which the combination or its co-operating forces produce or control might inflict infinite injury upon the public by leading to a stoppage of supply and a great enhancement of prices. The second, because the extensive power, which would result from at once resorting to a receivership might not only do grievous inury to the public, but also cause widespread and perhaps irreparable loss to many innocent people.

Under these circumstances, taking into mind the complexity of the situation in all of its aspects and giving weight to the many-sided considerations which must control our judgment, we think so far as the permanent relief to be awarded is concerned we should decree as follows:

First—That the combination in and of itself, as well as each and all of the elements composing it, whether corporate or individual, whether considered collectively or separately, be decreed to be in restraint of trade and an attempt to monopolize and a monopolization within the first and second sections of the Anti-Trust act.

Second—That the court below, in order to give effective force to our decree in this regard, be directed to hear the parties by evidence or otherwise as it may be deemed proper, for the purpose of ascertaining and determining upon some plan or method of dissolving the combination and of recreating out of the elements now composing it a new condition which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law.

Third—That for the accomplishment of these purposes, taking into view the difficulty of the situation, a period of six months is allowed from the receipt of our mandate, with leave, however, in the event in the judgment of the court below the necessities of the siauation require, to extend such period to a further time not to exceed sixty days.

Fourth—That in the event before the expiration of the period thus fixed a condition of disintegration in harmony with the law is not brought about either as the consequence of the action of the court

Continued on Page 6.

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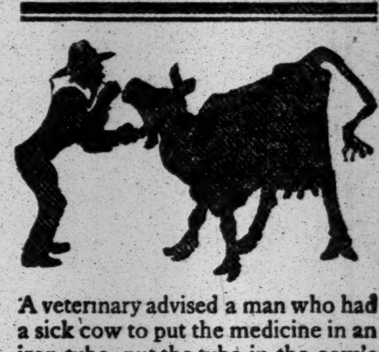

A veternary advised a man who had a sick cow to put the medicine in an iron tube, put the tube in the cow's mouth and blow the medicine down her throat.

The next day he was called in to see the man, who was quite sick. "What happened?" inquired the horse doctor.

"The cow blew first," replied the man.

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"WANTS" of the Motorist find many opportunities of fulfillment on the next to the last page of this issue.

Harlan Dissents, Says Rule of Reason Is Judicial Legislation

Continued from Page 5.

in determining an issue on the subject, or in accepting a plan agreed upon, it shall be the duty of the court either by way of an injunction restraining the movement of the products of the combination in the channels of inter-State or foreign commerce, or by the appointment of a receiver, to give effect to the requirements of the statute.

Pending the bringing about of the result just stated, each and all of the defendants, individuals as well as corporations, should be restrained from doing any act which might further extend or enlarge the power of the combination by any means or device whatsoever. In view of the considerations we have stated, we leave the matter to the court below to work out a compliance with the law without unnecessary injury to the public or the rights of private property.

While in many substantial respects our conclusion is in accord with that reached by the court below, and while also the relief which we think should be awarded in some respects is coincident with that which the court granted, in order to prevent any complication and to clearly define the situation, we think, instead of affirming and modifying, our decree, in view of the broad nature of our conclusions, should be one of reversal and remanding, the costs in this court to be borne by the defendants below, with directions to the court below to enter a decree in conformity with this opinion and to take such further steps as may be necessary to fully carry out the directions which we have given.

And it is so ordered.

JUSTICE HARLAN CAUSTIC.

Argues as in Standard Oil That Court Amends Act of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Justice Harlan, in dissenting in part from the opinion handed down to-day by Justice White in the American Tobacco Company case, again objected very strongly to the theory of the "rule of reason" put forward by the Chief Justice. He was exceedingly caustic, declaring that judicial legislation was the effect of the decision, and that the real rule of reason was that followed in the Trans-Missouri case. Justice Harlan delivered his opinion orally. He said:

"I concur with some things said in the opinion just delivered for the court, but some observations are made in the opinion from which I am compelled to withhold my assent. What I have now to say must necessarily be oral, for the court's opinion was not delivered to me until late Saturday evening, and it has been impossible for me since then to put in writing the views which I deem it necessary to express. I do not refer to this by way of complaint, for the delay in delivering to me a copy of the opinion of the court has no doubt been unavoidable. I will hereafter prepare and file a written opinion expressing my views fully.

"I agree with the court in holding that the principal defendant, the American Tobacco Company, and its accessory and subsidiary corporations and companies, including the defendant English corporations, are co-operators in a combination which 'in and of itself, as well as each and all of the elements composing it, whether corporate or individual, whether considered collectively or separately,' are illegal under the anti-trust act of 1890, and should be decreed to be in restraint of inter-State trade and an attempt to monopolize and a monopolization of a part of such trade.

"The evidence in the record is, I think, abundant to enable the court to render a decree containing all necessary details that will effectually suppress the evils of the combination in question. But the court sends the case back with directions to further hear the parties, so as to ascertain whether a new condition cannot be recreated in harmony with the law. I have found nothing in the record which makes me at all anxious to perpetuate any new combination of these companies, which the court concedes had at all times exhibited a conscious wrongdoing.

"The Court says: 'The history of the combination is so replete with the doing of acts which it was the obvious purpose of the statute to forbid, so demonstrative of the existence from the beginning of a purpose to acquire dominion and control of the tobacco trade, not by the mere execution of the ordinary right to contract and to trade, but by methods devised in order to monopolize the trade by driving competitors out of business, which were ruthlessly carried out upon the assumption that to work upon the fears or play upon the cupidity of competitors would make success possible.'

"I will not now say what in my opinion should be the form of the decree, nor speculate as to what the details ought to be. It will be time enough to speak on that subject when we have the decree before us. I will, however, say now that, in my opinion, the decree below should be affirmed as to the tobacco company and its subsidiary companies, and reversed on the cross appeal of the Government.

"But my objections have particular reference to those parts of the Court's opinion which reaffirm what it said recently in the Standard Oil case about the former decisions of this court touching the anti-trust act. We are reminded again as we were in the Standard Oil case, of the necessity to apply the 'rule of reason' in the construction of the act of Congress, which is, I think, expressed in language so clear and simple that there is no room whatever for construction. Congress, with full and exclusive power over the whole subject, has signified its purpose to forbid every restraint of inter-State trade, in whatever form or to whatever extent, but the Court has assumed to insert in the act by construction merely, words which make Congress say that it means only to prohibit 'undue restraint of trade.'

"If I do not misapprehend the opinion just delivered, the court says that what was said in the Standard Oil case was in accordance with our previous decisions in the trans-Missouri and joint traffic cases, if we 'resort to reason.' This statement surprises me quite as much as would a statement that black was white or white was black; it is scarcely just for the court, at this late day, to say or intimate that Justice Peckham and his colleagues who agreed with him, interpreted the act of Congress without regard to the 'rule of reason,' or to assume that the act was, for the first time in the Standard Oil case, interpreted in the 'light of reason.' The 'rule of reason,' I am sure, does not justify the perversion of the plain words of an act of Congress in order to defeat the will of Congress.

"By every conceivable form of expression Justice Peckham and his associates in the trans-Missouri and Joint Traffic cases said that the act of Congress did not allow any restraint of inter-State trade to any extent or in any form, and three times distinctly rejected the theory persistently advanced that the act should be construed as if it had in it the words 'unreasonable' or 'undue,' but now the court, in accordance with what it denominates the 'rule of reason,' in effect inserts in the act the word 'undue,' and makes Congress say what it did not say, what it plainly did not intend to say, and what, since the passage of the act, it has explicitly refused to say.

"It has steadily refused to amend the act so as to allow a restraint of inter-State commerce that was 'reasonable' or 'due.' In short, the court now, by judicial legislation, in effect amends an act of Congress relating to a subject over which that department of the Government has exclusive cognizance. Without intending in the slightest degree to underrate the ability of my brethren, I beg to say that, in my opinion, Justice Peckham and his associates in the former cases were guided by the rule of reason required when the court sought to ascertain the will of Congress. They did not grope about in darkness, but in discharging the solemn duty put upon them by the Constitution they stood out, with minds unmystified, in the full glare of the 'light of reason,' and felt and said time and again that the court could not and ought not, under the Constitution, to usurp the functions of Congress by indulging in judicial legislation. They said that to insert by construction the word 'unreasonable' or 'undue' in the act of Congress would be judicial legislation.

"Let me say also that as we all agree that the combination was illegal under any construction of the anti-trust act, whether it contained a prohibition of inter-State trade that was due or undue, or the word reasonable or unreasonable, there was not the slightest necessity to enter upon an argument to show that the act of Congress was to read as if it contained the word 'unreasonable' or 'undue.' All that the court says on that subject is, I submit, obiter dicta, pure and simple.

"These views are fully discussed in the opinion delivered by me in the Standard Oil case, and I will not repeat what is therein stated, but simply refer to that opinion as containing a full statement of my views on this particular question. For the reasons stated I concur in part with the court's opinion and dissent in part."

THE CIGAR STORES COMPANY.

Most of the Stock and Bonds Held by the Trust.

The United Cigar Stores Company was reckoned by the Supreme Court yesterday in its decision as one of the component parts of the Tobacco Trust. The American Tobacco Company admitted that it owned all the bonds and preferred shares and two-thirds of the common stock of the United Cigar Stores Company, but maintained that it did not interfere with its operations. It will now apparently have to dispose of its holdings in the company.

The United Cigar Stores Company was organized in 1901 by G. J. Whelan and his associates with an authorized capital of $750,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares and $1,250,000 common shares. Of these all the preferred shares and $900,000 of the common shares have been actually issued. It has also outstanding $2,850,000 6 per cent. debentures. In 1909 the corporation of the United Cigar Stores was formed with an authorized capital of $10,000,000, of which $9,001,000 shares have been issued and the corporation took over all the shares and bonds of the United Cigar Stores Company.

In October, 1907, when the American Tobacco Company made answer to the complaint of the Government, it admitted that it owned stock and bonds of the United Cigar Stores Company, and it was learned from an official of the latter company last night that the relation of the American Tobacco Company to the new corporation of the United Cigar Stores is much the same as it bore to the old company.

The American Tobacco Company alleged in its reply to the Government that Mr. Whelan and his associates came to it in May, 1901, and asked for financial aid to form the United Cigar Stores Company, but that at that time their request was not granted. In the following November, however, the American Tobacco Company began to invest gradually in the United Cigar Stores Company, till it absorbed all the preferred stock and bonds and two-thirds of the outstanding common stock.

Nevertheless, the trust maintained that the active management of the United Stores was quite independent, and that there was no obligation on Mr. Whelan and his associates to force the sale of the trust products.

"The affairs of the United States Cigar Stores," the reply of the trust said, "have been in fact as well as in name managed and directed by the said G. J. Whelan and his associates, and these defendants have very little knowledge of those affairs except that they have been eminently successful. These defendants believe that the success of the said United Cigar Stores has been the result of those things that will usually bring success in a retail business, to wit: An adequate working capital, an efficient organization, a knowledge of the business, good judgment as to the location of stands, the maintenance of attractive stores, and the keeping of polite clerks, the giving of good value to customers, trusting to the volume of business rather than to excessive profits for income."

In its decision of the suit against the Tobacco Trust the United States Circuit Court of Appeals excluded the United Cigar Stores Compaany from is judgment, on the ground that there was no evidence that the Tobacco Trust so influenced it as to restrain trade. The court in its opinion said:

"The statute is not intended to strike down enterprise or to prevent the restraint of trade by destroying it. Many large merchants find it profitable to conduct their business through a chain of stores, and it has never been held that the mere fact that a business is large and is extended over a wide territory renders its promoters amenable to the statute. Success is not a crime."

G. J. Whelan, the President of the Corporation of the United Cigar Stores, declined last night to discuss the decision of the Supreme Court. He had not yet received a copy of it, he said, and he could not say anything about it till he knew exactly what the court had directed.

The officers and Directors of the Corporation of the United Cigar Stores are: President, George J. Whelan; Vice President, Louis Biel; Treasurer, Elliott Averett; Secretary, Edward Wise, and Directors, A. B. Duke and F. A. Whelan. The officers of the United Cigar Stores Company are: President, George J Whelan; Vice Presidents, C. A Whelan, H. S. Collins, W. T. Posey, F. A. Whelan, Edward Wise, and Louis Biel; Secretary, E. Averett, and Treasurer, J. F. Whelan; Directors, H. M. Vestal and C. F. Sherlock.

Only the preferred shares of the American Tobacco Company, of which $80,000,000 are authorized, are listed on the Stock Exchange. The common stock is traded in only on the Curb. Yesterday there were transactions of 598 shares in the common stock, at rising prices. After opening at 490, which was an advance of 11 points over Saturday's closing price, the shares rose to 510 and closed at 500. After the announcement of the Standard Oil decision the shares had a steady rise which put the price to 520 at the top, the highest price on record.

The preferred shares, like the common Stock on the Curb, are as a rule inactive. Yesterday the trading aggregated only 400 shares, between 101⅝ and 101½.

Of the total preferred capitalization of the company, $78,698,100 is outstanding, and is listed on the Stock Exchange. The common stock issue outstanding is only $40,242,400, although $100,000,000 is authorized. At yesterday's closing price, the market value of the common stock is $201,212,000. The preferred outstanding has a market value of $79,475,991. The total value of the company's stocks in the market is therefore $280,689,991.

The preferred pays 6 per cent. cumulative dividends, and the common has paid 2½ per cent. quarterly or 10 per cent. a year, with extra disbursements ranging from 10 per cent. in 1905 to 25 per cent. in the last two years, bringing the total disbursements on the common stock in the last two years up to 35 per cent. per annum.

PROBE FOR LUMBER TRUST.

Special Grand Jury to Investigate Violations of Sherman Law.

CHICAGO, May 29.—A Federal Grand Jury under the direction of United States District Judge K. M. Landis will investigate the lumber business in the West to see if violations of the Sherman anti-trust law exist or have existed. The special panel ordered to-day will appear for service on June 5.

The petition for a special Grand Jury was presented to Judge Landis to-day by Assistant United States District Attorney Elwood Godman, but there was present at the time a special assistant to Attorney General Wickersham, Clark McKercher.

An attempt was made to have the call for a special Grand Jury and its subsequent work kept secret until indictments, if any, were returned, but this was balked by Judge Landis's insistence on having the entry of the order made in open court.

Mr. McKercher and Mr. Edwin W. Sims, United States District Attorney, refused to discuss the action in any way, nor would they admit it was a part of the Government's campaign begun in New York recently against the lumber interests.

UPHOLDS REST LAW FOR RAILROAD MEN

Justice Hughes Decides That Putting Limit on Hours of Labor Is Constitutional.

PATENT MEDICINE VICTORY

Sure Cure Labels Not a Violation of the Pure Food Law — Oklahoma Change of Capitals Sustained.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The hours of service law for railroad employes, passed by Congress in 1907, was upheld to-day as constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. This decision was announced by Justice Hughes in the test suit instituted by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. The decision of the court was unanimous.

Justice Hughes said that the words of the statute were plain that only persons engaged in Inter-State commerce and inter-State carriers were affected by the statute. In this particular, he said, it differed from the Employers' Liability law of 1906. Because the inter-State employes sometimes engage in intra-State business did not defeat the law, he added.

As to the authority of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to issue the order putting the law into effect, the Justice said that the entire question of authority had been settled by legislation in 1910. The Justice found no other objection to the order or to the law itself.

The act made it unlawful for any common carrier engaged in inter-State commerce to permit any trainman subject to the act to remain on duty longer than sixteen consecutive hours, or any telegraph operator more than nine or thirteen hours, according to the time the telegraph station was opened for business. The act also created periods of rest for the employes.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company attacked the law as unconstitutional, on the ground that it applied to intra-State as well as to inter-State railroads and employes. The order by which the Inter-State Commerce Commission placed the law into operation was attacked also. The railroad asserted that Congress could not and did not attempt to delegate to the commission the power to require reports of violations of the law; that the labor and expense necessary to make the reports constituted a taking of the railroad's property without due process of law, and therefore in violation of the constitution, and that it compelled self-incrimination by officers and employes of the railroad, also in violation of the constitution.

Drugs may be labeled as cures for man, and yet be absolutely ineffective for that purpose, without violating the national pure food and drugs act, according to a decision to-day by a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dr. O. A. Johnson. He was indicted in Missouri, in 1909. It was alleged that he shipped from one State to another certain articles designated as "cancerine tablets," etc., the labels upon which were false and misleading, in that they implied that the articles would cure and were effective in bringing about the cure of cancer. It was alleged in the indictment that this statement was untrue and the articles were worthless and ineffective for such purposes.

The indictment was quashed on the ground that the pure food and drugs act was restricted to prevention of misstatements about the ingredients of drugs, and did not include the prevention of misstatements about the curative properties of medicines. The Government appealed to the Supreme Court. It was the first case to come to the court under the drug section of the act.

In the arguments before the Supreme Court the Government admitted that the construction it put upon the law would probably break up the patent medicine business in this country. On behalf of Dr. Johnson it was contended that if the Government's view prevailed every physician would become a criminal if he prescribed for a patient in another State and made any suggestion as to the efficacy of his prescription. It was stated also that the biggest trust in the United States, the medical trust dominated by the so-called regular physicians, would be delighted if the patent medicine concerns were put out of business by this case.

The capital of Oklahoma will remain at Oklahoma City, so far as the Supreme Court of the United States is concerned. That tribunal to-day declined to hold that the Oklahoma statute enacted last December to remove the capital from Guthrie was unconstitutional.

Reviewing the expulsion of the Carthusian monks from France in 1903, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day upheld the monks' claim to the American trademark on the liqueur Chartreuse, formerly made by them in the French Alps. The trademark was also claimed by French distillers.

The State of Utah to-day lost its suit against the Montello Salt Company in the Supreme Court of the United States for title to large tracts of saline lands in that State.

Settling a century's mooted question, the Supreme Court held that the Federal statute requiring the production of books for examination "in a trial" means production "on" or "at" and not "before" trial.

The point was raised in the case of David J. Winn, a cotton yarn manufacturer of Sumter, S. C., suing Carpenter, Baggott & Co. of New York for damages for the selling without his consent of contracts for the purchase of cotton in 1896. The brokers were ordered to exhibit their books before trial, and upon their refusal to comply judgment for $2,840 was entered against the firm in default. Justice Lurton announced the opinion.

A MILLION FOR OSTEOPATHY.

Unnamed Capitalist Offers to Build a Hospital and a Clinic.

It was learned in Brooklyn yesterday that the osteopaths in this city are planning to build a hospital in Manhattan an destablish a clinic in Brooklyn, and that for this purpose a wealthy resident of this city is said to have offered an endowment of $1,000,000.

Dr. C. F. Bandel, an osteopath in Brooklyn, yesterday said that the proposed hospital and clinic would not be built until the litigation between the osteopaths of this city and the Health Department is settled.

The osteopaths and the Health Department have been at odds for some time over the refusal of the latter to recognize the death certificates given by the former. The matter was taken to the courts, and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court recently upheld the Health Department. At a meeting of the New York Osteopathic Society, held in the Waldorf-Astoria in Manhattan on Saturday night, when officers were elected for the ensuing year, it was decided to bring the case before the Court of Appeals at once in the hope that if the higher court would give a favorable decision to the osteopaths, work on the proposed hospital and clinic might be started in the Fall.

Dr. Bandel said that in the event of an adverse decision by the Court of Appeals the osteopaths would seek the enactment of legislation that would give them the desired legal and official recognition as practitioners. Dr. Bandel would not disclose the name of the man who has offered the $1,000,000 endowment for the hospital.

To End New Rochelle Dog Quarantine.

NEW ROCHELLE, May 29.—The dog quarantine that has been in force here since last November and the strict enforcement of which has driven many dog owners to prepare to give a warm reception to the dog catchers should they attempt to enter private property is likely to be relieved within thirty days. Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture Preston, after a conference with police and health officials to-day, said he would recommend the early lifting of the quarantine.

TO STOP TICKET THEFTS.

Watch Set at Subway Stations and a Gatekeeper Caught in the Act.

There have been so many tickets sold in the subway stations and unaccounted for when comparison is made with the number deposited in the chopping boxes, that the officials set special secret service agents watching the choppers. Thomas P. Flynn, 26 years of age, of 236 East Ninety-fifth Street, gatekeeper, was caught taking six tickets from the box in the station at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue, late Sunday night.

He was arraigned in the Night Court early yesterday charged with petty larceny. Special Agent Henry E. J. Sherrock of 497 East 174th Street, said he saw Flynn remove a strip of six tickets from the cancellation box and put them in his pocket.

Flynn said the strip was so long that it wouldn't go through the cancellation machine, and he took it out intending to tear it apart. Patrolman Livingston of the West 125th Street Station said he found thirty other tickets in the pockets of the gatekeeper when he searched him at the police station.

Magistrate Krotel held Flynn under $300 bail for trial at Special Sessions.

VOTE HUNTING IN A LAUNCH.

Suffragettes Wanted a Canal Boat, but Found It Wouldn't Do.

Plans for the suffrage campaign canal trip through the State are practically completed. The boat, with a large party of propagandists, will leave Albany on June 15. The women who will take part in the first week's campaign are Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. William Colt, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Raymond Brown, who will make a special trip from the West, where she has been for some time, to help fire the first guns; and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.

Miss Dorothy Hazard of Syracuse will be leader and captain of the expedition. The women wanted to use a canal boat, but found it would not answer the purpose, so a steam launch will be used.

NEW ENTRANCE TO THE PLAZA

Fifth Avenue Side of the Hotel Opened for Summer Garden Parties.

Fred Sterry announced yesterday that the Fifth Avenue entrance to the Hotel Plaza would be opened to-morrow night for the first time, and hoped that patrons coming to dine in the Summer Garden would use that entrance, as it was the most convenient for them.

In order to extend the garden this season Mr. Sterry said that the former trellis partitions had been taken down and all of the rooms on the Fifth Avenue side thrown open to the entrance from the terrace.

HOMES FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Model Tenements Erected by Mrs. Vanderbilt Open to Them.

The Vanderbilt model tenements, a contribution to the forces engaged in the war against tuberculosis from Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., are rapidly nearing completion. They will be ready for occupancy, it is expected, early in September, and will make a demand on their occupants, which is said to be so far unique in this city. No family will be considered eligible to occupy these apartments, equipped with every known facility for living up to the laws of health, unless it has among its members at least one who is afflicted with tuberculosis. Given that one, the family can move in and proceed as soon thereafter as possible to cure that one, and when that is done, very probably that family will have to move out, giving place to some other family, one or more of whose members have been stricken with the white plague.

The apartments overlook the John Jay Park, which extends along the East River from Seventy-fourth to Seventy-sixth Streets, commanding a fine view of the river and the Long Island shore to the east. No future building can obstruct this view or interrupt the free circulation of air about these structures. Designed by Henry Atterbury Smith to be a composite of all the best known sanitary arrangements by which living out of doors and under a roof can be brought to the same plane. The apartments are six stories in height, occupy eighteen city lots, and will accommodate 882 families in suites of from two to five rooms. There are seventy-six suites of two rooms each, 210 of three rooms each, sixty of four rooms each, and thirty-six of five rooms each. The apartments are to be conducted in connection with the tuberculosis clinic of the Presbyterian hospital, but tenants will be received from other clinics and from private physicians.

Health department physicians assert that there are hundreds of families in this city in which one or more persons have tuberculosis of the lungs in the early stages. Such cases they regard as readily curable under proper conditions, and yet these persons are financially unable to go to a sanitarium to take an extended course of treatment, and are at present living under conditions of poor air and light in germ-filled tenements which make their cure practically impossible. The Health Department regards it a boon to such families to have apartments like these erected by Mrs. Vanderbilt, to which they can recommend that persons slightly afflicted with the disease be taken.

CARNEGIE TRUST WINS SUIT.

Broker Chapman Must Pay $40,714 on an Old Note—Usury Charge Fails.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum decided yesterday that Charles W. Chapman, a broker, must pay the Carnegie Trust Company $40,714, on a note for $67,000 given two years ago as collateral. The suit has been pending for several weeks.

When the Carnegie Trust Company was closed the note was sold by the State Banking Department for $21,737. This was deducted from the principal, with $4,459, which Chapman had on deposit with the trust company. There was a question in the suit of usurious rates having been charged. As to this Justice Greenbaum said:

"Under these circumstances I am of the opinion that the provisions of Section 75 of the banking law, permitting a bank or banker 'to receive and collect any sum' to be agreed upon in writing by the parties to the transaction as compensation for making advances of money repayable on demand to an amount not less than $5,000 made upon certificates of stock, &c., have no application here, and that the interest agreed to be paid upon the amount of the note must be adjudged forfeited."

ADVICE TO COMING PASTORS.

Bishop Parker Preaches to Several Seminary Graduates.

The commencement exercises of the General Theological Seminary began last night in the Chapel of the Seminary. The Right Rev. Edward Melville Parker, Bishop Coadjutor of New Hampshire, delivered the baccalaureate sermon. He urged the graduates to have especial regard to their pastoral duties.

The General Seminary, which is the official seminary of the Episcopal Church in the United States, has but twenty-four graduates this year, as compared with thirty-two last year. The graduates are: Henry Winnebell, Thomas Bellringer, Melford Losee Brown, Dominick Gassetta, George Palmer Christian, Albert Melville Farr, Carroll Healy Fenton, Clifford Woodworth French, Wallace John Gardner, Laurence Herbert Grant, Weston Edmund Grimshaw, William Emanuel Hendricks, James Thomas Kerr, Edwin Selden Lane, Robert Frederick Lea, Lecester Crosby Lewis, Arnold Hamilton Maloney, Shirley Hall Nichols, Albert Philips, Jackson Randolph Ray, Charles Baker Scoville, George Henry Severance, Jr., Henry Herbert Shires, and Harry Watson. The following seven will get degrees of Bachelor of Divinity: Edgar Hunt Goold, George F. Pambach, Charles Warren Baldwin, Frank Elmer Wilson, Thomas John Shannon, Grant Kanuff, and Clinton Weber Harrison.

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Agreed To by Democrats and Regular Republicans to Save the Face of Old Committee.

RADICALS STIR UP BAILEY

He Quits Party Caucus Because They Favored La Follette's Plan—First Verdict Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—After talking all day, the Senate adjourned late this afternoon without reaching a vote on the body of the Lorimer resolution. It looked for a while as if a vote would be reached, when Mr. La Follette, who wished to make an addition to his four days' discussion of the subject, moved to adjourn. He is technically in charge of the present debate, but his rather autocratic manner in making the motion offended the older Senators, the word was passed around, and his motion was swamped under a vote of 19 to 52. Then discussion progressed just long enough to show that the insurgents were not in control of the Senate, when Mr. Martin, the minority leader, moved an end to the session and adjournment was taken without a roll call. This adjournment sends the whole matter over till the Senate's next sitting, on Thursday at 12 o'clock.

A stormy meeting of the Democratic caucus this morning was the most important incident of the day. Though the caucus adjourned with the internal differences still wide open, the majority of the Democrats arrived at a plan, which was later accepted by Mr. Dillingham for the regular Republicans and will be adopted by the Senate when the vote is taken. This plan provides for the formal adoption of the so-called Martin, or Democratic, resolution, directing an investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, sitting in banc. The committee will then report the plan impracticable and urge that a sub-committee, to be named in the report, shall have full powers to conduct the investigation. This recommendation will thereupon be acted upon and the investigation will begin. It is expected to continue through the Summer.

The make-up of the sub-committee will be almost without precedent. Instead of the ordinary odd number it will consist of four Republicans and four Democrats, with each party representation divided equally into supposedly pro-Lorimer and anti-Lorimer pairs. This sub-committee will be ratified by the Senate and will then have the full powers of the Senate as a special committee.

The Democratic caucus was the scene of heated speeches. Mr. Martine of New Jersey, a new Senator, whose extreme radicalism has made him lately a disturbing factor, was absent, but his name appeared to have been used as representative of that wing of the party which refuses to join in the majority resolution introduced by Leader Martin of Virginia, saving the face of the Elections Committee. Speeches by Senators Newlands, Owens and other radicals, in which they declared it a mistake to side with the Senate machine against their "natural allies," the insurgents, provoked Mr. Bailey to wrath, and he finally left the caucus for a hearing before the Finance Committee without an agreement having been reached.

As for Mr. Martine the compromise plan for the named sub-committee was proposed to him later by Mr. Culberson of Texas, but he replied that he was too far committed to the La Follette plan to reconsider. Some half a dozen or more Democrats are with him in this position, and in the course of the Senate session Senator "Jeff" Davis of Arkansas made a speech in support of their faction, twice subjecting himself by his furious denunciations to the discipline of the Chair.

"I'll be frank with the Senate," bawled Mr. Davis. "I have a conviction already in this case, and it will take a lot of evidence—a whole parcel of evidence to change my conviction not only that there was deep corruption and fraud in the election of William Lorimer, but that he had a part in it. He was either the biggest ass or the biggest knave that ever sat in the Senate."

Mr. Heyburn of Idaho, in the Chair, called him to order, but did not make him resume his seat. After apologizing to the Senate and withdrawing his language, Mr. Davis was allowed to proceed.

"I disagree with the Senator (Mr. Bailey) who says that the people who criticize our votes on this case know nothing about it simply because the books of testimony have not been asked for by them. I tell you, Old Man People gets his information direct, without either books or papers."

The general debate on the resolution brought the name of Edward Hines of the Lumber Trust, accused of participation in the activities leading up to Mr. Lorimer's election, and of lobbying for him aggressively on both sides of the Capitol when the case was under consideration, to the floor for the first time. Speaking of the need for a new committee to make the investigation, Mr. Poindexter, a new insurgent, said that when the lumber tariff was under debate in the House, at any critical time a glance to the Speaker's gallery would disclose Mr. Hines closely watching the drift of events on the floor. Later, he said, he took up his headquarters in the marble room of the Senate wing and was busy sending in for Senators in connection with the Lorimer vote.

"I disagreed entirely with the findings of law and fact by the old committee," said Mr. Smith of Michigan, colleague of ex-Senator Burrows, who was Chairman of the Committee on Elections that conducted the last investigation, "while the obstructive tactics and irrelevant arguments of the defense raised in my mind a strong presumption of guilt. Then the solemnity of the rulings by the presiding officer of the committee on the objections raised turned the whole proceedings into a mockery."

Mr. Dillingham, Chairman of the present Committee on Privileges and Elections, explained briefly his understanding with Mr. Martin of Virginia, and said that he would accept the Democratic resolution without presenting his own substitute to the La Follette plan. That ended the debate.

Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, a new Democrat, presented an amendment providing for the choice of five members of the committee to act as a special committee, and his plan was defeated by a vote of 11 to 55. Adjournment was taken shortly afterward.

Secretary Stimson Takes Charge.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Secretary of War Stimson to-day actively assumed his duties at the War Department.

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FREED FROM BOGUS BARON.

Mrs. Von Koenitz Obtains Permission to be Miss Ewen Again.

With the handing down of the final order dissolving her marriage, the unhappy romance of Mrs. M. Louise Ewen Von Koenitz, one of the daughters of the late Gen. John Ewen, who married the bogus "Baron" Otto Von Koenitz in Jersey City in 1909, was brought to an end in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday. The order, which was issued by Justice Garretson, gives Mrs. Von Koenitz the right to resume her maiden name.

Mrs. Von Koenitz is said to have a fortune of $250,000. Previous to her marriage she gave Von Koenitz $15,000, and following the wedding, it is said, he obtained about $50,000 more. Von Koenitz was not more than 30 years old, and she was past middle age. Following his marriage, however, he took his bride to Florida instead of to his castles on the Rhine. He bought two automobiles, one for his own use and the other for his bride. On escaping from him and getting back to Manhattan she testified she discovered that her husband instead of being a count was an ex-convict from New Jersey.

SHOT IN LABOR OFFICE.

Employe of Employment Firm Mortally Wounded by Working Partner.

Herman Rose, employed by Bergoff Brothers, labor agents, at 140 Liberty Street, was shot and mortally injured yesterday morning in the office of the firm by John Hayes, with whom he had been working in Pennsylvania. Immediately after the shooting he was taken to the Hudson House of Relief, where he was lying last night at the point of death. Hayes escaped.

According to a statement made by a Samuel Suckins, who witnessed the shooting, Hayes and Rose met just at the entrance of the agency and shook hands. They talked a few moments and then Suckins says Hayes took out a revolver and showed it to Rose. He asserts that the shooting was accidental. Rose fell to the floor with a wound in his abdomen and Hayes disappeared. Dr. Hoch was immediately summoned from the Hudson Street House of Relief and the police from the Greenwich Street station were called.

L. C. Borgoff, Vice President of the company, said that Rose and Hayes worked together. Rose lived at 9 West 116th Street, where he has a wife and two children. Hayes lived at 2 First Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.

FAVORS PARK LABOR INQUIRY.

Civil Service Law Often Is Violated, Prendergast Tells Fosdick.

In a letter to Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick, Controller Prendergast went on record yesterday as favoring an investigation of the laboring force of the Park Department. He wrote:

> My attention has been called to the fact that you are engaged in an investigation of the administrative methods of the Department of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond. It may be pertinent to your inquiry to know that several times during the current year, since the budget schedules and regulations for 1911 went into effect, I have found it necessary to point out to the Commissioner apparent violations of the civil service law in the manner of the employment of laborers; apparent irregularities in the manner, time, and method of employment under the rules and regulations of the budget; apparent carelessness in the certification of pay rolls, and other kindred matters.
>
> In some cases my communications have remained unanswered. In no case that I can now recall has there been a satisfactory explanation or an effective effort to remedy the evils and irregularities complained of.
>
> If you should deem these facts of any value in your investigation, please consider the records and correspondence and the Inspectors' reports bearing upon the administration of the affairs of the Park Department entirely at your disposal.

Commissioner Fosdick said that his examiners already have all the data referred to by the Controller, and while he appreciated the Controller's willingness to assist in readjusting the lax conditions in the department he did not think it would be necessary for the Finance Department to do any active assisting.

PIANO FOR FARMERETTES.

Also Two New Recruits for Mrs. Belmont's Hempstead Eden.

Two new suffragette farmerettes, two large rolls of strong, dark blue denim, and a new piano went down to Hempstead yesterday to the Belmont Suffragette-Farmerette Household. The new farmerettes are sturdy young Irish girls, one of them an artist, who are ager to get back to the farm. But they made inquiries first about overalls and bloomers. They said they were willing to stand for the bloomers, but the ydrew the line at overalls.

All the farmerettes make their own farming garments on off days when it storms. The blue denim was the material for their own skirts that the two latest converts carried with them. The piano is Mrs. Belmont's most recent gift to the farmerette household.

With the two latest arrivals, there are now sixteen farmerettes and plenty of demands for places, but Mrs. Belmont is preparing for the future reinforcement of her establishment if the present workers lose their interest.

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TO INVESTIGATE DR. DOTY.

Gov. Dix Appoints ex-Judge Bulger to Look Into Conditions at Quarantine.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 29.—With Tammany Hall conducting a relentless campaign to have a Democrat named Health Officer of the Port of New York to succeed Dr. A. H. Doty, whose term expired last February, it became known to-night that Gov. Dix had officially designated ex-Judge Charles N. Bulger to investigate and report on the official conduct of Dr. Doty and conditions generally at Quarantine.

Much pressure has been brought to bear on Gov. Dix from Tammany Hall to relieve Dr. Doty. There are several candidates, among them Dr. William H. Jenkins, who is a brother-in-law of Richard Croker, former boss of Tammany Hall. Leader McCooey of Brooklyn also has candidates for the place. On the other hand, strong pressure has been exercised in favor of Dr. Doty by business and shipping men, who have had business with the present Health Officer of the Port.

"No charges have been filed against Dr. Doty," said Mr. Mason, secretary to the Governor, "but the Governor is anxious to know exactly how the office has been conducted."

Tammany Hall, not satisfied with the pace at which the matter of appointing a successor to Dr. Doty was proceeding, has had Senator Grady introduce a bill in the Legislature rendering the office of health officer subject to the city instead of the State administration by placing Quarantine under the supervision of the Board of Health.

AUSTRALIAN SEES THE MAYOR

Wants Advice About Street Transit and Water Supply Gets Little.

Richard Walsh, head of the firm of Walsh & Co., agricultural seedsmen of Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of that place, who is making a tour around the world with a party of ten residents of Toowoomba, called on Mayor Gaynor yesterday at the City Hall. Although the purpose of the party is chiefly to see the world, Mr. Walsh has been commissioned by the Chief Secretary of the Department of Queensland to make a study of agricultural colonies and experimental farms in this country and Canada, with a view to importing into Australia new varieties of wheat, potatoes, and barley.

Mr. Walsh told the Mayor he was eager also to be advised on the subject of extensions to the water system under consideration at Toowoomba, and the best sort of electric passenger service to establish in that fast-growing town of 20,000. With water and subway problems so much unsettled at the City Hall just now, he couldn't get much definite advice on these subjects. The Mayor advised him to write to Washington for information concerning experimental farms and agricultural colonies.

Some members of the party have already gone on to England for the coronation. Mr. Walsh will remain at 495 Manhattan Avenue for about a month. The party expects to return to Australia the first week in October.

CITY MAY REFUND $500,000.

But Point Is Made That Householders, Not Contractors Alone, Should Sue.

As the outcome of a large number of claims filed with the Finance Department yesterday by James M. Vincent, a former employe of the Bureau of Highways and now an attorney, whose office is at 148 Broadway, many plumbers and contractors generally will probably profit by the division of a fund of $500,000.

This fund consists of accumulated differences between sums deposited by them with the city as security in the last ten years, and the actual cost of repairing streets after they had been opened. Although it was always the understanding that they were to get back the differences, they did not do so, but in many instances charged up the entire amount of their deposits to customers.

The customers in these instances will be entitled to the rebates.

If the city should decide to fight the claims it will do so on the ground that they should be made by householders and not by those who acted as their agents.

WALLACE FOR LICENSE CHIEF.

Mayor Appoints Queens Man in Place of F. V. S. Oliver.

Mayor Gaynor yesterday appointed James G. Wallace, Jr., of Far Rockaway, a lawyer at 277 Broadway, to be Chief of the Bureau of Licenses to succeed Francis V. S. Oliver, Jr., who recently resigned to become Secretary to United States Senator O'Gorman. The salary is $3,500 a year.

Mr. Wallace is a son of a former Commissioner of Buildings. The son was educated in the public schools and in Columbia University, being graduted from its Law School in 1905.

ON GRAFT TRAIL IN STATE DEPARTMENT

Voucher for Justice Day's Portrait Showed $2,450 Paid While Artist Admits Only $850.

U. S. CONSUL MUST EXPLAIN

Michael, Former Chief Clerk, Had Voucher Signed in Blank, Witness Says at House Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Albert Rosenthal, a Philadelphia portrait painter, to-day reluctantly told the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department that for a portrait he painted of Justice William R. Day, former Secretary of State, he received only $850 when the voucher he signed in blank was for $2,450. The portrait was to be hung in the offices of the State Department.

The inference was that some one in the State Department had been guilty of raising the amount in the voucher, and as Mr. Rosenthal said he had been paid by William H. Michael, then Chief Clerk of the department and now Consul General at Calcutta, the statement caused a sensation, Mr. Michael being one of the best-known officials in the Government service. By direction of Secretary Knox a cablegram was sent this afternoon to Mr. Michael demanding an explanation.

Mr. Rosenthal said that in 1905 he was commissioned by Justice Day to paint his portrait for the State Department, and the Justice stipulated that the price to be paid for it should not exceed $850. He said he received his pay from Mr. Michael and signed the voucher that was prepared for him in blank.

Said He Was Paid in Mr. Michael's Personal Check.

Having made a success of the Day portrait, he, two years later, after the death of Secretary Hay, made a portrait of that official and took it to the department and asked that it be considered for purchase. He found that Mr. Michael who had been appointed Consul General to Calcutta, had been succeeded as Chief Clerk of the department by Charles Denby, son of the former Ambassador to China and now Consul General at Vienna. Mr. Denby did not give him much encouragement for the disposition of the Hay portrait.

"You ask too much for your portraits," finally observed Mr. Denby.

"How is that?" asked Mr. Rosenthal. "I do not ask so much as many other painters of equal standing demand."

"You were paid over $2,400 for your portrait of Secretary Day, and we think that is excessive. It is more than has been paid by the department for any other portrait of a Secretary."

Mr. Rosenthal was greatly surprised by this statement.

"Why, how can that be?" he asked. "I was paid $850 for that portrait of Mr. Day, and not one cent more."

Mr. Denby sent a messenger at once to the Bureau of Accounts and got the voucher for the transaction, and there in plain black and white in a handwriting that he did not recognize, Mr. Rosenthal saw that so far as the records of the State Department go, he had received the largest price ever paid by the Government for a portrait of a retiring Cabinet official, and the amount was, as Mr. Denby had said, $2,450.

Mr. Rosenthal at once told Mr. Denby that he had not received that sum for the portrait. He then saw Justice Day and told him all the facts. Mr. Rosenthal did not testify before the committee to the fact, but it is known that after he went to Justice Day the latter called on Mr. Root, then Secretary of State, and told him what the artist had told him, and Mr. Root instituted an inquiry into the affair. Notwithstanding the fact that the case was clear that some one had apparently got hold of $1,600, it was assumed that the money had been paid out on some other account. Mr. Rosenthal in his testimony before the committee to-day distinctly denied this, and said that the voucher that Mr. Denby showed him was for the painting and nothing else.

Mr. Hamlin, the Chairman of the committee, promptly summoned before the committee Thomas Morrison, the Chief of the Bureau of Accounts in the State Department, one of the oldest officials of the department, and he appeared before the committee in the afternoon. He testified that it was true as stated by Mr. Rosenthal that the voucher had been for $2,450, and it was for the Day portrait and nothing else. He said that he sent the voucher to Mr. Denby as stated, and as well as he could remember, he had not seen it since.

At any rate, he said, that last week some one over the telephone, either Chief Clerk William McNeir or Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the Consular Service, had told him that Secretary Knox directed him to send to the Secretary at once the voucher and all papers in the case, and notwithstanding a most thorough search the voucher could not be found. He was inclined to think Mr. Denby had taken the voucher and failed to return it.

Mr. Morrison said in reply to questions that the voucher bore the indorsement in approval of Secretary John Hay, and while the amount at the time challenged his attention because of its undue size, he did not question it because of the indorsement by Secretary Hay, and gave Mr. Michael a check for $2,450. Mr. Morrison was asked to look at the record of his checks and to produce the stub of the check given to Mr. Michael before the committee next Wednesday.

The department has cabled Consul General Denby at Vienna for a statement as to what he knows of the transaction, and it is expected that Senator Root will go before the Committee of Investigation and tell what he found to be the facts in the case when Justice Day communicated with him and why he did not take any action then to have M. Michael explain.

It was stated informally to-day by members of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department that Mr. Michael's transfer from the position of Chief Clerk of the State Department to Calcutta was in consequence of the discovery by State Department officials that there was some irregularity in the payment for the Day portrait, and it was feared that there might be other cases like it disclosed.

Capt. Michael, as he was always called during his official life until he became Chief Clerk of the State Department, when he was popularly promoted to be called Col. Michael, came to Washington as a protégé of ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska, and was for several years Clerk to the Senate Committee on Printing and editor of the Congressional Directory. He was Chief Clerk of the State Department for eight years, serving under Secretaries Sherman, Day, Hay, anad Root. He was appointed Consul General at Calcutta on Nov. 16, 1905.

Mr. Rosenthal explained to-night that he was not a voluntary witness and that he had been subpoenaed by the committee last week.

RECIPROCITY REPORT SOON.

Senate Committee Nearing End of Hearings—Penrose Hopeful for Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—With the announcement that the Senate Finance Committee, by taking all of Wednesday in which to hear witnesses on Canadian reciprocity, could complete its labors this week, the Senate this evening, by a vote of 50 to 17, adjourned until noon Thursday.

Chairman Penrose of the committee believes that the hearings can be closed when the committee rises Wednesday, but consideration of amendments to the Reciprocity bill may delay its report to the Senate until the first of the coming week. It is Senator Penrose's hope, however, that the bill can be reported without change.

TRAINS MEET; 14 KILLED.

Change of Schedule Causes Bad Collision in a Fog in Nebraska.

M'COOK, Neb., May 29.—Running fifty miles an hour, two passenger trains on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad came into a head-on collision in a fog to-day threee miles west of here, killing fourteen persons and injuring a score. None of the injured is seriously hurt. Among the dead are:

HYDER, JOHN W., Lincoln, Neb.; engineer.
LEAHY, W. T., Lincoln, Neb.; engineer.
OHLSON, A. J., Lincoln, Neb.; fireman.
FREER, GEORGE, Omaha; express messenger.
FRAZIER, ——, Omaha; salesman.
HILSABECK, CLARENCE A., Holdredge, Neb.; salesman.
BOWERS, T. H., Burlington, Iowa.
SHEPPER, ROBERT, Holdredge, Neb.
DAMSOREN, D., Lincoln, Neb.; fireman.

The Denver and the Omaha Western League Baseball Clubs were traveling in Pullmans attached to the west-bound train. The car in which the Denver players were riding was thrown over. The occupants, all of whom were sleeping late, were tossed into the aisle, but none was hurt beyond slight bruises and a broken toe which President McGill sustained. The car occupied by the Omaha men remained upright, and none of the occupants was injured.

The three forward cars of each train were smashed. The chair car of the east-bound one was demolished. It was in these that the passengers killed were riding. Both locomotives were reduced to scrap iron and the crews were killed instantly. Many of the injured, pinned in the wreckage, were scalded by escaping steam from a broken pipe.

Although it has not been determined just where the blame lies for the collision, it is said by railroad men that a change of running time, which went into effect yesterday, may have been overlooked by some one. No. 9 left Chicago yesterday morning with a heavy passenger list. Previously it had run only as far as Nebraska points, but its schedule as newly organized took it to Denver. It was due at McCook, Neb., at 7 A. M. to-day. The No. 12 train was also a through train, east bound, and due into Chicago at 7 A. M. to-morrow.

As soon as news of the wreck reached McCook two relief trains were made up carrying surgeons and nurses and hurried to the scene of the wreck.

WARDEN BENHAM TO RESIGN.

J. B. Trombly Wants the Auburn Prison Place—Col. Scott in Soon.

ALBANY, May 29.—Col. Joseph F. Scott of Elmira, recently appointed Superintendent of Prisons in place of Cornelius V. Collins of Troy, resigned, is expected to assume his new duties this week. George W. Benham, Warden of Auburn Prison, probably will tender his resignation as soon as Col. Scott takes charge of the department.

Assemblyman John B. Trombly of Clinton County is a candidate for Warden of Clinton Prison to succeed Frank D. Cole.

COMPANY MAY GO TO EDISON.

Order to Show Cause Why Concentration Plant Should Not Be His.

Vice Chancellor Garrison in Jersey City yesterday granted a rule to show cause why the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentration Company, in Morris County, N. J., should not be turned over to Thomas A. Edison to liquidate his claim of $181,000. The plant comprises 2,700 acres of land, seven mines, and several buildings. About $3,500,000 was spent by the company in experiments to separate iron ore.

Mr. Edison invented a process that involved the use of a large chute, through which the iron-laden earth was dropped, the iron being attracted by a powerful iron magnet along the sides. This ore was sold for a time at $7.50 a ton, and then the company made money. But when the Mesaba range, a veritable mountain of iron, was discovered in the Lake Superior country, the price of iron ore dropped to $3.50 a ton, and the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentration Company was forced to suspend operations. Mr. Edison has two claims against the company—one for $344,000 and the other for $181,000. The former was rejected by Randolph Perkins of Jersey City, the receiver for the company, as being outlawed by the statute of limitations, Mr. Edison not having tried to collect it for six years.

It developed yesterday that Mr. Edison refused to accept any money from the company until the other creditors had been paid.

Seamen Here Present Demands.

Letters have been sent to about twenty coastwise steamship companies by the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, asking for conferences with a view to adjusting the wages and working conditions of 10,000 employes on their vessels, giving the companies until to-morrow to reply. Ten companies have agreed to meet the men, and the first conference took place yesterday between representatives of the Old Dominion Company and a committee of its employes. The committee outlined the demands of the men, which the company's representatives promised to consider.

Guardian for a Wealthy Hermit.

Charles T. McCarthy of Glen Cove, L. I., was yesterday appointed guardian of Nathaniel Coles Pearsall, a wealthy hermit of Locust Valley, L. I., by County Judge J. P. Niemann of Nassau County in the court at Mineola, L.I. A jury declared Pearsall incompetent. He believes himself a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and that he had the right to shoot any one who came upon his property.

Hamburg Line Pier in Danger.

The Lackawanna Railroad ferryboat Secaucus caught fire last night at her slip in Hoboken, adjoining one of the old wooden piers of the Hamburg-American line. For an hour firemen fought the blaze; and finally put it out without letting it spread to the steamship pier. The damage was estimated at $1,000.

Hold Policeman on Theft Charge.

Two men got into a squabble over some money in a café in Second Avenue on May 21. One of the men was searched and $304 found on him. It was his, however, and the roll, wrapped in a piece of newspaper, was returned to him. Later it was found that the roll was composed of blank paper and only a dollar bill remained out of the $304. Policeman R. R. Huntington of the Union Market Station was accused by the man who lost the money of being the one who searched him, and, despite the policeman's denial, he was held in $3,500 bail yesterday for the Grand Jury by Magistrate House in the Union Market Court.

House-to-House Subway Canvass.

Men in the employ of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company are making house-to-house visits in Brooklyn, distributing circulars containing arguments for the Interborough Subway offer. For a week or so the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been circulating pamphlets setting forth the merits of that company's offer. These have been passed out to passengers at all the elevated stations. The Interborough has met this move by sending out about 150 men with circulars.

Fire Opposite Police Headquarters.

Flames were discovered last night shooting from a window on the third floor of a building at 237 Centre Street, opposite Police Headquarters. Policeman Zimmer turned in an alarm. Such a crowd had gathered that a call had to be sent for the reserves from the Mulberry Street Station to keep the watchers back. The blaze, which started in the umbrella factory of A. Schneider, on the third floor, ate through to the roof.

YONKERS CUT DOWN TO WATER MINIMUM

City, Facing a Famine, Is Put on Half Rations—Most of Westchester in Danger.

TO DIG EMERGENCY WELLS

Hurried Measures Being Taken in Many Towns to Tide Them Over the Summer Months.

Facing a general failure of the water supply from springs and brooks that have not run dry in recent years, and in receipt of special warnings from New York City officials that they need expect no help this year, Westchester County towns are preparing to take extraordinary measures to insure a sufficient water supply through the Summer.

The water crisis seemed more critical at Yonkers yesterday than at any other of the suburban towns that have been heavy sufferers at times. In a visit to six different towns an inquirer found much more actual concern over the situation in Yonkers than in the others. White Plains, on the other hand, where conditions were among the worst of any last year, was particularly jubilant over its water supply this year, and its Board of Water Commissioners seemed fully confident that they could meet the situation. Mount Vernon folks mostly seemed content to pray for rain or advocate the digging of wells.

At Yonkers, where four large manufacturing plants supply employment to a large percentage of the population, it is feared that these will run short and have to close down. To prevent this it has been decided to start an early fight to ward off the famine that now seems not far distant.

As a first move, all sprinkling carts have been ordered off the streets, while a dam is being built across the all but dry bed of the Nepperhan River at a point where the water, should any be collected by the dam, can be diverted into the Grassy Spring Reservoir.

At a point futher up the Nepperhan are the filter beds of the Yonkers Water Department. Through these beds the entire water supply now used in Yonkers is being filtered, and when the supply is exhausted the town has to stay dry until the mains fill up again.

Put On Half Supply.

Mayor Lennen, backed by a citizens' committee and the Committee on Water Supply, has issued an order forbidding the use of any water from the Grassy Spring Reservoir. It is the Mayor's intention to operate on "half rations" until this reservoir is entirely full, and then to conserve it until late in October or early in November, the idea being thereby to spread the water shortage over a protracted period rather than bring a positive famine.

The first plan was to divert the portion of the Nepperhan River not used in the filter beds into the reservoir, but before the dam could be built for this purpose the river went practically dry below the beds. There is still hope for sufficient rain to start the river flowing and the authorities are planning to see that none escapes if such a fortuitous event occurs.

Grassy Spring, which has always been regarded as a mainstay for Yonkers, should the worst come to the worst with the river supply, was found a week ago to be running less water than was evaporating from the reservoir it fed, plus the small amount turned into the water mains. To meet this situation the reservoir was cut off completely from the city service and a contract made with the Pocantico Hills Reservoir Company, a private concern supplying Tarrytown and several nearby towns, to deliver into the Yonkers reservoir all the water it could spare.

For a week an average of 1,000,000 gallons a day has been running into the Grassy Springs reservoir from the Pocantico Hills concern. When the Yonkers authorities decided to act decisively and quickly the reservoir was down to 200,000,000 gallons, less than one-fourth of the normal supply.

Measurements made yesterday at the Reservoir gave the hopeful total of 600,000,000 gallons, two-thirds of what the reservoir will hold. It is Mayor Lennen's intention to keep the Pocantico stream running into the reservoir until the full 900,000,000 gallon supply is on hand, and to supplement the river supply for current use by sinking ten or more emergency wells along the valley of the Bronx.

Warned in Good Time.

"We are grateful," said Mayor Lennen, "for the preliminary warning Water Commissioner Thompson of New York sent us telling us of the expected famine in New York. It awoke us to our own danger, especially as we cannot count on borrowing water from New York this year as last. We use 10,000,000 gallons a day even after shutting off the lawn sprinklers as we have and stopped the sprinkling carts.

"When we have the 900,000,000 gallons in the reservoir we will have a 90-day supply for a certainty ahead of us and as we won't touch a drop of that until we absolutely have to, we aren't ready to fly a white flag just yet. We're praying for rain, damming the river, practising economy, and hoping New York will have a little to sell in November, but still not counting upon it. Last year we bought 1,500,000 a day for 30 days."

The plan of abandoning street sprinklers seems to have spread to all sections of Westchester County, and the result was obvious wherever an automobile was to be seen. It made itself apparent through a cloud of dust that suggested anything but well-kept drives.

Mt. Vernon, Tuckahoe, Bronxville and New Rochelle are all busy with plans to drive wells, and seem in common with Yonkers to have hit upon the Bronx River valley as the place to drive them. At present reservoirs at Union Corners, East Chester, controlled by the Interurban Water Company, furnish the supply for most of these towns, but the extremely dry subsoil is diminishing the streams from which they have been filled.

At White Plains they learned a lesson in being forehanded last year, when their reservoirs were drained so dry that they ran almost pure mud. It cost the town $500 a day to get a water supply from New York City to see it through a forty-day period. The town didn't like the price it had to pay, and a new Board of Water Supply was swept into power, especially pledged to make it independent of New York.

In accomplishing this end the new board has stored 120,000,000 gallons in two reservoirs just north of the town. This supply, which is said to be full of worms and wrigglers, is held as a last resource and for fire protection. The supply at this time comes from five wells furnishing 400,000 gallons a day, two driven wells furnishing 200,000 gallons a day, and a stream supplied on a two-year contract by John Drew of the Castle Heights Water Company. This stream supplies 750,000 gallons a day, which with the wells keeps the town going. The Water Commissioners have celebrated their success by notifying the people to keep their lawns green, and by operating sprinkling carts on all the main thoroughfares.

What is most feared now is that there may be such a general exhaustion of the subterranean supply that the now reliable wells will not maintain their flow for a much longer period.

Prison for Pretended Policeman.

Leonard J. Clark, also known as Albert E. Davis, who gave his address as the Ansonia Hotel, was sentenced to nine months in the penitentiary in Special Sessions yesterday, after he had been found guilty of impersonating an officer. Clark was arrested at Broadway and Forty-fourth Street on May 10, after he had told an officer that he was connected with former Commissioner Cropsey's personal staff. He got a suspended sentence on this charge, but was again arrested for the same offense on May 22.

GERMANY WANTS PEACE.

Kaiser's Pastor, Dr. Sigmund-Schultze, Says So, and Asks Help.

While Mrs. Elmer E. Black, Chairman of the Propaganda Committee of the American Peace and Arbitration League, was entertaining forty-five prominent delegates of the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference at Sherry's yesterday afternoon she received a message from President Taft praising her work in the cause of peace. It came through the Rev. Dr. Wesley Hill, and was as follows:

"Present my compliments to Mrs. Black and congratulate her on the great work she is doing in behalf of the peace movement in which she is engaged."

The guests of honor at the luncheon given by Mrs. Black were the Right Rev. W. Moore Ede, D. D., Dean of Worcester, England; the Rev. John Clifford, pastor of the Westbourne Park Baptist Church, Paddington, England, President of the World's Baptist Conference, and the Rev. Dr. Sigmund-Schultze, pastor of the court church at Pottsdam, Germany. Among the other guests was the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York.

Although Dr. Sigmund-Schultze is pastor to Emperor William, he spoke against the war spirit of the German Government and said he hoped to see the armed condition changed.

"Our country," he said, "is a military country. The nature of a country and of peoples can be changed, and our country and our nature, I hope, can and must be changed. I ask you to help us. We have no money in Germany for peace; so we must ask you in America to send to us both money and men for peace."

Dr. Clifford said the courtesies he had received during his week in America and the things he had learned were wonderful, but that he had been the recipient of things from America since 1856. "The first great thing I received from America," he continued, "was in 1856, in a little essay of Emerson. He was the first one who sent my thoughts in the direction of social reform. And from Theodore Parker I got convictions. If I go on with my story I shall have to take in Dr. Abbott.

"In fact I am American, or seem to be so, and have taken so much from America until there is hardly any English in me, if so, not of the old-fashioned kind, but of the modern and the radical."

Dean Ede said: "We want the Christian representatives on this side of the water to do what we can't do—to take the leadership in the peace movement, to organize the religious bodies of the United States for the purpose of acting together; to get a gathering of all church bodies in all civilized countries to a world convention, to be held, say, just before the next Hague conference. Let us have the leaders there of all churches and emphasize the iniquity of war. That great donation to peace by one of your citizens, Mr. Carnegie, might supply the fund for bringing this world convention into being.

"It is with very great pain and grief that I have to say that it is not the church in Europe which is taking the lead in the peace movement, but the Socialists and the labor parties."

DR. CLIFFORD NOT INVITED.

Atlanta Baptists Criticise His Lack of Faith in Miracles.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 29.—Because Dr. John Clifford of London, England, President of the World's Baptist Alliance, once referred to the miracles of the Old Testament as a collection of stories not fit to be taught to children, a motion that was made at the weekly meeting this morning of Baptist ministers to invite him to Atlanta met with such opposition that it was withdrawn.

The fight on Dr. Clifford was made by the Rev. Dr. Broughton, pastor of the largest Baptist Church in Atlanta. In opposing the invitation Dr. Broughton said: "While I was in London I read a statement in a newspaper by Dr. Clifford in which he said over his own signature: 'For twenty-three years I have held and taught that the so-called miracles of the Old Testament are a collection of old stories not fit to be taught to children.' I don't believe," continued Dr. Broughton, "that the Baptists of Georgia want to indorse a Minister who talks that way about the Bible."

Dr. John White, who made the motion to invite Dr. Clifford, withdrew it because of the strong opposition. Dr. White said the Atlanta Baptists had practically put Dr. Clifford on trial as a heretic and had placed themselves on record as tabooing a great Bapist minister without a hearing.

TIMBERS FALL ON CHILDREN.

Boy and Girl Caught Under Collapsing Sidewalk Platform—She Will Die.

Nine-year-old Rose Solomon of 347 East Sixtieth Street and her cousin, Oswald Pasquale, 5 years old, of 411 East Fifty-sixth Street, were playing yesterday afternoon beneath a wooden platform erected over the sidewalk in front of 403 to 409 East Fifty-sixth Street by workmen who were pulling down the buildings. Suddenly there was a warning cry from workmen on top of the platform, and then the mass of heavy timbers collapsed.

Persons across the street who had seen the little boy and girl playing ran over and began to haul the timbers away. They uncovered the body of the girl first. She was unconscious and covered with blood. The boy was hauled out then. He, too, was unconscious, and it was found that his right leg was broken.

A call was sent to Flower Hospital, and both children were taken there. The little girl, it was found, was badly hurt internally, and she was put on the operating table at once. She did not regain consciousness, and it was said at the hospital that she probably would die. The boy, it was said, would recover.

VANISHED ON WATER FRONT.

Police Hunting for Contractor's Clerk, Who Disappeared on Saturday.

Frederick Starr, head of the Starr Contracting Company of 130 Manhattan Street, called at the Brooklyn Police Headquarters, in State Street, last evening and asked that an alarm be sent out for Louis Greenspan, 16 years old, a clerk employed by his company, who disappeared on Saturday evening. Greenspan's father also called at the Brooklyn Headquarters with Starr. Both believe that the young man has met with foul play.

Greenspan left his employer's office on Saturday afternoon to go to the foot of Court Street, Brooklyn, to measure a boatload of building material that was to be shipped to Rockaway Beach. He was last seen leaving the vessel at 5:30 o'clock Saturday evening. He had his pay, amounting to $16. It is probable, Mr. Starr asserted, that Greenspan was attacked. As such a thing might have happened near the water front, where the young man was working, his parents fear that his body might have been thrown overboard, and for that reason the police of the Hamilton Avenue Stattion have been asked to search for his body.

Lilly Contests His Brother's Will.

Michael Lilly began yesterday a contest of the will of his brother Patrick, a contractor, who died April 25 last, at the age of 93, in his home, 18 West Nineteenth Street, leaving a large estate. Lilly attacks the will on all statutory grounds, including testamentary incapacity and failure to have the will properly witnessed. He names Mary Louise Donnelly, a niece, of 505 West 121st Street, the largest individual beneficiary of the will and John W. Grant, who is not mentioned in the will, as having exerted undue influence.

TRIBULATIONS OF A LITTLE MOTHER

Easy to Take Care of Home and Children, but Waiting Up for Father Was Too Much.

FOR HE USED TO BEAT THEM

If Mary, Who Is 13, and Annie and Bertha, 9 and 6, Let the Sand Man Get Them—Now the Home's Gone.

Thirteen-year-old Mary Housner, who has been trying her hand at mothering in an east side tenement ever since her mother died last October, told Justice Hoyt in the Children's Court yesterday some of the difficulties which are beginning to get the upper hand of her good intentions. She told her story in a quiet, matter-of-fact tone, and didn't seem to understand why all the people in the courtroom were paying such close attention.

Early Sunday morning Mary's father, who she said had been drinking some, disappeared, leaving a note for her and her sisters, Annie and Bertha, 9 and 6 years old. In it he asked Mary to take care of the younger children, and all of them to remember their dear father and mother. The dear father added that he was going away for good, and they would not see him again.

Mary washed the two younger children, set them at the breakfast table, and ran to the police station with the note her father had left. Later her case was looked into by a probation officer, Mrs. Frances Broadhead, who visited the home and reported to Judge Hoyt in the Children's Court yesterday that she was struck with the cleanliness and excellent order of everything there.

Mary explained why that was the case.

"Mother used to do all the work," she said, "but when she fell sick of typhoid fever I had to stay away from school and do the heavy things. I promised her, just before she died, that I would keep the children at school and that I'd go myself. But sometimes I had to stay home anyway. My mother asked me to be good and to keep the flat for father, and I tried to. Of course Annie and Bertha helped a little. Sure, Annie can cook potatoes fine. I was just going to show Bertha how to cook potatoes and lamb chops for Sunday's dinner when father went away.

"That stopped the cooking," she added with a quaint little smile.

"Father was very good to us sometimes. But sometimes he made us stay up all night waiting for him to come in, and if he found us in bed he'd take us up and beat us. We had to play all sorts of games to keep awake sometimes, and used to bathe our eyes in cold water to wash out the sleepiness.

"On Saturday night we all fell asleep waiting for father. Before I fell asleep I waked up the dog and tied him to the door in case of burglars. But the dog fell asleep, too. Afterward I woke up and shook the children awake, and played house and shop with them until father came in after 12 o'clock. Then we went to bed."

Mary said she didn't want to be separated from Bertha and Annie, and that she was sure she could get along fine if her father came back and continued to hand over the $6 he earned each week, but otherwise, she said, they couldn't stay in the rooms. Justice Hoyt committed Annie and Bertha to St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Home at Peekskill and Mary to the care of the Catholic Parole and Probation Society until she can be adopted in a suitable family

STATE FARM FOR TRAMPS.

Assembly Passes Bill Providing for Such an Experiment as a Vagrancy Cure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 29.—The Assembly at its session to-night passed the Chanler bill establishing a State farm and industrial colony for the detention and reformation of tramps and vagrants.

The bill provides for the appointment of a commission of three members by the Governor to investigate fully the causes that lead to vagrancy, the extent of the evil in this State, the cost and results of various methods of dealing with vagrants, and all other questions affecting vagrancy.

The proposed commission is also authorized to acquire a farm of not less than 500 acres at a cost not to exceed $60,000 in case it should find that the State did not already own any land available for the purpose.

Favors Few Changes in Utilities Law.

ALBANY, May 29.—Gov. Dix to-day received the report of John N. Carlisle of Watertown, who made an investigation of the New York City Public Service Commission for the Governor. It is understood that few changes are recommended in the operation of the Public Service Commissions law. The Governor will look over the report before making it public.

TAKE APPLES TO GAYNOR.

Children Carry Samples of Decayed Fruit Which Peddlers Sell Them.

Two well-dressed little girls were found crying in City Hall Park yesterday afternoon by Policeman Bishop. Each carried a bunch of roses and a decayed apple, and the elder bore a letter addressed to the Mayor, in which it was stated that peddlers on the east side were in the habit of selling children decayed apples like those they carried.

The Mayor had gone, but Secretary Adamson talked to the children. They said they had been sent to the Mayor by their brother. Half an hour later, when Lieut. William Kennell, the Mayor's police aide, was beginning to wonder what he would do with the children, a young man who gave his name as Abe Molermat, appeared, and said he was a half brother of the children. He said he had devised the plan of having the children complain to the Mayor, and Secretary Adamson sent them home.

Whiting Estate $2,911,800.

William Whiting of Holyoke, Mass., who died Jan. 9, left an estate of $2,911,800, of which $379,155 is taxable in New York, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the Transfer Tax office by Deputy State Controller Julius Harburger. Mr. Whiting left $25,000 to the Holyoke City Hospital and the rest of his estate, consisting of his interest in a paper manufacturing corporation and other securities equally to his two sons, William F. and Samuel R. Whiting.

Hunyadi János
Natural Laxative Water
Speedy
Sure
Gentle
Quickly Relieves
CONSTIPATION

HIS FILL OF CAKE.

Hobo Barclay Goes on a Spree with Money He Found.

When Hubert Barclay, generally known over the line of hobolo pilgrimage as Hoobe, found two $20 bills in the road, his thoughts instantly turned to iced cakes and confectionery.

It would logically have been expected that Hoobe's thoughts would have chased him to a saloon, but though saloons ordinarily had their attractions for him, this was a time when they had not.

Sometimes you can walk into the office of a dignified financier or railroad magnate, and catch him eating gumdrops out of a striped paper bag. He may not have thought of gumdrops in thirty years, but all of a sudden an overwhelming yearning for gumdrops came over him.

Chocolates would not have filled the bill. Fancy candies of fancy name would not appeal to him. Only gumdrops would do.

Thus it was with Hoobe. Ordinarily he would have called for strong drink as speedily as might be. Now his soul yearned for white cake with icing on it.

He had marked the place where he could obtain this white cake with icing on it, and to it he sped.

WALTHAM
WATCH

THE Premier Maximus—the latest Waltham master-piece and the finest watch ever constructed, is jewelled with 23 diamonds, rubies and sapphires. All main pivots run on diamonds. It is as close rating a timepiece as the Jeweler's Chronometer.

Send for Descriptive Booklet
WALTHAM WATCH CO., Waltham Mass.

It's Time You Owned a Waltham

Lord & Taylor
Founded 1826

Summer Floor Coverings
At Special Prices
For Wednesday and Thursday.

Best Quality Wilton Rugs
Of extra heavy pile; suitable for the library, dining room or hall.

Size 9x12	$35.00—	Value $52.50
" 8.3x10.6	$30.00—	" $47.50
" 4.6x7.6	$10.50—	" $19.50
" 36x63	$6.25—	" $8.50
" 27x54	$4.00—	" $5.75
" 27x36	$2.75—	" $4.50

Best Quality Body Brussels Rugs
Suitable for parlors, boudoirs and bedrooms.

Size 9x12	$23.00—	Value $30.00
" 8.3x10.6	$20.50—	" $27.00
" 22½x36	$1.50—	" $2.25

A large and attractive assortment of
Homespun, Bungalow and Rag Rugs
in the newest colorings and designs.
Imported and Domestic Art Rugs
at greatly reduced prices.
Best Quality Grass Rugs
in green and red; 27x54 to 9x12.
Imported Porch Rugs
China and Japan Mattings

Important Sale of
Summer Furniture
10% to 25%
Less than our usual prices.
Commencing Wednesday, May 31st

75 Pcs. French Willow Furniture
Various models in the best grades only.

	Formerly	Sale Prices
Chairs	$5.00 to $12.00—	$4.00 to $10.00
Settees and Davenports	$18.00 to $26.50—	$14.00 to $19.50
Tables, 27, 30 and 36 inches	$4.75 to $17.50—	$3.50 to $12.50

95 Pcs. Double Cane Porch Furniture
Natural and vert green frames.

	Formerly	Sale Prices
Chairs and Rockers	$2.50 to $10.00—	$2.00 to $8.50
Settees, Swings and Lounging Chairs	$5.50 to $10.50—	$4.50 to $8.50
Foot Stools	45c to $1.25—	35c to $1.00

189 Pcs. Chinese Grass Chairs & Rockers
Comfortable furniture, noted for its resiliency and artistic appearance.

	Formerly	Sale Prices
Chairs and Rockers	$5.50 to $8.00—	$4.00 to $6.00
Chairs and Rockers (Children's)	$2.50 to $3.50—	$1.50 to $2.25

75 Pcs. Best Grade Reed Furniture
Brown, green, gray and white.

	Formerly	Sale Prices
Chairs and Rockers	$5.50 to $18.50—	$4.50 to $15.00
Settees, Lounging Chairs	$17.00 to $27.50—	$13.50 to $22.50
Tables	$3.50 to $10.00—	$2.75 to $8.50
Desks	$17.50 to $19.00—	$13.50 to $15.00
Tea Wagons	$9.50 to $16.50—	$7.00 to $12.00

100 Shaped Chair Cushions
75c each—Values $1.25 to $2.00

Oak Porch Swings, Cedar and Matting Boxes, 10% to 25% off.

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

RIVAL POLO TEAMS READY FOR MATCH

Cup Defenders and Challengers Confident of Victory in International Contest.

With the first of the games for the International Polo Cup less than forty-eight hours away, the American cup defenders and the British challengers were all confident last night of victory. The American quartet, consisting of Lawrence and M. J. Waterbury, Harry Payne Whitney, and Devereux Milburn, prophesy a hard-fought encounter, and attribute undisplayed strength to their adversaries. The British Army's challengers accept the tribute and say modestly that they do not despair of winning.

The rival teams rested yesterday and society is preparing to do them honor when play begins to-morrow. The official list of box-holders, announced yesterday, reads like a blue-penciled edition of the social register. The official life of the Nation will be represented by Vice President Sherman, Attorney General Wickersham, Secretary Meyer of the Navy, and a host of minor officials. The British Consul General and his guests will be in the box between Gov. Dix and his staff, and Col. Roosevelt and his guests, including Secretary Meyer, in the club stand boxes, while New York's moneyed aristocracy will overflow scores of other boxes.

Keen devotees of polo are inclined to minimize the importance placed on the fact that last Saturday the American Cup defenders defeated by 12 goals to 4 Foxhall Keene's Freebooters, who the previous Monday had beaten the British Cup challengers by 11 goals to 2. In that game the challengers tried Capt. F. W. Barrett, the famous ten-goal man of India, as the team's back. It did not take the Freebooters long to discover that he was all at sea, owing to American polo rules being strange to him.

"We hope to play very much better on Wednesday. I think the team will be strengthened greatly by playing Capt. Herbert Wilson as its back instead of Capt. Barrett, who cannot show his real form under prevailing conditions," said Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd, the Captain of the cup challengers. "We did not use several of our best ponies in the game with the Freebooters, and we were only playing for practice. I think every one naturally plays up a good deal harder in a cup match than in a practice game. Winning that game was no particular object to us like it was to the Freebooters. Capt. Wilson is a man of stronger physique than Capt. Barrett, can play the American game much better, and is in good form. So we do not despair of winning the cup."

Capt. Leslie Cheape says his left knee, which was injured at Lakewood, is well enough for him to be able to tap it without feeling pain, and he hopes it will not prevent him from riding off Devereux Milburn on that side.

There will be a meeting to-day of directors and officials of the American Polo Association at the Meadow Brook Club, and it is understood that they will entertain at luncheon the members of the English and American polo teams and a party of guests invited to inspect the club grounds, grandstands, clubhouse, etc.

Preparations are now all completed. the field is in prime condition, and the accommodations for the public as well as clubmen, players, and ponies all that could be desired. An extension to the old clubhouse contains new bathrooms and a cozy louning room, which will be especially appreciated by the English military officers, who have been invited to make the Meadow Brook Club their headquarters during the tournament.

The Long Island Railroad Company has arranged to put on a special service of trains from New York direct to Meadow Brook Club. The schedule provides for extra fast trains leaving Pennsylvania Terminal, Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue at 2:30 and at intervals as may be necessary up to 3:20 P. M. The run to the polo field will probably be made in about 40 minutes. After the game there will be a special return service to New York.

The arrangements at the Meadow Brook Club are such that the largest crowds can be handled expeditiously. Ticket holders for boxes and seats on the west side of the field will enter through spacious openings growing directly upon the clubhouse inclosure. Holders of boxes and seats, also general admission cards to the east side stands, will pass along fenced aisle to reach their eats, but none of these tickets give access to the grounds at the west side of the field.

INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH DETAILS

Trophy—International Polo Cup—Presented by Westchester Polo Club of Newport, R. I.

When Won—In 1886 at Newport, by England, by 2 games to 0.
In 1900 at Hurlingham, by England, by 8 goals to 2.
In 1902 at Hurlingham, by England, by 2 games to 1.
In 1909 at Hurlingham, by America, by 2 games to 0.

Makeup of Teams—

England.		America.	
Capt. L. St. C. Cheape	1	*L. Waterbury	1
Lieut. A. N. Edwards	2	*J. M. Waterbury	2
*Capt. Hardress Lloyd	3	*H. P. Whitney	3
*Capt. H. H. Wilson	Back	*D. Milburn	Back

*Played in match in 1909 when America won the cup.

Referee—R. E. Strawbridge, Philadelphia.

Goal Judges—England, E. W. E. Palmes; America, Joshua Crane.

Scene of Contests—Meadow Brook Club grounds, Westbury, L. I.

Dates Selected—May 31, June 3, June 7. Weather permitting.

Conditions—Best two out of three games.

Time of Starting—4:30 P. M.

Time of Each Game—Eight periods of 7½ minutes each. Three minutes intermission between periods. Seven minutes intermission between fourth and fifth periods.

Game begins when the referee throws the ball between the contestants, each of whom shall be on his own side of the middle line.

Colors—English, dark blue blouse and white helmet with black band; American, light blue and white striped blouse and white helmet.

Scoring—The teams change ends after each goal, thus alternating in attack and defense north and south. A goal is made when the ball goes over and clear of the line between the goal posts, which are 24 feet apart or above the top of the goal posts between the centre line of the posts. After a goal has been scored the game shall be restarted from the centre of the field. A goal counts one. A safety counts minus one-quarter. A foul counts minus one-half, and such other penalty as the referee may impose. Penalties are deducted from the score of the offending team during the game. Whenever a player drives the ball over the end line outside the posts of the goal he is defending, it shall be deemed a safety. A player shall not crook his adversary's mallet unless he is on the same side of the adversary's pony as the ball, or in a direct line behind, and his mallet is neither over nor under the adversary's pony. The mallet may not be crooked unless his adversary is in the act of striking the ball. The ball continues in play after the seven and a half minutes signal is sounded until it hits the sideboards or goes out of bounds. Such overtime is deducted from the subsequent period.

Size of Field—900 feet by 450 feet.

Prices for Seats—West Stand—Boxes, seating six, for entire series

Two sections nearest center	$200
Other boxes	$150
Grand stand seats—series	$10
East stand—boxes—center—series	$75
Grand stand seats—series	$5
Admission to enclosure—east side of grounds	50c

Parking space for all vehicles outside of grounds—none inside.

Seating Capacity—West stand, 7,000; east stand, 5,000; standing room, 15,000.

How to Get There—Long Island R. R. By special trains from Pennsylvania station, 33rd street and 7th avenue, direct to grounds, and by regular trains to Hempstead, Merrick, Garden City and Westbury. Fare, round trip, $1.25.

By ferry service between Rye, N. Y., and Sea Cliff, L. I. Boats for passengers and automobiles leave Rye at 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 2 P. M.; 4 P. M.; 6 P. M.; 8 P. M. Boats leave Sea Cliff at 9 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1 P. M.; 3 P. M.; 5 P. M.; 7 P. M.

Automobile Routes—By Fifty-ninth street, Queensboro Bridge, from the city to new viaduct into Hoffman Boulevard, or turn sharp right over the old viaduct into Hoffman Boulevard, to Hillside avenue, to Jamaica. At intersection of Queens Road and Hillside avenue one may go via the Jericho turnpike to Krugs Corner and turn sharp through Mineola to the Fair Grounds, where a sharp turn is made on to the Old Country Road, and this may be followed to Merrick avenue, sometimes called Verneck avenue. Turn sharp right on Verneck avenue, run under the parkway and pass entrance to the Meadow Brook Lodge of the motor parkway. A few yards from this entrance a crude wagon road leads diagonally across the meadows under railway tracks to the entrance of the Meadow Brook Club. Those wishing to go by way of Hempstead should leave Hillside avenue at its intersection with Queens Road, run through the town of Queens, pass Belmont Park on the left, continue straight on through Fulton street, Hempstead; cross the main street, Hempstead, and pass the L. I. R. R. station on the left. One and three-tenths miles from the railroad station a sharp turn to the left is made leaving Fulton street, then turn diagonally across the meadows toward the northeast to the entrance of the club. Those entering from the Hempstead side will observe the polo grounds and new grand stand on their left to the rear of the club house. Those entering from Mineola will turn into an entrance road marked "for motors." and run around the club house to the grand stand in the rear.—Bureau Tours A. C. A.

POLO BOXHOLDERS.

Distinguished Officials and Citizens to See International Games.

The following list of boxholders at the international polo tournament at Meadow Brook, starting to-morrow, was given out yesterday at the offices of August Belmont & Co.:

CLUB STAND BOXES—Gov. Dix and staff. British Consul General and guests, Col. Roosevelt and Secretary Meyer. Polo Association, Attorney General Wickersham, referee, Vice President and Mrs. Sherman, Gen. and Mrs. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Treat.

SECTION ONE—R. J. Collier, Guy Norman, Miss Anna Sands, George McFadden, J. E. Davis, F. H. Prince, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Henry M. Harrison, Judge E. H. Gary, Edward Smith, J. Watson Webb, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Joseph S. Auerbach, Robert L. Gerry, George C. Clark, D. Crawford Clark, C. H. Mackay, F. Garvan, F. K. Pendleton, Gen. Lloyd Bryce, De Lancey Nicoll, George B. Post, Jr., Louis C. Clark, Jr., Amory G. Hedges, Arthur Whitney, Percy R. Pyne, H. S. Ladew, Henry W. Slocum, W. H. Dupoe, Alexander Smith Cochrane, John C. Groome, L. F. H. Betts, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, H. Fairfield Osborn, William Woodward, Allan Pinkerton, Walter G. Oakman, James G. Blaine, W. Burling Cocks, Mrs. Garret B. Kip, Henry P. McKean, B. F. Yoakum, Willis McCormick, Edmund Randolph, John B. Morris, Henry S. Kip, William N. Dykman, William G. Warden.

SECTION TWO—E. D. Morgan, August Belmont, H. L. Herbert, H. P. Whitney, James A. Burden, Lawrence Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., August Belmont Jr., T. Douglas Robinson, R. L. Agassiz, Alexander Brown, John E. Cowdin, Foxhall Keene, L. E. Stoddard, J. S. Phipps, J. A. Rawlins, T. A. Havemeyer, J. S. Barclay, R. La Montagne, J. D. Cheever, L. S. Thompson, L. E. Stoddard, Howard Phipps, W. A. Hazard, A. J. Burden, W. Scott Cameron, E. F. Whitney, F. N. Watriss, Malcolm Stevenson, Joseph E. Thomas, E. Postlethwaite, W. Ross Proctor, C. Howard Brokaw, W. P. Burden, E. T. H. Talmage.

SECTION THREE—Childs Frick, F. Ambrose Clark, Frederick McLaughlin, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mortimer L. Schiff, W. P. Thompson, L. S. Thompson, Louis J. Francke, Frank Garvan, Frederick McLaughlin, Capt. D. S. McCarthy, Robert Goelet, H. J. Barrett, Mrs. R. P. McGann, Jay J. Coogan, 2d, Lawrence Waterbury, John T. Pratt, Harry T. Peters, L. S. Thompson, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Percy Chubb, Charles Steele, C. K. G. Billings, H. K. Knapp, H. Hobart Porter, W. W. Keith, George S. Hoyt, John R. Marron, Frederick Lewisohn, D. Lyon, W. S. Hofstra, H. A. Curtis, A. C. Schwartz, C. Ledyard Blair.

SECTION FOUR—Payne Whitney, J. S. Phipps, H. C. Phipps, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Stanley Mortimer, Reginald Brooks, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Miss Dorothy Whitney, F. R. Hitchcock, H. V. R. Kennedy, Mrs. Middleton Burrill, W. G. Loew, J. S. Stevens, R. J. Collier, Mrs. Middleton Burrill, Henry W. Bull, W. R. Grace, J. P. Grace, Robert J. Collier, Sidney J. Smith, Robert Potter, Bradley Martin, Jr., George S. Mandell, Sherman R. Hall, Henry H. Rogers, George E. Kent, Herbert L. Pratt, J. E. Meyer, W. J. Clothier, J. B. Tailer, A P. Clapp, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, Herbert Coppell, and W. Bayard Cutting.

SECTION FIVE—W. A. Pease, Jr., Frank L. Polk, R. E. F. Flinch, Oakleigh Thorne, J. Sergeant Cram, L. Townsend Irvin, Stewart Duncan, Julien T. Davies, A. Gordon Norrie, John F. Talmage, F. V. Burton, J. H. S. Burton, George T. Adee, O. G. Jennings, J. W. Converse, J. B. Huff, D. R. Hanna, Walter T. Stern, Albert R. Fish, J. W. Gerard, E. C. Wallace, H. F. Gillette, S. H. Velie.

SECTION SIX—Devereaux Milburn, Joshua Crane, Mrs. H. B. Hollins, J. S. Stevens, James Park, J. R. Gladding, W. P. Rogers, Frederick H. Hatch, Walter L. Goodwin, A. H. Sage, Charles H. Sabin, Moses Taylor, Mrs. C. I. Hudson, Hubert Van Wagenen, Felix M. Warburg, Seward Cary, H. W. Cram, Leonard Jacob, Alfred B. Maclay, E. E. Lorillard, Samuel Richardson, Thomas F. White.

SECTION X—Capt. Lloyd, Cecil Grenfell, George Gould, H. P. Whitney, Capt. Wilson, English team, Devereaux Milburn, J. M. Waterbury, L. Waterbury.

Stamford Yacht Club Opening.

The Stamford Yacht Club will hold its first regatta of the season to-day, with a race beginning at 2:30 o'clock, for boats of the Stamford one-design class. There will be ten boats in the race and the competition for the trophy will be keen. The club will go into commission at noon. The house committee will show many improvements in the clubhouse, and there will be music during the afternoon and evening.

SAWYER PRINCETON CAPTAIN.

Tigers' Quarter-Miler Obtains Coveted Position on Track Team.

Howard M. Sawyer of West Medford, Mass., was elected yesterday Captain of the Princeton track team for the ensuing year. Sawyer finished second in the quarter mile at the intercollegiates last Saturday at Cambridge, being beaten about three yards in 0:48 4-5, and fulfilling the hopes of his admirers. He is without doubt the best all around athlete in the university, and has made the football and hockey teams as well as the track.

As a freshman he made his mark in the athletics at Princeton, finishing second to Bobby Black in both the 100 and 220 races, and scoring first in the 440, in time close to 0:50. Last year he was sick prior to the intercollegiates and finished in third position. He has made much improvement during the last year, and gives promise of cutting a winning figure in next year's contest at his favorite distance.

As a football player he showed himself to be in the front rank, although he failed to catch the eyes of those who later took upon themselves to pick the All-American team. It is conceded that had he left hockey alone during the past Winter season he would have had a more forward position in the games at Cambridge last Saturday.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN FINAL BOUTS

Novice Wrestlers Also Competo for Honors at the Irish-American A. C.

The novice boxing and wrestling tournament under the auspices of the Irish-American Athletic Club was completed last night at the Fifty-ninth Street Clubhouse with thirteen bouts of boxing and eight of wrestling. The entire semi-final round was completed last night as well as the finals. The bouts were all at odd weights, the boxing being at 110, 120, 130, 140, and 150 pounds, and the wrestling at 120, 130, and 140 pounds.

Mike Dolan of the new West Side A. C. won the honors in the 110-pound class. He drew a bye in the semi-finals and was given the decision by the judges after three hard rounds with J. Gallagher of the Trinity A. C. in the final bout. Gallagher had previously been forced to go through three hard rounds in the semi-final bout, and he plainly showed the effects in his bout with Dolan, who was fresh.

An extra round of two minutes was necessary to decide a winner in the 130-pound class, in which two unattached athletes, A. Zuckerman and J. Foy, competed. Foy had won in the semi-final, after being floored in the first round and threatened to repeat in the final. He rallied after being floored and held Zuckerman even for the three rounds. He was going along like a winner until the last few seconds of the extra round, when he was again floored. The judges disagreed, and Referee Wildner gave the decision to Zuckerman.

Phil Creamer of the Holy Cross Lyceum and R. Ebnath of the Dominican Lyceum, survivors to the final in the 130-pound class, were also forced to box an extra two-minute round to decide the honors. In each case the judges disagreed, but after the extra round Referee Wildner gave his decision in favor of Creamer.

F. Williamson had things all his own way in the 140-pound class final bout, and was declared winner by Referee Wildner, who stopped the bout in the third round. The summaries:

110-Pound Class.—Semi-final Bout—John J. Gallagher, Trinity A. C., defeated A. Wegenbreuer, National A. C., in three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout—Mike Dolan, New West Side A. C., defeated J. Gallagher, Trinity A. C., in three rounds, judges' decision.

120-Pound Class.—Semi-final Bouts—J. Foy, unattached, defeated F. Kiernan, St. Anne's Lyceum, in second round, by knockout; J. Zuckerman, unattached, defeated S. White, Union Settlement, in three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout—A. Zuckerman, unattached, defeated J. Foy, unattached, in four rounds, (one extra round,) referee's decision.

130-Pound Class.—Semi-final Bouts.—Phil Creamer, Holy Cross Lyceum, defeated T. Burke, East Side Y. M. C. A., in three rounds, judges' decision; R. Ebnath, Dominican Lyceum, defeated H. Brown, New Polo A. A., in three rounds, referee's decision.

Final Bout—Phil Creamer, Holy Cross Lyceum, defeated R. Ebnath, Dominican Lyceum, in four rounds, (one extra round,) referee's decision.

140-Pound Class.—Semi-final Bout—F. Williamson, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., defeated C. Seiler, unattached, in two rounds. Bout stopped by referee.

Final Bout—F. Williamson, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., defeated W. Flood, Irish-American A. C., in three rounds. Bout stopped by referee.

150-Pound Class.—Semi-final Bouts—F. Sheridan, Trinity A. C., defeated E. Devlin, Hollywood Inn, in one round. Devlin refused to go on in second round.

WRESTLING BOUTS.

Final Bout—F. Sheridan, Trinity A. C., defeated A. Lachman, Trinity A. C., in three rounds, judges' decision.

120-Pound Class.—J. Brandels, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., defeated S. Delmonte, East Side Y. M. C. A., in six minutes. Referee's decision. W Stroback, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., defeated T. Coragianis, Great American A. C. Gained a fall in 6:22.

Final Bout—W. Strohback, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., defeated J. Brandels, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A. Gained a fall in 1:49.

130-Pound Class.—C. Apostalakis, Great American A. C., defeated C. Warsaw, Educational Alliance. Gained a fall in 1:49. F. Neal, East Side Y. M. C. A., defeated Frank Pizybylski. Gained a fall in 4:08.

Final Bout—C. Apostalakis, Great American A. C., defeated F. Neal, East Side Y. M. C. A. Gained a fall in 1:09 of third period. Total time—12:09.

140-Pound Class.—J. Partazis, Greek-American A. C., defeated George Stassimos, Greek-American A. C. Gained a fall in 5:28.

Final Bout—Dan McIntyre, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., defeated J. Partazis, Greek-American A. C. Gained a fall in 0:40.

Novel Motor Boat Competition.

One of the largest power boat competitions ever held on the Sound will be run off to-day at Clason Point under the auspices of the Clason Point Yacht Club. The entry list includes seventy-five motor boats, all of them pleasure and working craft, and not a single racing boat is among the lot. The race will be for ten miles over a triangular course of two miles. The race will begin at 2 o'clock, and the elimination trials will be run off earlier in the day. Among the many trophies offered are eighteen silver cups of many varieties. The race is a novel one, and has attracted the majority of the pleasure craft in this vicinity.

EASY FOR LEACH CROSS.

East Side Dentist Gives Franklin a Hard Beating at Olympic A. C.

Benny Franklin, the Harlem lightweight, will in all probability spend the holiday at home nursing a badly battered physique, which he received at the hands of Leach Cross, the dentist-pugilist of the east side, in a ten-round session last night at the Olympic.

It was the worst trouncing that the Harlemite has received during his career, and the contest should have terminated in the fifth round in favor of the east sider, but for some reason he refused to extend himself. At the opening of the bout it looked very much as though Frankling would give his opponent a hard fight, as he showed up remarkably well and did the better work in both rounds by forcing the fighting and landing in the best blows.

His flash of form, however, was only temporary, for after the third round he was clearly outpointed, and the fifth session was productive of a clever bit of stalling on the part of Cross. The dentist had his man fully sized up after the fourth round, and when they came out of their corners in the fifth he started with a right and left at full swing for the face, sending Franklin back on the ropes. In bounding off the ropes Franklin caught Cross with a right on the jaw and then jabbed his left lightly on the face again, but at this point the east sider began to stall, and when Franklin landed on him he would cover up.

After Franklin did about as much punching as he was able and with no damage, Cross recovered, and, with the advice of his brother Sam, set out to mix matters, and was all over Franklin with short right hooks in the clinches and hard rights on the breakaways.

DIRIGIBLE BALLOON PARTIES.

Alan Hawley Arranges Novel Trips for Aero Club Members.

Alan R. Hawley, Chairman of the Dirigible Committee of the Aero Club of America has completed arrangements for Special balloons of 35,000, 38,000, 56,000 Special balloons of 25,000, 38,000, 56,000, and 80,000 cubic feet have been built and can be rented by the members of the Aero Club. The starting points will be North Adams, Springfield, Pittston, and Philadelphia. The balloons will accommodate from two to six persons, according to the size of the cars, and licensed pilots will be furnished for the trips.

The balloons are stored in this city and will be expressed to any one of the four points desired by the member. Mr. Hawley or A. Holland Forbes will act as amateur licensed pilots or a professional pilot will be provided if preferred. Several members of the Aero Club are arranging balloon parties under the new plan.

AMERICAN GOLFERS WIN.

Evans and Gaw, However, Had Walkovers in British Championship.

PRESTWICK, Scotland, May 29.—The amateur golf championship tournament opened on the Prestwick links here to-day. The weather was excellent, and there is every promise of the meeting being a successful one.

Charles E. Evans, Jr., of the Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago District, won by default in the second round. The American crack was to have played A. C. Latter, of the Royal Black Heath Club, but his opponent was indisposed.

H. L. Gow, of Philadelphia, who has participated in several British amateur championships, had a walk-over. His opponent, J. B. Stableford, of the Lytham Golf Club, was scratched.

Sheridan's Record Will Be Accepted.

The field judges at the Post Office clerks' games held at Celtic Park on Sunday, yesterday forwarded to the office of James E. Sullivan, the discus used by Martin J. Sheridan of the Irish-American Athletic Club in his throw of 141 feet 4¾ inches. Mr. Sullivan had the discus weighed and found that it tipped the scales at 4 5-10 pounds, which is well within the 4 4-10 pounds required to establishe a record. The steel tape was also submitted and found to be true. Therefore the record of Sheridan will no doubt be allowed by the Record Committee, all other conditions being in conformity with the record-marking requirements. The previous record for throwing the discus was also held by Sheridan at 110 feet 10½ inches.

Governor Prevents Langford Fight.

KENOSHA, Wis., May 29.—Gov. McGovern notified the Sheriff of Kenosha County to-day to stop the fight scheduled for to-night between Sam Langford of Boston and Tony Caponi. The action of the Governor was prompted by complaints made by ministers and the religious organizations of this city. The managers of the club then called off the fight.

Coster to Box Attell for Title.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Joe Coster, who yesterday defeated Frankie Conley in a twenty-round bout here, to-day signed articles to fight Abe Attell for the featherweight championship of the world before the West Side Athletic Club here next Fall, probably in October or November. Attell is expected to sign the papers within a few days.

SAVANNAH GETS BIG AUTO RACES

Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize to be Decided in the South in November.

The Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize automobile race will be held in Savannah, Ga., during the month of November. The agreement was reached late last night between the representatives of the Motor Cups Holding Company and the Savannah Automobile Club. This action was foreshadowed several months ago, when the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association announced that no sanctions would be granted for road races unless the entire course was properly guared by militia.

This announcement was taken as meaning that the Vanderbilt Cup race and Grand Prize contest would not be decided over the Long Island Motor Parkway course, as it is impossible to secure the services of the militia for police duty in connection with automobile races. No other available course could be found near New York, and the Savannah Automobile Club asked the Automobile Club of America to award the two events to Savannah.

For the past two months the two organizations have been in correspondence, and, acting upon the invitation of the Automobile Club of America, representatives of the Savannah Automobile Club reached New York yesterday for a conference with the Motor Cups Holding Company. The meeting, which was a lengthy one, was held in the assembly room of the Automobile Club of America.

While no dates were selected for the two contests, it was understood that the Savannah Auto Club would submit two dates, which will suit the Southern organization and will probably be acceptable to the Motor Cups Holding Company. The representatives at the meeting were Motors Cup Holding Company, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Henry Sanderson, President of the Automobile Club of America; Dave Hennen Morris, and H. B. Anderson; Savannah Automobile Club—George W. Fiedemann, Mayor of Savannah; Frank C. Battey; A. B. Moore, Chairman, and Oliver T. Bacon, Vice-Chairman, Chatham County Commissioners; Harvey W. Granger, President, and Arthur W. Soloman, Secretary of the Savannah Automobile Club.

KEEN GAELIC FOOTBALL.

Cork and Kerry Will Line Up at Celtic Park in Cup Struggle.

Cork and Kerry will furnish the fireworks to-day at Celtic Park, when they line up for their annual Gaelic football match for the President's Cup. Each has gone to the extreme of rounding up all of the members, out of town and otherwise, all of whom are champions in their respective positions.

John J. Murphy will marshal the Cork forces, while the Kerry leader will be Eddie O'Sullivan. Each of the teams is keyed up to the highest pitch, and both have been putting in their best training licks for several weeks in anticipation of the match. This is something unusual for Gaelic teams, as they are usually content with an overnight work-out.

Gwyn Henry's running of yesterday proves that he is in fine fettle for the 125-yard special. Ten seconds twice in one afternoon is some running, and particularly when it was against the wind. Others in this race will be Jim Rosenberger, the National 100-yard champion and the best all-around short-distance runner in America; Bobby Cloughen, the indoor National and Canadian champion, and Jack Eller, the 220-yard hurdle champion. Against this array of champions there will be the probable contenders of the junior sprint championship this year in the shape of Arthur Lauer, New York A. C., who has covered the century in ten seconds twice within the last fortnight; Frank Stephenson, the Trinity flier; George Forester, the runner-up in the 1909 junior 100, and Walter Conway of the Irish-American A. C.

In the middle distance runs will be found the entries of Guy Haskins, the New Zealand champion and former intercollegiate mile record holder; Melvin W. Sheppard, who is now pointing for the senior mile championship at Pittsburg; Frank Riley, and Abel Kiviat, who, with Haskins and himself both on scratch, will try for the two-thirds mile record, made by Sheppard last year. In the hammer throw Matt McGrath, the pride of the New York A. C. weight-throwing delegation, will be opposed by Pat Ryan, the Irish champion.

Other Sports on Page 12.

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The reliability of The New York Times advertisements should appeal to those in search of places to spend their summer vacation. Delightful resorts from which to select are advertised in the Country Board column of The New York Times.

THE word "service" is pretty well worn out. And yet it is the only word on which the whole question of choosing an automobile depends, and must depend in the last analysis. Personally, tastes differ. One prefers this style and design, and another that, but *all* want service, dependability, stamina, the fighting qualities that enable an automobile to "lord its head" when the rest falter and fail.

Perhaps it is because of these reasons that we're doing so much more business on Moon Cars, in proportion, than the great majority of manufacturers. Because the Moon Car gives good service, more service, and longer service than most—and its lines of elegance, and sumptuous, restful, easy-riding qualities, seem to please a good many people.

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Those who delay the registration of their applications beyond Wednesday next will have little chance of acquiring the work for a considerable time, even at the higher price, as no more sets will be printed and bound at present than those required to fill the orders registered up to May 31st.

Subscribers who do not wish to take delivery of their books until the fall, or even later, may do so, but by having their names added to the current lists they will effect a substantial saving.

These provisions are necessitated by the stupendous nature of the manufacturing task imposed on the publishers. Nearly 30,000 orders have been received to date. This means that, including the thousands of sets already printed, 870,000 volumes will have to be manufactured as one unbroken series of operations within a few months. Furthermore, nearly 90% of the registered orders are for sets on India paper, and special skill and care are required in the printing and binding of these beautiful volumes.

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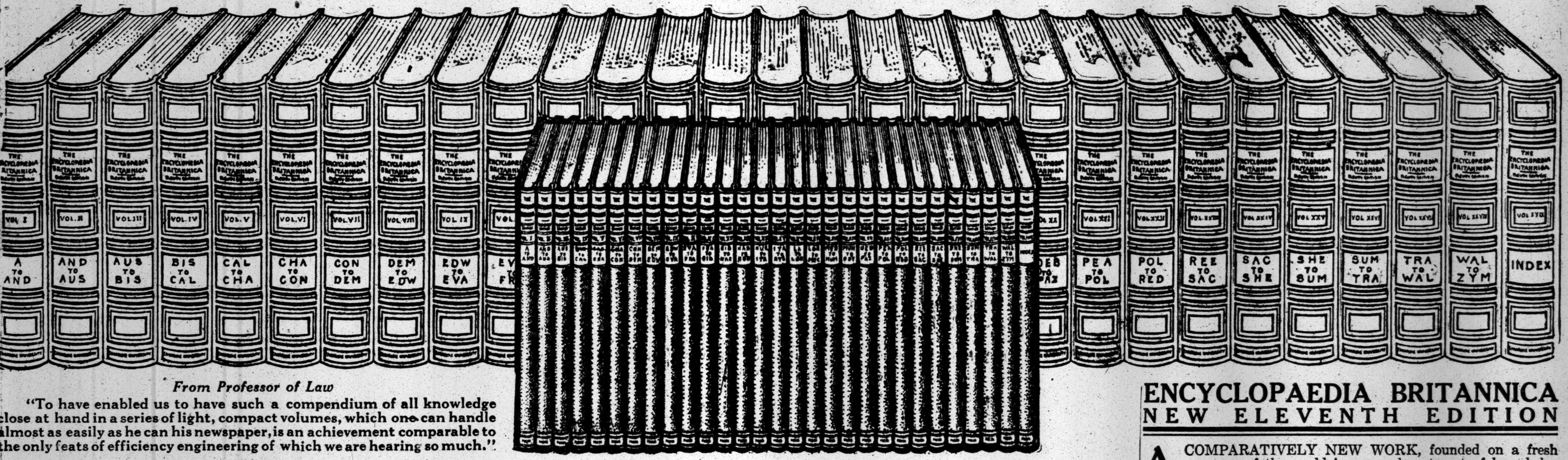
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THE TOBACCO CASE DECISION.

No man of candid mind can contemplate the picture of the American Tobacco Company's trade-restraining and monopolizing practices as drawn by the firm hand of Chief Justice WHITE in the decision rendered yesterday without reaching the conclusion that this great and powerful corporation and its allies, its subsidiaries, and all the elements of which it is composed constitute, most distinctly and offensively constitute, such a "trust" as Congress in the Sherman act intended to forbid and destroy. Chief Justice WHITE studies and brings out with startling clearness the details of the picture, while Judge LACOMBE of the Circuit Court of Appeals appears to have considered only its colors in combination and their general effect upon the eye of a not too attentive observer. Judge LACOMBE dwelt upon the fact that the American Tobacco Company had not oppressed or injured either the producer or the consumer. Chief Justice WHITE in his remarkable analysis shows that, nevertheless, this combination had resorted to every forbidden device and practice for the suppression of competition, for its own aggrandizement, and that its plain aim and intent was to grasp all possible control over the tobacco trade. He finds that the acts of the men who formed this combination demonstrate

> the existence from the beginning of a purpose to acquire dominion and control over the tobacco trade, not by the mere exertion of the ordinary right to contract and to trade, but by methods devised in order to monopolize the trade by driving competitors out of business, which were ruthlessly carried out upon the assumption that to work upon the fears or play upon the cupidity of competitors would make success possible. We say these conclusions are inevitable, not because of the vast amount of property aggregated by the combination, not because alone of the many corporations which the proof shows were united by resort to one device or another; again, not alone because of the dominion and control over the tobacco trade which actually existed, but because we think the conclusion of wrongful purpose and illegal combination is overwhelmingly established by the following considerations.

He then briefly summarizes the facts already reviewed at greater length earlier in the decision. It is to be noted that the facts upon which the court bases its decision are the undisputed facts of the case, the history of the aggregation through purchase, exchange of securities, absorption by one device or another, in many cases the device being that of buying and closing up competing concerns. In other words, the American Tobacco Company was guilty not merely of technical restraint of trade, it was a real restrainer because, in so many cases, and throughout so large a field, it put an end to competition. In the popular way of putting it, the American Tobacco Company was not a "good trust;" it was proved in this case to be beyond all questions a bad trust.

The very complexity of the processes employed to bring about the combination, the multitudinous devices of financing to which resort was had, must impress any one who reviews the history of the case as evidence of something more than the desire to make an honest trade profit.

The principles of the Standard Oil opinion are here again applied, they are specifically reaffirmed. We find in this opinion a recognition of the principle of construction upon which we have recently much insisted, the principle of distinguishing, as Congress intended, between restraint of trade and restraint of competition. Justice WHITE says:

> Applying the rule of reason to the construction of the statute, it was held in the Standard Oil case that, as the words "restraint of trade" at common law and in the law of this country at the time of the adoption of the Anti-Trust act only embraced acts or contracts or agreements or combinations which operated to the prejudice of the public interest by unduly restricting competition or unduly obstructing the due course of trade, or which, either because of their inherent nature or effect, or because of the evident purpose of the acts, etc., injuriously restrained trade, that the words used in the statute were designed to have, and did have, but a like significance. It was, therefore, pointed out that the statute did not forbid or restrain the power to make normal and usual contracts to further trade by resorting to all normal methods, whether by agreement or otherwise, to accomplish such purpose. In other words, it was held, not that the acts which the statute prohibited could be removed from the control of its prohibitions by a finding that they were reasonable, but that the duty to interpret which inevitably arose from the general character of the term restraint of trade required that the words restraint of trade should be given a meaning which would not destroy the individual right to contract and render difficult, if not impossible, any movement of trade in the channels of inter-State commerce—the free movement of which it was the purpose of the statute to protect. The soundness of the rule that the statute should receive a reasonable construction, after further mature consideration, we see no reason to doubt.

This is the rule of reason which makes the act of 1890 a part of the living law of the land, not a lynch law. Interpreted by that rule, those restraints of competition which are a part of every-day business, without which, indeed, ordinary business could not be carried on, will not be found to fall within the prohibitions of the law. But when restraint of competition oversteps the boundary of normal and permissible business methods and becomes restraint of trade, then the law is violated. As we have said, honest men will be able to do business honestly, and do a very large business without rendering themselves subject to the pains and penalties of the Sherman act. A study of the practices of the American Tobacco Company will be profitable as showing what to avoid.

The court finds that the court below erred in dismissing the complaints against the two foreign corporations and against the individual defendants. Following the wise policy adopted in the Standard Oil case of avoiding harsh and precipitate measures that would work injustice and unduly disturb business, the court declines to grant the prayer of the Government by proceeding immediately against the defendant corporation. It remits the case to the court below, with instructions to prepare, after due hearings, a decree which shall dissolve the combination and recreate "out of the elements now composing it a new condition, which shall be honestly, in harmony with and not repugnant to the law." A period of six months, which may be further extended for sixty days, is allowed for preparing the decree. It now remains for the court below to devise a modus moriendi for the American Tobacco Company.

SIR WILLIAM S. GILBERT.

Sir WILLIAM SCHWENCK GILBERT had lived his life to the full, employed all his talents faithfully, and had enjoyed, in the evening of his life, the admiration and esteem of his fellow-men which frequently is accorded to workers in the field of literature and art only after they have passed into the beyond. He had, in fact, lived to see his best works hailed as "little classics." Fame and fortune were the lot of GILBERT, and it may truthfully be said that he never lowered his self-respect to get them. The author of "Pygmalion and Galatea," "The Palace of Truth," "Broken Hearts," and "The Wicked World" was not, it is true, a great dramatic poet, relatively speaking, but a German or a French dramatist who had produced four plays so original in fancy, potent in charm, and rich alike in humor and dramatic force would not have escaped a laurel crown and an address of honor. His best remembered prose plays, too, like "Dan'l Druce," "Engaged," and "Comedy and Tragedy" were the products of a fertile and well-ordered mind. As for those seemingly imperishable operettas, for which ARTHUR SULLIVAN composed the tunes, they are inimitable. There is nothing else like them in English drama, and "Pinafore," "Patience," and "The Mikado" certainly deserve to be kept in the theatrical repertory permanently. Sir WILLIAM did much else, including the "Bab Ballads," of delightful memory. He had lived 75 years, and had been a Government clerk, a barrister, and a journalist, as well as a dramatist. He was a man of striking and vigorous personality, famed as a raconteur, esteemed as a friend by many persons of distinction. It is an odd coincidence that he should pass away on the very day of the revival here, after long disuse, of his "H. M. S. Pinafore."

GERMANY AND ARBITRATION.

German opinion as shown by the press is pretty sharply divided on the matter of arbitration, and the division is very significant. On the one hand the semi-official organs of the Government treat the matter with a show of scornful indifference, or roundly declare that "GOD and the sword" being the trusty friends of Germany, she has no need and no excuse for bothering with peaceful methods of settling disputes.

This is a natural feeling enough in the circles where it prevails. The sword overthrew the leadership of Austria and placed the King of Prussia on the throne of a new German Empire, and war or the well-timed threat of war, with steady increase in preparation for war, has made Germany the most powerful single State in Europe. It has also compelled or induced the alliance of Italy and Austria-Hungary with Germany and has enabled her to tear up the treaty of Berlin for the benefit of Austria in the Balkan Peninsula. It is not surprising that the ruling class in an empire with this experience of half a century should look upon the sword as its most practical and useful reliance in dealing with other nations. Nor, given the confident spirit of the German ruling class and the intense anthropomorphism of its conception of the Deity, is it strange that this class should see in Him a friend and protector of the empire.

It is equally natural and quite as significant that two non-ruling classes, whose strength has steadily grown during the last generation and whose leaders now claim the support of a majority of the people, the political radicals and the business class, are not in sympathy with the ruling and militant class. Their organs openly advocate the acceptance of arbitration, in principle, as the best means to preserve peace and protect their interests, means which common sense and religious duty demand shall be exhausted before the sword is drawn or threatened. There are many reasons for this division of feeling. One very strong one is that the burden of taxation for war preparation and the still greater burden of universal military service fall far more heavily upon these classes than upon the belligerent class. Another, also very strong, is the fact that the classes who are out of sympathy with the militant spirit of the ruling class, especially in the dominant kingdom of Prussia, are deprived of anything like political equality, are, indeed, in the matter of representation, treated as inferiors and allowed no more weight in public affairs than their assumed superiors think it necessary to concede. Moreover, not only is taxation made very heavy by the constantly increasing expenditure for war purposes, but it is devised to promote the private fortunes of the ruling class, particularly the land owners, while raising the cost of living and of the materials of industry.

Meanwhile, what is the character and what will be the influence of the ruler of the German Empire? These are questions not easy to answer. He is a curious combination of the dreamer, the pietist, and the man of action. The Spectator of London quotes an utterance of his made in 1905:

> When I ascended the throne I vowed, as the result of my studies of world-history, never to strive after a mighty world-supremacy. My dream of a world-empire is that of a German empire which shall be regarded on all sides as a quiet, honest, and peaceable neighbor. If history has ever to record the existence of a German world-empire or a world-supremacy of the Hohenzollerns, that supremacy will not be based on conquests gained by the sword, but on mutual confidence between ourselves and other nations which are striving after similar objects.

Obviously this is not the abjuration of a "world-supremacy of the Hohenzollerns." It is in effect a profession of aspiration toward that end. It is, indeed, to be based on "mutual confidence between ourselves and other nations which are striving after similar objects." But by what means are other nations to be induced to strive after "a world-supremacy of the Hohenzollerns"? One answer is the massing of German troops on the frontier of Russia when the Czar's Government showed a desire to insist on the treaty of Berlin, a measure that was effective but hardly peaceful. To a temperament of this sort general arbitration may appeal as a vision of the remote future. It will hardly command present and practical support. Yet it is not to be overlooked that the classes who feel the sore burden of war-readiness most and long that it shall be lightened by arbitration are a large part, perhaps the larger part, of the Emperor's subjects.

AEROPLANES IN WAR.

The Navy Department has arranged to buy three aeroplanes, to set up an aerodrome, to detail officers for instruction, and otherwise to disburse the money appropriated for the purpose. This is a prompt response to the regrets which were expressed when England launched its Mayfly that the United States was behind the other Powers in the adaptation of this latest resource of civilization to the uses of war. That is the phrase which the dynamiters used to justify their use of explosives against innocent persons by way of putting pressure upon wicked Governments. The phrase was not held to justify the act, and it may be questioned whether there is not something of the same barbarity disclosed in the adaptation of flying machines to military uses.

While the practical men are making these uses of the invention, the idealists are taking contrary action. Last week the Lake Mohonk conference adopted a resolution

> appealing to President TAFT to use his best effort to bring about international agreement binding the nations of the earth from extending their system of armaments to airships.

It would seem that this is more in accord with the National sentiment, as expressed in the universal approval of the arbitration treaty, than the prompt action which attests the professional keenness of our military men. The question of what they ought to do is for them to decide. The question of what Americans ought to do is for us all to decide, and it is not premature to commend the subject to the attention of all before it gets beyond control on this side the ocean, as it is already on the other side. At the Madrid Congress on International Law this month "resolutions were adopted affirming the right of nations to use aerial craft in war, provided that such use was not accompanied with greater danger to noncombatants than warfare on the earth and sea." Already, therefore, the regularization of this murderous use of airships has stolen an advance on the prohibition of it. There can be no reason why the military use of airships should not be abjured by all civilization as well as poisoning of wells and other devices shocking to humanity. It is a case where all have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

All that is necessary is preservation of equality, and that is better secured by forbidding all to use airships in war than by allowing all to use them. Already there is an excess of supply of ways of spending money in war and of killing enemies. There is no more need of the use of airships in war than there was before their invention. It would be easier to prevent their use than to stop it after it had been begun. The time to stop it is now.

GOV. DIX'S HIGHWAY "REFORM."

It seems probable that the Legislature will defeat, and decisively, Gov. DIX's proposal to abolish the State Highway Commission, as embodied in the Murtaugh bill. This bill creates the office of State Superintendent of Highways, an official to be charged with responsibility for the work under the $50,000,000 appropriation, but who may be outvoted by his "advisers," Supt. of Public Works TREMAN and State Engineer BENSEL. Mr. TREMAN has more than he can well attend to in administering the $101,000,000 Barge Canal improvement. Mr. BENSEL, who is a high official of Tammany Hall, also has more than he can do in attending to the Barge Canal. He might use this as an excuse for having inadvertently voted to award the rich highway contracts to Tammany negotiators.

According to the best information that we can get, the present Highway Commission is doing good work. What merit is there in the "reform" proposed by Gov. DIX?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Baseball and Racing.

Race track officials make out what looks like a rather plausible case of hardship under the law against public gambling, as it stands when they call attention to the fact that under the strictest and most liberal interpretation of it that could be made they are held to heavy responsibility for acts of others which they could not possibly prevent. How, they mournfully ask, could they stop two men in the grand stand from betting with each other one or several dollars on the outcome of a race, and they protest that there can be no racing while they stand in deadly peril of fine or imprisonment for not doing what they cannot do.

That sounds well, but Canon CHASE, in his open letter to the Legislature, presented a cruelly effective answer to this pretty argument when he called attention to the fact that the men who are exploiting the popular interest in professionable baseball take with cheerful indifference exactly the same risk that fills the racing magnates with such wild alarm. They do not demand that the law be changed, are perfectly content with any or no definition of bookmaking, and see no necessity for closing their grounds lest a few private wagers among the "fans" lead to dreadful consequences.

The reason for this difference of attitude is obvious. Baseball used to be a gambling game, as much as horse racing, and many and grave were the scandals that resulted. So numerous and so serious were they that the patrons of baseball, who wanted to see honest playing or none at all, lost all interest in it and kept away until their confidence in the reality of the contests was slowly restored by a sincere and effective abolition of the gambling feature. No law was required to accomplish this reform, and no law is needed to perpetuate it.

But what was the making, or remaking, of baseball is apparently death to racing. The latter undoubtedly has intrinsic attractions for some people, but seemingly they are very few in comparison with the number that have a disinterested and unmercenary love for baseball, and it is the lesson of experience that wherever organized and systematic gambling has been stopped racing has stopped, too. In view of these facts, it takes much credulity to believe that all the racing men expect to get from their proposed changes in the law is immunity from prosecutions of a kind that nobody will dream of bringing if they can and will do on the tracks what has been done on the baseball fields.

Not Everybody Hates the Hand Organ.

One of our correspondents wants to know if there is no way to rid the city of hand organs. She says that they are a "continual torment" and render life miserable for quiet people who have to read and write.

There are moments when most of us sympathize with this grievance against mechanical music, but it is well to remember that the hand organ exists and persists, not because it is a torment, continual or other, but because a considerable fraction of our population likes the results of its grinding well enough to pay the grinders what must be at least a living wage. Another considerable fraction is indifferent to the noise, or not sufficiently troubled by it to raise serious objections to its continuance.

These fractions, added together, make one, presumably, much greater than that formed by the people whose sufferings from hand organs are real and great. There seems, therefore, no practicable way of banishing the machines, the chances being that they create more joy than woe.

The remedy for the grief of our correspondent and others like her is the cultivation of philosophy and self-control. In most cases, when expression to irritation is refused firmly enough and long enough, the irritation disappears, and there are numberless proofs that quiet is not a necessary condition for reading and writing.

Most of us, if we really try, can learn to do both without quiet, and many of us have to, especially if we insist on living in large and prosperous cities where we can earn more money than we could in the depth of a forest.

Child Farmers on the Vacant Lots.

Not content with its efforts to bring about the passage and enforcement of laws and ordinances reasonably and efficiently regulating the use of automobiles, the National Highways Protective Association has interested itself in another plan for reducing the number of street accidents. This is the establishment on vacant lots of gardens in which city children, without going far from their homes in the congested districts, can plant and raise little crops of vegetables or flowers under competent supervision and instruction. Wherever tried, this plan has proved highly popular, for it amuses as well as educates the young farmers, and of course no boy or girl gets run over by automobile or truck while cultivating the plot of ground assigned to him or her.

The association's first experiment along these lines is to be made on Sixty-sixth Street, between First and Second Avenues, where the use of enough land has been given it to permit the laying out of 540 plots, each six by eight feet—not an extensive tract, indeed, for agricultural operations, but as much, perhaps, as a youthful and utterly inexperienced agriculturist can well handle, and by a proper succession of quick-growing crops not a little in the way of demonstrating cultural possibilities can be done on it. The land was in the usual condition of our vacant lots when permission to use it for this purpose was obtained, but it has been cleared up and fertilized so that things will really grow in it, and the children will be saved from the disappointment and discouragement which a failure of their first crops would have caused.

Just how much can thus be effected in the way of keeping the children off the streets, and so saving them from traffic dangers, remains to be seen, but there are already eager applicants for each of the 540 plots, and therefore at least that number of children will be safe for a part of the time. The eagerness is in part due to natural interest in digging and planting, and partly to the fact that the vegetables raised will belong to the raisers of them and will be a welcome addition to family stores.

Probably not a few of the boys who prove successful at farming on this scale will have their attention turned to the possibilities of real farming or market gardening, and so be inspired to abandon the city for the country. Even if that does not happen, what they learn will be of use to them, the present ignorance of many city children of all that relates to rural life and production being amazing and pathetic. This ignorance will at least be somewhat mitigated by the vacant-lot farming.

THE GARB OF THE IRISH.

Hopes "Parade of Nations" Will Show the True Gaelic Adornment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If, as you say, Independence Day is to be observed by men of all nations, each nationality wearing its distinctive dress, I hope that we will be spared the sight of any Irish costume invented by ignorant playwrights, and that the true costume of the Gael, worn in Ireland with variations for 3,000 years, will appear in the streets of New York. That costume prevailed down to the eighteenth century, and only died with the statutory destruction of the woolen, silk, and frieze industries in Ireland. It is identical, almost, with the kilted costume of the Scots, who are themselves from Ireland. The main difference is that the Irish color is usually saffron, "a hand breadth between shoes and hose, a hand breadth between the fringe of the tunic and the knee." The cloak clasped at the left shoulder by the Tara or Ardagh brooch, with sword, sporran, and embroidered head covering.

I append a contemporary description of one of Erin's High Kings, presiding over the Parliament at Tara—Cormac mac Airt, in his youth reigning King of Ulidia, (Ulster,) later (226 to 266 A. D.) 115th monarch of all Ireland: "Flowing and slightly curling was his golden hair, a red buckler with stars and animals of gold, and fastenings of silver upon him, a crimson cloak in wide-descending folds around him, fastened at his neck with precious stones, a neck-torque of gold around his neck, a white shirt, with a full collar intertwined with red gold thread upon him; a girdle of gold inlaid with precious stones was around him; two wonderful shoes of gold, with golden loops upon his feet; two spears with golden sockets in his hands, with many rivets of red bronze, and he was himself besides symmetrical and beautiful of form, without blemish or reproach."

HERBERT O'HARA MOLINEUX.

Manhattan, May 27, 1911.

LABOR LAWS FOR WOMEN.

The Woman Suffrage States Are Framing and Passing Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden in your columns lately said that New York had a ten-hour law for women, while Idaho had none. She cited this as an argument against equal suffrage.

In the State of Washington the last Legislature passed an eight-hour law for women. For eight years before women got the ballot efforts had been made to secure such a law, without success. The first Legislature after they were enfranchised passed it.

In Colorado, several years ago, the Legislature passed an eight-hour law, but the Supreme Court pronounced it unconstitutional. A better-drawn eight-hour law passed the lower house of the last Legislature with only one dissenting vote. I have not learned its fate in the Senate, but it was probably blocked there, like almost all other legislation, by the contest over the United States Senatorship.

In Utah the Legislature that has just adjourned passed a nine-hour law for women. It was backed by all the large organizations of women in the State, and in the hard struggle to secure it the Mormon and Gentile women worked together for the first time. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cohen, Chairman of the Industrial Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, writes in the Woman's Journal of May 27: "If women had not had the vote, we should not have succeeded."

The Legislatures of most of the suffrage States have shown themselves more inclined to protect women from overwork than those of most of the non-suffrage States.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass., May 28, 1911.

A Setback for Mr. Hammond's Idea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has it been generally observed that at the same time John Hays Hammond, our Special Ambassador to the Court of St. James's to represent the President of the United States at the coronation of King George, was saying in his farewell speech in New York that commercial relations were the vital principle of the interdependence of nations, our customs officials were arresting, for undervaluation of imports, some of the participants in the business organization of which an Englishwoman, Lady Duff-Gordon, is the reputed President? Also that the said Lady Duff-Gordon was once presented at the Court of St. James's, but later, when she went into business, her name was stricken from the list of the royally recognized, under orders from Queen Victoria that persons in trade could not be received at Court? Somehow or other this commercial relation business doesn't seem to be a vital principle which works both ways, does it? Or, maybe I don't know anything at all about trade being a necessity and society a luxury. What? Anyway, how is it what it is? L. J. W.

New York, May 27, 1911.

Would Cover the "Bleachers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I offer the following suggestion: When building the new baseball grand stand, &c., to replace the one lately burned, that a covering be provided for the so-called "bleachery." There is no valid reason why those who patronize it should be subject to the sun's scorching rays. They are entitled to as much shade protection as those who pay more. The cost would be infinitesimal.

If blessings go for anything, I am certain the managers would be amply repaid by the blessings they would receive from the enthusiastic thousands who are "bleacherites."

JOHN GOODWIN.

New York, May 29, 1911.

Library Pillar Quotes Daniel Webster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The author of the inscription in the rotunda of the Public Library, which Mr. Taylor St. Paul criticises in your issue of this date, was Daniel Webster. The sentence will be found in Webster's Works, (ed. 1851,) Vol. I., Page 403.

New York May 28, 1911. TRUSTEE.

Colorado Retains Suffrage for Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Colorado Legislature has adjourned, and no member even introduced that much-heralded measure for the repeal of woman suffrage.

MARION C. FLEMING.

Boston, Mass., May 28, 1911.

DRAMA FOR WAGE EARNERS.

Director of Theatre Leagues Explains Their "Democracy."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter signed by Leila V. Scott of the Hartley House, in relation to the Wage Earners' Theatre movement, permit me to make a reply so as to inform not merely Miss Scott of the situation but also the general public and all those interested in enabling the people of small means, those who work and do not make a living, to have access to the better things in life, the theatre, opera, music, &c. The Wage Earners' Theatre Leagues, organized this year, but in reality a development of efforts of many years, have become so large that now practically every group interested in the advancement of public life is affiliated with the leagues. The leagues are organized on a democratic basis, but there is no violation of democracy in the control of the distribution of tickets by the leagues themselves. The Department of Drama and Music of the People's Institute, prior to its dissolution, (and affiliation of its membership with the Wage Earners' Theatre Leagues) has called upon its head the severe criticism of letting anybody have reduced rate tickets with the result that theatrical people and managers of concerts objected to the "democratic" spirit prevailing when people luxuriously dressed and riding in taxicabs availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining tickets at lower rates through being members of the movement.

Public school teachers are at present not as yet accepted to membership to the leagues because Mr. Maxwell has under consideration a plan of possibly permitting the formation of School Theatre Leagues.

The purpose of our movement is not to sell tickets at half rate or less, but to assist the people who, because of their economic conditions (the people who work being usually poor) are deprived of the opportunities which people of means enjoy, namely, to go to good theatres, listen to good music and operas, &c. If our purpose is not emphasized, then people will flock to our distribution centres for tickets instead of going to the box offices for theatre tickets, and no one would be served, the people of limited means would be excluded, and the theatres would merely lose money. As it is, by observing positive rules, we serve the people, bring to the theatres a new clientele, and bring joys to those who never or seldom have an opportunity to go to the theatres today, if it were not for our movement.

Unlimited numbers of people would attempt and do attempt even now to get a dollar ticket for 50 cents, but this is not our purpose. We may be reduced to a cut-rate ticket office. We are a movement of the people organized to bring art to the toilers. The details will have to be worked out by the settlement houses and other affiliated branches themselves. They are the ones to distribute the tickets, not I or the people in my office.

JULIUS HOPP.

Historic Houses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a communication published in THE TIMES recently, "Perth" speaks of the "Franklin Palace," as it has been called, the home of New Jersey's last royal Governor, William Franklin, at Perth Amboy, and asks whether in the thirteen original colonies there is in existence another Colonial Governor's residence. If he will refer to "Historic Houses of New Jersey," by W. Jay Mills, published by Lippincott in 1902, he will find an account, not only of the Franklin Palace, but of an older Colonial Governor's residence, the Belcher Mansion at Elizabeth, now owned and occupied by the writer, as also an account of Liberty Hall, near Elizabeth, built in 1772 by William Livingston, who succeeded Franklin as the first Governor of the State of New Jersey, and now the residence of United States Senator John Kean.

The Belcher Mansion has a lengthy history, but just when it was built is not known. It was certainly as early as 1742, the date on a Colonial fireback in one of the chimneys, and it seems to have been referred to in 1722. In 1751 it was "made more commodious" for the use of Jonathan Belcher, the royal Governor, who lived here until his death in 1757. Here he entertained Jonathan Edwards, Whitefield, the evangelist, and others of note, and here were elaborated the plans for the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. The late Dr. Shields, Dean of Princeton, called it the "cradle of Princeton University." Gov. Belcher, so far as known, was the first American Free Mason, having been initiated in England in 1704, thirteen years before the English Grand Lodge was organized.

During the Revolution a famous wedding occurred in the house, with Washington, Lafayette, and other notables as guests and Alexander Hamilton as master of ceremonies. Later on it was again a Governor's residence, being owned and occupied by Aaron Ogden, and here in 1824 Lafayette was again entertained. Lafayette in a letter to the writer's great-grandfather speaks of Gov. Aaron Ogden and Gen. Jonathan Dayton, who lived on the opposite side of the street in the old Boudinot house, now the Home for Aged Women, as "mes bons amis Dayton et Ogden." The house had fallen upon evil days, becoming a tenement occupied by negroes, when in 1899 it was acquired by the present owner and restored to its ancient dignity and beauty. It has become something of a Mecca for those interested in Colonial matters.

WARREN R. DIX.

The Inflammable Cigarette.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there are no laws against throwing away lighted cigarettes, matches, and cigars, is it not time to urge their passage? In THE TIMES of the 2d inst. it was stated that the Bangor conflagration was started by a cigarette stub thrown into some hay, and it was also asserted that the great fire in Baltimore was caused in a similar way, while your issue of to-day states that the panic among the girls in the loft of 546 Broadway was the result of a lighted cigarette having been thrown on an awning.

The other day one was thrown from a passing car on the bosom of a lady of my acquaintance, and I know of many instances of their having been thrown upon public stairways, the streets, &c., to the great danger of women wearing inflammable dresses. Such acts are either criminally careless or malicious, and I think it is high time that something was done to prevent them.

W. S. B.

THE VANGUARD.

Step, step; are we all in time, my brothers,
With the ranks that went before?
Do we carry on the colors
That they once so bravely bore?

Do we answer taps at evening?
Do we hear the bugle call?
Are we marching, marching, charging,
Where the bullets thickest fall?

Peace has come; the end of warfare;
But the struggle is not o'er
Till we answer not the roll call,
And can do our part no more.

The same flag is flut'ring onward,
A tri-colored challenge still,
In the face of human error—
Emblem of a People's will!

The same drums are beating for us;
The same quick'ning pulse is ours;
As we, vanguard of the armies,
Strew, to-day, their graves with flowers.

But the standard raised above us—
As th' assembling Hosts increase,
To the glory of the Fallen—
Floats the snowy folds of Peace!

MYRA WIREN.

MR. FISH AT ISSUE WITH PROF. SELIGMAN

Accepts Gov. Hughes's Views of the Income Tax in Differing from the Professor.

FAITH OF THE STATE INVOLVED

$10,000,000 of Bonds Put Out "Exempt from Taxation" This Year Would Have to Meet the Levy, He Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My valued friend Prof. E. R. A. Seligman was kind enough to send me proof sheets of the latter part of his very interesting work on "The Income Tax," before its publication, and have since read the whole somewhat carefully. The book is certainly a monument of industry, and will repay perusal. As a result thereof your readers will learn that while Prof. Seligman favors the pending Sixteenth Amendment, he does so simply in order to get rid of the general property tax and, as he himself says, to the end that the machinery of the Federal Government shall be used to collect the income tax for the purpose of remitting a large part, or possibly the whole of it, to the several States and municipal subdivisions thereof.

From the foundation of our Federal Government under the Constitution Congress has had and exercised power to collect duties on imports through Federal Custom Houses. By far the largest source of such revenue is the Port of New York, and by far the largest payers of such duties are the merchants of New York City. It has never, however, been suggested that any part of the enormous revenue thus collected should be remitted to the State of New York, its municipalities or its citizens. Nor, with all respect to Prof. Seligman, will one dollar of the income tax to be levied under the proposed Sixteenth Amendment ever be remitted to any of the States or their municipalities.

The interesting chapter to which his whole book leads up, and with which it closes, is entitled "A Practicable Programme," from which I venture to quote at Page 655, as follows:

"The income tax, as we have seen, is really not needed by the Federal Government, and although it is in itself not needed by the State Governments, it would be needed to the extent that it might lead to the abolition of the general property tax, or at least of the tax on personal property. Moreover, in so far as the proceeds of the income tax might be utilized to satisfy, in part, at all events, the almost insatiable demands of our localities, and especially of our cities, its fiscal significance would be far more negligible.

"How, then, are we to escape from these two horns of the dilemma? According to the arguments advanced above, the income tax should be a Federal tax. According to the considerations just mentioned, the income tax is needed as a source of State or local revenue. What is the way out of the difficulty?

"The solution is really not complicated. Why is it not possible to secure all the ends of general suitability by having the tax administered by the National Government under direct National supervision, and to secure all the ends of adequacy and fiscal necessity by having the proceeds apportioned, to a large extent at least, to the various States, perhaps to be further apportioned by the States in part or whole to the localities? This seems to be the real solution: Let the National Government assess the tax, and let the State and Local Governments share in the proceeds of the tax.

"The same argument applies to the corporation tax and to the inheritance tax, for in all three taxes the difficulties of conflicting tax jurisdictions are becoming, as we have seen, daily more pronounced. Let the Federal Government collect the income tax, the corporation tax, and the inheritance tax; and thus, at one blow, eliminate all the difficulties connected with the escape of the taxpayers from the tax jurisdiction. If the Federal Government then needs, for any special exigency, a part of one or more of these taxes, let it keep that part, and let it distribute the remainder among the various States, according to rules and criteria that can without difficulty be elaborated. Even if the National Government were to keep a part of the proceeds for normal purposes, the States would not suffer; for the far greater administrative success of Federal assessment would lead to such an enhanced yield that the revenue according to the separate States from a portion of the tax, under the new system, would surely be larger than the proceeds of the whole of the tax under the old system. From the fiscal point of view, as well as from every other, the States have really nothing to lose.

"This suggestion as to a division of the proceeds between Federal and State Governments was first made by the present writer some ten or fifteen years ago, in testifying before a Government commission on the corporation tax."

Prof. Seligman in his testimony before the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, and in his published letter of May 24, 1911, said that:

"A new general and universal income tax on all forms of securities and property could not possibly affect the relative value of any particular security or class of property."

From this I beg to differ radically, and for many reasons, of which I shall mention but one. The bonds of the State of New York and of the various municipalities therein have been issued as "exempt from taxation," including therein some ten million dollars of bonds which were so offered for sale by the present Controller, Mr. Sohmer, in a circular dated March 22, 1911. The bonds of the State and of the City of New York, including those held in sinking funds, exceed in amount the National debt of the United States. And they enjoy a very large market in foreign countries.

No tax on incomes is now levied by the Federal Government or by the State or City of New York. Should the Sixteenth Amendment be adopted, "We cannot [in the words of Gov. Hughes in his message of Jan. 5, 1910, to the Legislature] suppose that Congress will not seek to tax incomes derived from securities issued by the State and its municipalities." When that event shall occur, if it ever does, the value of a foreign market will, to the extent of the tax levied, be taken from the selling price of all such bonds. To that extent they will fall, and, as Gov. Hughes said in other parts of the same message:

"To place the borrowing capacity of the State and of its Governmental agencies at the mercy of the Federal taxing power would be an impairment of the essential rights of the State which, as its officers, we are bound to defend. * * * In order that a market may be provided for State bonds and for municipal bonds, and that thus means may be afforded for State and local administration, such securities from time to time are excepted from taxation. In this way lower rates of interest are paid than otherwise would be possible. To permit such securities to be the subject of Federal taxation is to place such limitations upon the borrowing power of the State as to make the performance of the functions of local government a matter of Federal grace."

I have quoted rather freely from Gov. Hughes's message so that your readers may know what he wrote, and not be left entirely to what Prof. Seligman now says he thinks Gov. Hughes meant.

Gov. Hughes's message induced the Legislature of New York to reject the amendment last year. The State has this year sold as "exempt from taxation" $10,000,000 of its bonds at a premium. For the Legislature to now vote to subject those bonds to taxation by Congress would be an act of bad faith, of which as a native citizen I cannot believe our Representatives at Albany will be guilty.

STUYVESANT FISH.

New York, May 26, 1911.

OLD 'PINAFORE' IS AS MERRY AS EVER

Music and Lyrics Delight Audience, Who View Production as "New Comic Opera."

FAMILIAR SONGS ENCORED

Miss Gunning, Josephine; Miss Cahill, Little Buttercup; Dixey, Sir Joseph, and Hopper, Dick Deadeye.

H. M. S. PINAFORE, a comic opera in two acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. Casino Theatre.

The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B.	Henry E. Dixey
Capt. Corcoran	George J. MacFarlane
Ralph Rackstraw	Arthur Aldridge
Dick Deadeye	De Wolf Hopper
Bill Bobstay	Eugene Cowles
Bob Becket	Robert Davies
Josephine	Louise Gunning
Litle Buttercup	Marie Cahill
Hebe	Alice Brady

The revival of "Pinafore" at the Casino Theatre last night was more than a revival; it was, to most of the audience, a production of a new comic opera. Reminiscenes of the last notable performance here, ten years ago, had little part in the between-the-act conversation. That was devoted to praise of the principals and the chorus ensemble and the staging, after the people finished telling each other of the delights of the music and the lyrics.

From the time the curtain went up on the first act and the audience saw the trim deck of the Pinafore, with its solid mast and intricate rigging, to the rousing finale of the last act, the applause was almost continuous. Every song was encored, and some were repeated over and over, until the opera that is only long enough, usually, to make a part of an evening's entertainment, ran almost two hours. It seemed as if the people could not get enough of Ralph Rackstraw's first song, or Sir Joseph's introduction, or the duet between Ralph and Josephine, or the rondel of the three sailors, and "For He's an Englishman" and Dick Deadeye's "Important Information" were demanded so often that the conductor of the orchestra had to shift to the succeeding airs before the applause subsided.

To tell anything about "Pinafore" would be like repeating any other familiar story. If there were people in the audience who had not seen the piece before they must have known all about it from their parents. Little Buttercup, the Captain, and his daughter Josephine, the noble sailor, the embittered Dick Deadeye, the Admiral Sir Porter, to say nothing of his "sisters and his cousins and his aunts," are—or, anyhow, were and will be again household names.

The cast of "Pinafore" had the merit of "team work" as well as individual quality. Louise Gunning, as Josephine, was in fine voice and gave a spirited performance. Marie Cahill made a plump and pretty Little Buttercup, and the audience liked her singing, particularly her duet with the Captain in the second act. Alice Brady, as Hebe, got considerably more into, or out of, the small rôle than it would seem to possess.

Henry E. Dixey, with lithesome legs, played Sir Joseph, the role he had in the Metropolitan Opera House revival ten years ago. In the trio with the Captain and Josephine he danced all of the encores and presented some truly remarkable steps. George J. MacFarlane's Capt. Corcoran was well played and well sung, and De Wolf Hopper's Dick Deadeye was amusingly horrible to look at and to listen to. His comedy was very funny.

The tenor role of Ralph Rackstraw was sung by Arthur Aldridge, an English singer, who has not appeared before in America except in concert and vaudeville. The audience warmed to him at once last night and made him repeat all of his solos. He has a remarkably clear, full tone, and sings with natural expression that is most pleasing. Eugene Cowles, in the rôle of Bill Bobstay, made his one solo, "For He's an Englishman," one of the features of the score.

Considerable praise should be given to the large chorus of white-clad sailors and pretty "sisters, cousins and aunts," who all sang as if they were finding enjoyment in working, even on a night as warm as last night. To their spirit, and to the good quality of their singing much of the pleasure of the ensemble numbers is due. The orchestra was conducted by Silvio Hein, and his share of the success was not a little.

No mention was made during the performance of the sudden death of W. S. Gilbert, yesterday, though it is likely that the managers and company will find some means of recognizing the fact that the author's death and the rivival, by an odd coincidence, should come on the same day.

NORDICA TRIUMPH IN BERLIN.

American Prima Donna Welcomed as Isolde at Kaiser's Royal Opera.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 29.—Mme. Nordica scored one of her old-time triumphs as Isolde at the Kaiser's Royal Opera to-night in the presence of a brilliant audience, which accorded the American prima donna an enthusiastic reception. The critics found that America's greatest Wagnerian heroine had lost but little of the vocal beauty and dramatic energy which distinguished her work when heard at Bayreuth twelve years ago.

She carried to-night's performance to unquestioned success, despite the mediocre support accorded by the German tenor, Gruening, who made a colorless Tristan, and by an orchestra which sinned throughout on the side of excessive volume.

Among the distinguished audience were Ambassador Hill and daughter, the Cuban Minister, Señor Quesada; the American Naval Attaché and Mrs. Traut, Mrs. Reid Rogers Washington, Mrs. Clinton Paine of Baltimore, Alice Nielsen, Henry Russell, Henry W. Savage, Fred C. Whitney, and many leading lights of the German artistic world. The Kaiser and Kaiserin were expected, but were detained at Potsdam on account of to-day's accident to their youngest son, Prince Joachim.

FREE SHOWS FOR THE POOR.

St. Louis Is to Build an Amphitheatre in Forest Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—Free theatrical performances weekly for the benefit of children and the St. Louis poor are to be provided by the city in conjunction with Jacob and Sol. Oppenheimer, owners of the American Theater and lessees of Suburban Garden. Dwight F. Davis, Park Commissioner, has indorsed the plan, and a majority of the City Assembly favors the employment of city funds to erect seats and a stage in a natural amphitheatre in Forest Park, site of the World's Fair. Oppenheimer Brothers have pledged the appearance of stars and their supporting companies who appear as their Summer attractions, and other managers of gardens have been enlisted in the project.

While the amphitheatre will be constructed primarily for show purposes, city officials were induced to indorse the plan largely on the argument that the structure will be available for athletic meets and pageants.

City officials hesitate on the erection of more than a temporary structure at the outset. The temper of the public first will be tested before stands of steel or concrete are ordered. The seats for the present Summer will be constructed of wood.

Forest Park offers an ideal location. It is proposed to first try the innovation in a dell, the three sides of which offer an unobstructed view.

Luncheon for Miss Chalmers.

Miss Elizabeth Ducat gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for Miss Louise Chalmers, whose marriage to Reginald Ducat will take place on Thursday in Grace Church.

Miss Ducat, who is to be the maid of honor, had as her guests besides Miss Chalmers, the bridesmaids, who are to be the Misses Mildred Gillet and Mary Bayne of New York, Miss Mildred Fearn of Washington, D. C., and Miss Catharine [illegible] of New Haven.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., have arrived in Paris and will probably sail for New York the latter part of June.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gavin (Miss Gertrude Hill) have closed their town house, 15 East Sixty-fifth Street, and have opened their Summer home at Seabright, N. J.

Mrs. Frank Anderson Sloan sailed Saturday on the San Jacinto for Texas to join her husband, Lieut. Sloan of the Eleventh United States Infantry, at San Antonio.

Mrs. L. Valentine Pulsifer of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street will give a dinner this evening for Miss Louise Chalmers and her fiancé, Reginald Ducat.

Mrs. Filippo Camperio is sailing for Europe to-day after visiting her mother, Mrs. Silas W. Terry, in Washington, D. C. She will meet Lieut. Camperio in Paris, and after a visit there will proceed to Venice.

Mrs. George Cobb Wilde and Miss Mary M. Wilde are leaving for Europe to-day on the Ryndam to spend the Summer.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer at their place at Scarborough-on-Hudson. Last Saturday he attended the Army and Navy baseball game at West Point as the guest of Gen. Thomas Barry.

Mrs. John R. Hinchman goes abroad on June 3 to visit her sister, the Baroness Castelli di Villanouva, at Dinard, France.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Porter will give a luncheon to-day at their country home in Locust Valley, N. Y., to which they have asked a number of friends from town.

Mrs. George J. Gould, with her mother, Mrs. Charles G. Kingdon, and the Misses Edith and Gloria Gould, will sail for Europe to-day on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. They will go to Divonne for Mrs. Kingdon's health. Mr. Gould plans to depart about the middle of June.

Others who are sailing to-day on this steamer are Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Jules Bache and his daughter, Miss Hazel Bache; Miss Ada Bryce Gray, Mrs. Robert A. Sands and Miss Katherine S. Sands, Mrs. Kortright, and Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff.

MISS KNEISEL A BRIDE.

Franz Kneisel's Daughter Is Married to Willem Willeke, 'Cellist.

Miss Victoria Kneisel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franz Kneisel, and Willem Willeke, the 'cellist of the Kneisel Quartette, who lives at 256 West Eighty-fifth Street, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 327 West Eighty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. John Douglas performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with real lace and a tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and gardenias. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Marian Kneisel, who was in white and carried pink roses.

Mr. Willeke met his bride at the home of her father four years ago, when she used to listen to his 'cello playing. She is a pianist, and the couple soon started playing duets and Beethoven sonatas, she accompanying him at the piano.

Mr. Willeke was born in Holland in 1879. At the age of eighteen he was an instructor in the Dusseldorf Conservatory. Later he played for Richard Straus. From 1903 to 1907 he was the 'cello soloist at the Royal and Imperial Opera in Vienna.

A small reception followed the wedding ceremony, the other two members of the Kneisel Quartette, Louis Svenski and Julius Roentgen, acting as ushers.

To-morrow Mr. and Mrs. Willeke will sail for Europe on the Lusitania, where they will remain until early Fall, when they plan to return to Bluehill, Me., where the Kneisel Quartette rehearsals are held before the season opens.

MISS JENNIE PINSHAW WEDS.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Pinshaw Married to David Lustig.

The wedding of Miss Jennie Pinshaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Pinshaw of 205 West 116th Street and David Lustig, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lustig of 224 East Seventy-first Street, took place last evening in Lexington Hall, 109 East 116th Street. The Rev. Edward Lissman read the service.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed in princess lace. Her tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. She carried a large bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss May Mandelbaum, who waited upon the bride as maid of honor, was gowned in light blue satin veiled in chiffon of the same color. She carried pink roses and wore a wreath of pink roses on her hair.

The bridesmaids wore pink satin veiled in pink chiffon and pink wheaths, and carried bouquets of pink roses. They were the Misses Dolly Posner, Dorothy Barnett, Minnie Lustig, and Helen Klein.

There were also two flower girls, Miss Dorothy Kahn and Miss Jeannette Wolf, who wore costumes of white lace over pink satin and carried baskets filled with roses. The three pages were Morris Fleischman, ring bearer; Harold Frankel and Allen Rheinhardt of Boston, trainbearers.

Martin Posner was best man. The ushers were Randolph Kahn, Gustave Lustig, Frederick Komlich, and David New.

The ceremony was followed by a dinner and reception, after which the young couple left on a bridal trip to Canada.

Mrs. Hadden Weds Dr. Wm. P. Pool.

A wedding which took place in Christ Church, Clinton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Busch Hadden and Dr. William P. Pool. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Walter de Forest Johnson.

As Dr. Pool, who is a son of the late Rev. Charles H. Pool of Somerville, N. J., recently recovered from a serious illness, only relatives and intimate friends were asked to the wedding, and there was no reception.

Mrs. Hadden is the daughter of Mrs. Peter Busch and the widow of Crowell Hadden, Jr. She was unattended.

Dr. Charles Scudder Pool, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Dr. William B. Brinsmade, Dr. Clarence R. Hyde, Furman T. Nutt, Jr., of Brooklyn, and Britton N. Busch of New York.

Dr. and Mrs. Pool will reside at 166 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Robinson-Boykin to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—An engagement just announced is that of Mrs. Mary Washington Robinson-Boykin of this city to John M. Gross of York, Penn. Mrs. Robinson-Boykin is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Moncure Robinson, her sisters being Miss Sota Robinson, now the guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish in New York; Mrs. Richard Morton, and Mrs. George Mordecai of Baltimore, and Mrs. Edward Croyer of Uplands, Penn. She has also two brothers, Moncure Robinson of Philadelphia and Randolph Robinson of New York.

Mr. Gross is a member of the well-known Philadelphia family of this name, but has recently removed to Baltimore, where he is connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The wedding will take place on Saturday, July 1, in the presence of members of the two families and a few intimate friends only. After a wedding trip the couple will occupy a country place in the Green Spring Valley.

Lang-Treat Wedding on June 15.

The wedding of Miss Mary Sumner Treat, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Buck Treat of 942 St. Nicholas Avenue, and Harold Benjamin Lang will take place at eight o'clock on Thursday evening, June 15, in the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church.

Miss Leinau to Wed Lieut. Clinger.

Mrs. Louis A. Leinau of this city has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margarethe Leinau, to Lieut. Herman Clinger of the Fifteenth Uhlan Regiment of Saarburg, Germany. Miss Leinau has been spending the Spring abroad. The marriage will take place in the Fall, and the couple will live in Germany.

SIR W. S. GILBERT DIES IN A LAKE

Author of "Pinafore" Sinks While Swimming in Shallow Stream in His Grounds.

FROM POET TO PLAYWRIGHT

With Sir Arthur Sullivan He Wrote the Famous Series of Savoy Operas —Knighted by King Edward.

LONDON, May 29.—Sir W. S. Gilbert, the noted dramatic author and librettist, who in collaboration with Arthur Sullivan wrote the famous Savoy operas, including "H. M. S. Pinafore," "Patience," "Iolanthe," and "The Mikado," met a tragic end to-day. He spent the morning in London, and returned to his residence at Harrow in the afternoon. As was his custom, he went down to the lake in his grounds to enjoy a half hour's swim. He dived in, and was a long time in coming to the surface. Women friends who had accompanied him to the lake observed that he was in difficulties and was struggling. They rushed off for help, and Sir William sank again. Servants came as quickly as possible to the scene, but when the body was recovered life was extinct.

The precise cause of death is not known, but it is believed to have been due to syncope. The lake was only a few feet deep and the bottom was free from stones.

In spite of the fact that Sir William S. Gilbert had been a playwright almost all his life and had written several serious pieces of more than average success, his fame can never be dissociated from the series of comic operas that were produced in the Savoy Theatre, London. With Sir Arthur Sullivan, he created a new form of musical entertainment, as different from the risqué translations of opéra comique, which it superseded, as from the vapid musical comedy that has driven it from the boards.

For nearly twenty years these operas formed one of the principal attractions of the English dramatic world, and the partnership of the composer and librettist was, in spite of the difference over business matters which separated them for a few years, one of the happiest examples of collaboration in the history of the stage. To the partnership Sullivan brought not merely a tuneful pen that could write melodies to set every errand boy whistling, but a power of caricaturing in numbers the mannerisms of grand opera and a facility for having fun with notes that delighted the most stern of musical critics. Gilbert met him more than half way by an extraordinary knack of versification and a realization of the quaintances to be got out of rhymes, and, moreover, in the most extravagant of his books never stooped to a jest that had not behind it a mock seriousness of idea and a grotesque logic in its application.

Clerk and Then Lawyer.

Sir William was born in London on Nov. 18, 1836, and was educated at Great Ealing and at King's College, London. If the Crimean War had lasted a few months longer he would have entered the army, but as peace closed a military career to him he entered the Privy Council Office. For five years he was a civil service clerk, and, it seems, amid the serio-comic routine of a Government office he developed that satirical form of humor which found its chief subjects in the foibles of the men around him. A windfall of $2,000 afforded him the means of escape from dull routine and he studied for the bar. He was called in 1864 and for four years he followed the legal profession.

He had already, like so many impecunious young men, been trying to add to his income by his pen. In 1862 he appeared in print, his first published work being a quasi-humorous poem ("Satisfied Isaiah Jones") which was accepted by the weekly comic journal Fun. Soon after began his connection with that periodical, to which the lovers of amusing verse owe the "Bab Ballads." Week by week there appeared, illustrated by rough drawings by the author, these witty poems, of which perhaps "The Yarn of the Nancy Bell" is the best known, and as they brought Mr. Gilbert money they not less certainly won for him a position in the literary world of London.

Meanwhile the young barrister in the intervals between briefs had been trying his hand as a playwright. In 1866 Miss Herbert, needing a Christmas piece, asked Tom Robertson to write for her. He was too busy and recommended the author of the "Bab Ballads." Gilbert accepted the commission and wrote "Dulcamara; or, the Little Duck and the Great Quack." It is recorded that he wrote it in eight days, and as Miss Herbert's manager paid him $150 for it, he remarked:

"Take an old stager's advice and never again sell so good a play for so little money."

His Career as Playwright.

Gilbert was now started as a playwright, and plays of all description—farce, burlesque, pantomime, and operetta—followed from his pen for several years. Few of them are now remembered, but it is to be noted that in three of them, "The Wicked World," "Broken Hearts," and "Gretchen," the author thew aside every consideration but his art and wrote from his heart to express his conception of life. "The Palace of Truth" and "Pygmalion and Galatea" are perhaps the best remembered, however, of all these earlier pieces; and "Engaged," a comedy, had an excellent run at the Haymarket. But it was not till 1875 that he wrote the first of the Savoy operas, "Trial By Jury," which was actually produced at the Royalty Theatre.

Gilbert had met Sullivan four years before and turned to him to set to music an elaboration of one of the Bab Ballads, when Carl Rosa, who had undertaken to write the score, was prevented by his wife's illness. The success of the operetta was immediate, and the historic alliance of author and composer was thoroughly established. They followed up their success with "The Sorcerer," produced at the Opéra Comique, and as that drew to the end of its run it gave way to the enormously popular "H. M. S. Pinafore." That ran for 700 nights and was replaced by "The Pirates of Penzance," which in its turn retired in favor of "Patience."

By this time it was realized that Gilbert and Sullivan were writing something new in English stage history, and R. D'Oyly Carte came forward to build them a special theatre for their plays. The Savoy Theatre was created, and around it was collected a corps of principals and chorus as remarkable in its way as the operas they produced. George Grossmith, Rutland Barrington, Jessie Bond, and Rosina Brandram were some of the most famous of the Savoyards, and they formed a company equally fitted to play, as well as to sing, their parts.

Breaks with Sir Arthur Sullivan.

"Iolanthe," "The Mikado," "Ruddigore," "The Yeomen of the Guard," "The Gondoliers" followed closely upon one another, and then ensued the unfortunate break between the manager, composer, and author, who had worked together for so long. For a time Mr. Gilbert sought other composers, notably Arthur Cellier, but no one suited him like Sir Arthur Sullivan. They reunited, however, in "Utopia Limited" and "The Grand Duke," but seemed now to have lost the knack of writing operas of universal popularity. Since Sir Arthur Sullivan's death in 1900 Mr. Gilbert had written little, his peculiar style of play being crowded out by modern musical comedy. However, he retained his pre-eminence in the theatrical world, and in 1907 King Edward VII. knighted him.

Help for a Widow in Need.

These amounts have been received by THE TIMES for the needy widow with eight children:

From Mrs. Liebman	$10
From Miss A. T. H.	5
From L. B. S.	2
From "In His Name"	1
From E. B.	1
From R. E. O.	2
From A. B.	1
From Anonymous	1
Total	$23
Previously received	45
Total	$68

"A COUNTRY GIRL" REVIVED.

Pleasant English Musical Comedy, with Nice Ditties, at Herald Square.

A COUNTRY GIRL, a musical play in two acts. Book by James T. Tanner. Lyrics by Adrian Ross and Percy Greenbank. Music by Lionel Monckton and Paul Rubens. The Herald Square Theatre.

Geoffrey Challoner	Melville Stewart
The Rajah of Bhong	Robert Elliott
Sir Joseph Verity	George E. Mack
Douglas Verity	Donald Hall
Granfer Mummery	A. W. Fleming
Barry	John Slavin
Marjorie Joy	Grace Freeman
Princess Mehelanch	Genevieve Finlay
Mlle. Sophie	Laura Jaffray
Nan	Florence Burdett
Mrs. St. Quinton Raikes	Ada Sterling

That English importation, "A Country Girl," which met with much favor in New York at Daly's Theatre several years ago, has been brought forward again by a capable company, which gave its first New York performance last night at the Herald Square Theatre before an audience which was evidently familiar with the work. It belongs to that period of English musical comedy when it seemed to be necessary that each should bear a title with the word "girl" in it. There was "A Runaway Girl," "A Circus Girl," "A Gaiety Girl," and many others, all of which, it may be stated in passing, had their fling.

Nowadays Viennese operetta, beginning with "The Merry Widow," has forged its way ahead in London and in New York until it occupies a more important and exalted position than the old Gaiety and Daly successes. "A Country Girl" is by no means the worst of the "girl" series, neither is it the best. It is pleasant English musical comedy, with no special plot to bother one; very pretty music, several amusing scenes, and quite lacking in vulgarity.

Its revival pleased the large audience last night, and it is likely to fill in a few weeks very comfortably at the Herald Square Theatre. The tunes last evening were nearly all of them repeated, some of them were applauded with rapturous insistence. The "Two Little Chicks" song, which was perhaps the clou of the original piece, was recognized at once and applauded at the beginning, just as Mme. Sembrich is when she sits at the piano to sing "The Maiden's Wish."

Other nice ditties in the piece are "Coo," "The Rajah of Bhong," "Under the Deodar," "I'm a Naughty Girl," "Sloe Eyes," and "Peace, Peace." In the second act a dance was interpolated last night, for which there should have been apologies made first to Brahms and then to the Hungarian nation, as the main theme was taken bodily from that composer's most famous Hungarian Dance arrangement.

The piece was very well played last night by a very good company, headed by John Slavin, who, of course, has appeared as Barry before. He has softened his comedy method, however, until, as a consequence, it is much more telling in its effect than it used to be. He was very amusing in all of the scenes in which he appeared, but he was most successful in his interpretation of the song about "Me and Mrs. Brown."

Grace Freeman returned to the New York stage, from which she has long been absent, to act and sing the part of Marjorie. Genevieve Finlay was the Oriental princess; Laura Jaffray, Sophie, and Florence Burdett, Nan.

Robert Elliott was singularly effective as the Rajah of Bhong, and Melville Stewart appeared at Challoner. A large orchestra was well conducted by Anton Heindl.

"The Glass House" on the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 29.—"The Glass House," a new four-act drama by Louis Kaufman Anspacher, was produced at the Lyceum Theatre to-night by the Hampden-Kidder Players, with Walter Hampden and Katherine Kidder in the leading rôles. The play is a dissection of social conditions as they exist in New York to-day, and has for its theme the idea that true love between man and woman will outweigh anything which either of them—even the woman—may have done prior to the beginning of their mutual affection. Others in the cast were Sheldon Lewis, Mabel Moore, Edson Miles, Ina Brooks, Hanna M. Clark, Ruth Allen, Edward Longman, and Mrs. Vandenhoff.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., has engaged the Dolly sisters, dancers, for "The Follies of 1911." Last Winter they were with Bessie McCoy in "The Echo."

The two principal roles in "Youth," that is to be produced at the Bijou Theatre under Julius Hopp's management on June 6, will be played by Louise Woods, who appeared in "Is Matrimony a Failure," and Pell Trenton, who played in "The Nest Egg" at the Bijou this season.

Mayor Gaynor announced yesterday the appointment of Walter J. Kingsley of the staff of Henry B. Harris and Jesse L. Lasky as a member of the general Fourth of July Committee to arrange for public patriotic celebrations on July 4.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THE THEATRES

The programme at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday had Lolo, an Indian mind reader and crack shot, as the headliner, and other acts on the list included Elida Morris, Joe Jackson, Barnes and Crawford, Cook and Lorenz, the Melody Monarchs, the Musical Craigs, and the four Bards.

Henry Miller, assisted by Laura Hope Crews and Daniel Pennell, was at the top of the list at the Colonial Theatre in Clyde Fitch's sketch "Frederick Le Maître." Others programmed were Wilfred Clarke and company, Agnes Scott and company, the Great Howard, Fields and Lewis, the Aurora troupe, Hal Merritt, Olive Briscoe, and La Toy brothers.

The programme at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre yesterday contained the names of Eddie Foy, as headliner, Percival Knight, "The Devil, the Servant, and the Man," Haines and Vidocq, Sam Curtis and company, Ward and Curran, Snyder and Buckley, Max Hart's "Steppers," Henry Finx, Luciano Lucca, the four Solis brothers, Valentine and Bell, Asaki brothers, the Welt trio, Brady and Kenney, and Rose and James.

Among the acts listed at the Alhambra Theatre were Paul Armstrong's sketch "A Romance of the Under World," the four Mortons, the Rigoletto brothers, Ed Morton, Eugene and Willie Howard, Klein brothers and Brennan, Rice, Sully, and Scott, and the Musical Spillers.

The stock company at the Academy of Music began a second week in Clyde Fitch's drama "The City" yesterday afternoon.

Corse Payton's stock company at the Grand Opera House appeared in a dramatization of "Trilby" last night, with Minna Phillips in the title role and Claude Payton as Svengali.

The offering of the Robert T. Haines stock company at the West End Theatre last night was William Vaughn Moody's play "The Great Divide," with Mr. Haines in the leading role and Marie Nordstrom as Ruth Jordan.

The Big Gaiety Company in "A Florida Enchantment" began a week's engagement at the Columbia Theatre yesterday afternoon, the first appearance of the company in New York. Among the vaudeville specialties were Sidney Dean and company, Rita Gould, and the five Musical Gormans.

At the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, the acts scheduled to appear included "The Leading Lady," "The Hold-Up," Lydia Barry, Julius Tannen, Flanagan and Edwards, McKay and Cantwell, Work and Ower, and the Musical Simpsons.

Programmed at the New Brighton Theatre, Brighton Beach, were Truly Shattuck, Montgomery and Moore, Felix and Caire, Harry Tighe and company, Lottie Gilson, Marshall Montgomery, Bowman brothers, Weston, Fields, and Carroll, the Eugene trio, Chester's dogs, Robert's Harmony Octet, and the Keltons.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

ISAACK SELIG, also known as ISAAC or ISAAK SELIG, died May 15, 1911; left about $48,000 personalty, about $20,500 and income of mortgages to widow, Klara Selig, $10,000 each to his daughters Caroline Morgenstern and Babetta Tischler, and equal shares of unknown value out of his residuary estate to his sons Moses, Jacob, and Samuel Selig.

HARRY M. FRANCIS, died May 8, 1911; left realty of unknown value and $8,000 personalty to his widow, Mary B. Francis.

WILLIAM TOBIN, died May 12, 1911; left $1,000 personalty to his brother, Cornelius J. Tobin.

CATHERINE E. DALY, died April 17, 1911; left $10,000 to St. Luke's Hospital to establish two beds in memory of her husband, Henry F. Daly, for the benefit of "dramatic, minstrel, variety, and circus performers," one bed for a man, the other for a woman, the beds not to be occupied by "singers in grand opera or those engaged in purely mechanical pursuits on the stage, or by musicians;" the residue, value not stated, to be given to the A. S. P. C. A., to be known as the Henry F. Daly bequest. The President of the society at the time of the testatrix's death is named as executor.

CASPER W. DEAN, died April 4, 1911; left $5,000 personalty to his widow, Margaret H. Dean.

MARGARET WHITE, widow of William White, left her entire estate to her daughter, Henrietta White, appointing Samuel Cromwell executor of her will.

ERNESTINE GREENBERG, died March 2, 1911; left about $5,000 realty and about $250 personalty to her husband, Louis Greenberg of 68 West 118th Street, except $500 for a monument at her grave, with a railing around it and a chair within the railing, and $500 to some Jewish synagogue to be selected by her husband to have prayers repeated daily for a year and on the yearly anniversary of her death, with the lighting of the Kaddish lamp.

LONDON SEES PUCCINI OPERA.

Applauds "The Girl of the Golden West" at Covent Garden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 29.—The first European performance of Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" was given to-night at Covent Garden.

The audience testified to its enjoyment of this melodrama set to music by repeated calls for the composer, the conductor, Campanini, and the chief artistes, Emmy Destinn, who repeated her New York triumph, Amedeo Bassi as Johnson, and Dingh Gilly as Jack Rance.

REVELRY MASTER AT FOLIES.

Announces Acts and Exchanges Repartee with Audience.

A Master of Revelry took charge of the Folies Bergere cabaret show last night and kept things moving at a rapid gait from 11 until 1 o'clock. The Master was James J. Morton, who is billed in vaudeville as the "boy comic." His duties last night were, and hereafter will be, to announce the various acts of the entertainment and to make such remarks about the personnel of the audience as would make the rest of the onlookers laugh. Last night there were a number of easily recognizable theatrical people at the tables for the late show, and a spirited fire of repartee was kept up between the stage and the auditorium.

There were several additions to the bill, too, but the principal performers were Janette Denarbar, Marthe Lenclud, and Simone De Beryl, all of whom came in for some pertinent remarks from Mr. Morton.

Stage Children Have a May Day.

The Stage Children's Fund gave a May party at Central Park yesterday for about fifty children of the stage. They met at the office of Mrs. A. J. Kelly, in the Shubert Building, and went to the park in large sight-seeing wagons. They were "treated" to ice cream and other nice things. Mrs. Millie Thorne, president; Mrs. S. L. Neidlinger, Mrs. Emil Dickman, Mrs. A. J. Kelly and Madame Menzeli had charge of the children. The Stage Children's Fund has more than a hundred members. Lee Shubert is honorary president. It has recently been tendered a new house on Long Island for a period of five years. This will be furnished in June and some of the little actors and actresses will spend their vacations there.

Old Guardian of Calvary Dead.

Patrick Powers will be borne to rest in Calvary Cemetery he guarded so long on Thursday, after mass at St. Raphael's Church, in Blissville, Queens. For forty-six years Mr. Powers was a special policeman and guard at Calvary Cemetery. He lived at 7 Hulst Street, Blissville, and died yesterday morning. He was 74 years old. Mr. Powers was known to hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers, to most of them not by name, but as the old man who knew all about Calvary. He was appointed special policeman when Calvary was a small graveyard way out in the country, and for forty odd years his chief duty had been to pilot funerals to the interment spot. In all he piloted 200,000 funerals. Mr. Powers was born in Ireland, and served in the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Papal Guards.

Canon Laurence Henry Schwab.

The Rev. Laurence Henry Schwab, Canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, died Sunday at his home in Sharon, Conn. He had been in failing health for several months, but despite his weakened condition came to this city Thursday to preach his first sermon at the Cathedral, at the Ascension Day services. Canon Schwab was seventy years old and was the son of the late Gustave Schwab of this city. The funeral will be held at the Cathedral to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL PUTNAM, who cast his first ballot for John Quincy Adams in 1828, and who did not miss voting at an election until two years ago, died in New Salem, Mass., yesterday, aged 104 years. He was a lineal descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam, the revolutionary hero. He was a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature for thirty consecutive terms.

JOSEPH AUGUSTUS SMITH died Sunday at his home, 114 Thomas Street, Bloomfield, N. J. He was a veteran of the civil war. In 1862 he was assigned to duty as a member of President Lincoln's bodyguard.

MARTIN H. HAUSSLING, a wholesaler in wines and liquors, died yesterday at his home, 234 Mulberry Street, Newark. He had been in failing health for several months from internal trouble. He was 51 years old.

CHARLES O. SCOTT, who lived at the Hotel Marie Antoinette in this city, died yesterday at Briarcliff, N. Y., after a long illness. He was a retired business man. Mr. Scott is survived by his wife and his son.

FRANK HAMILTON HATHAWAY, aged 42, a broker and known from coast to coast as a follower of sports, died at his home in Pittsburg Sunday from asthma.

The Rev. CHARLES T. OGDEN, honorary canon of St. Luke's Episcopal Cathedral and father of Professors Henry N. Ogden of Cornell and Philip Ogden of the University of Cincinnati, died in Portland, Me., Sunday. Canon Ogden was born in Oswego, N. Y., seventy-one years ago, and for the last six years has been rector of St. Philip's Church in Wiscasset.

EDWARD H. JOHNSON, a widely known inventor of railroad appliances, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday. He was 79 years old. Mr. Johnson was the inventor of a car coupler now used by many railroads in America and abroad, and he perfected a frog and switch arrangement that is also in use on many railroads.

JOHN WASHINGTON, General Superintendent of city delivery at the New York Post-office, died Saturday at Atlantic City after an operation on his stomach. He was 45 years old and has been in the service of the department for twenty-five years.

Col. CHARLES A. BURT, a retired grain merchant, died Saturday at his home, 301 West 109th Street. He was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., sixty-nine years ago. During the Civil War he served with the Ninth New York Regiment. He leaves a widow and three children.

Dr. STANFORD EMERSON CHAILLE, for almost half a century dean of the Tulane Medical College, died at his home in New Orleans on Saturday in his eighty-first year. He was born in Natchez, Miss., and served the Confederacy through the Civil War. He attended Jefferson Davis in his last illness.

Mrs. ALIDA GARDNER ALMY, widow of Rear Admiral Johtn J. Almy, U. S. N., died in Washington Saturday. She was 78 years old and died of heart disease. She was a daughter of Col. C. K. Gardner, U. S. A. She leaves a son and two daughters.

MOULTON L. TRASK of Dunkirk, one of the best known residents of Chautauqua County, is dead at his home at the age of 88. He settled in Dunkirk when the county was a trackless forest. He was one of the few survivors who welcomed President Fillmore, Daniel Webster and other Cabinet members when they visited Dunkirk at the opening of the Erie Railroad in 1851.

EUGENE J. BIRDSEY, 70 years old, is dead in his home at Hanover, Chautauqua County. He was one of the first growers of the Concord grape. Mr. Birdsey was at the time of his death a director of the Chautauqua and Erie Grape Shipping Associtition, which position he had held for twenty years. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Kronprinzessin Cecilie and Ryndam.

The transatlantic steamships sailing to-day and some of those booked to depart on them are:

KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE, (Bremen)—Mrs. William Alanson Abbe, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Austin, Jules S. Bache, Henry B. Bartow, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Block, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch, Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey L. Carden, Mr. and Mrs. Costello C. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Cravens, Mrs. P. H. Dugro, Mrs. William C. Egleston, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gates, Mrs. H. Lyford Fountain, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheim, Mrs. C. H. Guye, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Ickelheimer, Mrs. Kingdom, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mandel, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Morgenthau, Prof. Hannis Ortel, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Robinson, Mrs. E. S. Rothschild, Jefferson Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thalmann, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, W. Storrs Wells, Capt. W. H. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Wormser, and Mr. and Mrs. Roger Young.

RYNDAM, (Rotterdam)—Mrs. Charles Abell, Mrs. Mary Louise Armstrong, Mrs. Frank J. Baldwin, Miss M. H. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. S. Baron, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clark, Mrs. J. L. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Finlay, the Rev. Charles Frencken, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldsmith, Alfred Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold C. Heath, Mrs. Brownson Howard, Miss J. Hutchinson, Miss L. B. Marks, Robert V. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Robinson.

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 27, averaged 9.18 cents per pound.—Adv.

WOMAN SAVES A CHILD.

Shoves Her Out of a Car's Way Just in Time, but Is Hit Herself.

Through the presence of mind and heroism of Mrs. Louise McLaughlin of 54 West Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan, two-year-old Mildred Gilps, daughter of Mrs. Mildred Gilps of 1,481 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, was saved from being run down last night by a Flatbush Avenue car at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn.

The child was standing beside her mother in front of the Atlantic Avenue station of the Subway waiting for a Flatbush Avenue car. As the car approached the mother started to step off the curb toward it. The child broke away from her mother's side and started to cross the tracks just as the car rolled along.

The motorman, Frank Merrill, of 1,661 East Forty-eighth Street, Manhattan, put on the brakes, but the distance was too short to prevent striking the child. At that instant the mother missed the little girl and became hysterical.

Mrs. McLaughlin ran forward just as the car was upon the girl and gave her a violent shove, which sent her flying across the tracks and out of danger. The car struck Mrs. McLaughlin and sent her sprawling to the pavement beside the track. She escaped with bad bruises. The child was not much hurt.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FREIDMAN.—May 28, Hartford, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Freidman, a son.

Married.

Long Island.

EBERLE—KLOTZ.—May 27, Flushing, Amelia Klotz to Philip J. Eberle.

New Jersey.

SPATZ—KASSENBERG.—May 26, Newark, Alma Kassenberg to Theodore G. Spatz.

WILSON—CONYNE.—May 26, Newark, Flora E. Coyne to Fred W. Wilson, Sr.

Died.

AUSTIN.—On May 29, 1911, after a lingering illness, Mary Emma, wife of the late Thomas R. Austin of Newark, N. J. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, May 31, at 3 P. M.

BILLEY.—Joseph Longfellow Billey, at his residence in Haworth, N. J., May 29, aged 68 years. Interment in Exeter, N. H.

BURT.—On Sunday, May 28, 1911, Col. Charles A. Burt, aged 69 years. Funeral service from his late residence, 301 West 109th St., New York City, Tuesday, May 30, at 4 P. M. Warwick, N. Y., papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—At her residence, 77 5th Av., on Sunday, May 28, 1911, Maria Louisa, daughter of the late Duncan Pearsall and Maria Bayard Campbell. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church on Wednesday, May 31, at 10:30 o'clock.

HART.—On May 27, Nannie Hart, (nee Reese.) Funeral services at her late residence, 629 Morris Park Av., Bronx, at 11 A. M., on Tuesday, May 30. Interment Lutheran.

HAYDOCK.—On Sunday, May 28, Agnes W. Haydock. Funeral services at residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. F. Moore, at 2,115 Newkirk Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 31, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

ILZHOEFER.—Emil, beloved husband of Margaret Ilzhoefer, after a short illness. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, 226 Etna St., Brooklyn. Interment Wednesday, 2 P. M., in Lutheran Cemetery.

JOHNSTON.—At Plainfield, N. J., May 29, Alexander Johnston, aged 67. Services at his late residence, 736 Grand Av., Plainfield, Wednesday, May 31, at 4 P. M.

KEELER.—On May 28, in Philadelphia, Rebecca Budd Van Amringe, widow of William M. Keeler of New York City. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., June 1, 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Philadelphia papers please copy.

KETCHUM.—On May 28, at 13 Hilliard St., Cambridge, Mass., Edmund Ketchum. Funeral services to be held in Cambridge. Interment at Thompson, Conn.

KEYSER.—On May 28, 1911, H. Elena, wife of Henry Keyser, aged 62 years. Funeral service at her late residence, 97 Glenwood Av., East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, May 31, at 4 P. M.

MAY.—On Friday, May 26, at 5:50 P. M., Charles C. May, beloved husband of Mary C. May, (nee Ruth.) Funeral Tuesday, May 30, 8:30 A. M., from family residence, 526 Waterman Av., St. Louis, to new cathedral, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Interment private.

OSMAN.—On May 24, Margaret, daughter of the late Leonard and Olivia Osman, in her 86th year. Funeral service at the CHAPEL of the HOME, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday, May 30, at 10:30 A. M.

POTTER.—May 29, Jennie Merritt Potter, widow of Stephen A. Potter. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BLDG.,) on Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment convenience of family. New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

REILLEY.—Richard S. Reilley, son of the late Terence F. Reilley, on Monday, May 29, 1911. Funeral on Wednesday from the parlors of Leon E. Bailey, 334 West 42d St. Mass, 10 A. M., Holy Cross Church, 42d St., between 8th and 9th Avs.

SCHLAICH.—Sunday, May 28, 1911, in the 32d year of her age, Helen Bertha, beloved wife of Eugene F. Schlaich, and beloved daughter of William L. and Louise Frankenbach. Funeral services at the home of the parents, 918 Summit Av., Jersey City Heights, Wednesday, May 31, at 2 P. M.

SCHWAB.—At Sharon, Conn., Sunday, May 28, the Rev. Laurence Henry Schwab, Canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, son of the late Gustave Schwab of this city. Funeral services at the Cathedral Wednesday, May 31, at 10:30 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SCOTT.—At Braircliff, N. Y., on Monday, May 29, 1911, Charles O. Scott. Interment at Erie, Penn., Thursday afternoon, June 1.

SCUDDER.—At Petaluma, Cal., suddenly, on May 26, the Rev. William H. Scudder, dearly beloved husband of Mary Hedley Scudder. Boston papers kindly copy.

THAYER.—At her Winter home in Paget West, Bermuda, on Friday, May 19, 1911, Jane J. Thayer, wife of the late George A. Thayer of 103 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Townsend Scudder, 112 Willow St., Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon, May 31, at 3 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

TILLMAN.—In Brooklyn, May 29, Emma Parke, widow of John H. Tillman, aged 85 years 11 months. Funeral services at her late residence, 512 Decatur St., Wednesday, 31st, at 3 P. M.

CARR.—Elizabeth W., 2,460 7th Av., May 28.

COLLINS.—Anna, 1,699 Lexington Av., May 28. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

CORR.—Bridget, 84 Clinton Av., May 27. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

DELLEVIE.—Nana, 116 East 81st St., May 28, aged 82. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

GUNDERMAN.—Theresa, 628 10th Av., May 28, aged 71.

HEUSCHELE.—Friedericke, 666 Bergen Av., Bronx, May 28. Funeral to-day.

ISAACS.—Mary E., 112 West 96th St., May 28. Funeral private.

KELLY.—Alice, 469 West 49th St., May 28. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

KETELTAS.—Charles, 58 Horatio St., May 28. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

Died.

MECHLER.—Catherine, 3,287 Hull Av., Bronx, aged 23. Funeral to-morrow.

MEYERS.—Rose, 509 West 177th St., May 28. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

MURPHY.—Mary J., Tompkinsville, S. I., May 26.

NIELSEN.—Albert, 1,291 Union Av., Bronx, May 28, aged 47. Funeral private.

O'CONNELL.—Beatrice, 155 West 100th St., May 28. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

POOR.—Hattie A., 1,014 Hoe Av., Bronx, May 28. Funeral to-morrow.

RUNG.—John J., 226 East 27th St., May 27. Funeral to-day.

Brooklyn.

ARMSTRONG.—Catherine, 188 Baltic St., May 28, aged 38.

BARRINGER.—Robert R., 142 Rodney St., May 28. Funeral to-day.

BLOCK.—Diedrich, 694 Hicks St., May 28, aged 56. Funeral to-morrow.

CAMPBELL.—Rush, 455 Carlton Av., May 27.

DAY.—Amanda E., 28 7th St., May 29.

DE VRIES.—William S., 523 Hemlock St., May 27.

GILES.—Charles T., 685 Hancock St., May 27.

HANNIGAN.—P. M., 136 Fort Greene Place, May 28. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

HARWARD.—Charlotte G., 245 Carlton Av., May 28. Funeral to-morrow.

KALB.—George, 528 Linden St., May 27. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

KING.—Floraine, Kings County Hospital, May 27. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

LAYTON.—Hannah M., 197 Monroe St., May 28.

MURPHY.—William J., 176 Carlton Av., May 28. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

O'ROURKE.—John H., 337 45th St., May 27.

ROGERS.—William H., 79 Hooper St., May 27. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

SCHAEFFER.—Mary P., 295 Pacific St., May 28. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

SEAMAN.—George, 164 Wallabout St., May 27, aged 39.

SCHMETZER.—Louise A., 151 Lenox Road, May 29. Funeral private.

SMITH.—Minnie, 313 Lafayette Av. May 28.

STEEDMAN.—Mark, Maspeth, May 26, aged 59.

STURINGER.—Charles G., 258 Cornelia St., May 28, aged 41. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

THIELE.—Theodore, 2,510 Myrtle Av., May 27. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

ULRICH.—Lena, 161 Covert St., May 27, aged 63. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

UULBRICHT.—Fredericka, Glendale, May 26, aged 78.

WILHELM.—Michael, Long Island City, May 26, aged 33.

ZOELLER.—Christina, Swedish Hospital, May 27, aged 33.

WOOD.—Sarah E., 115 Reid Av., May 28. Funeral service to-morrow.

Connecticut.

ARCHER.—George, Oxford, May 27, aged 74.

CRAIG.—Esther, New Haven, May 27.

GRISWOLD.—Jennie M., West Hartford, May 27, aged 81.

HALL.—Noadiah K., New Haven, May 28, aged 83.

HESSLER.—Henry W., Sr., New Haven, May 26, aged 66.

HOSKINS.—William J., Windsor Locks, May 28, aged 62.

LINNON.—James W., Hartford, May 28, aged 35.

McWHINNIE.—Adam, New Haven, May 26.

RUSSELL.—Robert R., Noroton, May 26, aged 77.

Long Island.

FABER.—Catharine D., Middle Village, May 28. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

KUNDEL.—Julia, Ridgewood, May 26, aged 1.

LAMBARDI.—Peter, Woodhaven, May 26, aged 2 months.

LOVELL.—Rosanna, Woodhaven, May 28, aged 54. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

POWERS.—Patrick, Blissville, May 29, aged 74.

REICHERT.—Henry, Smithtown, May 27. Funeral to-morrow.

SARLES.—David G., Flushing, May 26.

VAVRINEK.—Catharine M., Glendale, May 27, aged 3.

New Jersey.

ANSTATT.—Erhard, 318 Dodd St., West Hoboken, May 27, aged 44.

BOYDEN.—O. W., Newark, May 27, aged 78.

BRAKELEY.—Asher, Bordentown, May 26, aged 46.

CHMURA.—Emil W., 73 William St., Newark, May 29, aged 32.

ELFERT.—Philip, 582 Bergen St., Newark, May 27, aged 28.

FIERS.—Petunia, 182 Washington St., Newark, May 27. Funeral to-day.

GREGORY.—John, 11 21st St., Newark, May 28, aged 82.

HAUSSLING.—Martin H., 284 Mulberry St., Newark, May 29, aged 51.

HAYNES.—Mary A., 111 South 8th St., Newark, May 28, aged 80.

HINES.—Jane, Irvington, May 28, aged 65.

KEEPER.—Elena, East Orange, May 28, aged 62. Funeral to-morrow, 4 P. M.

LOCKENBURY.—Margaret, 319 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, May 28. Funeral to-day.

LYON.—Frederick H., Newark, May 27, aged 66.

McALINDEN.—Helen, Kearny, May 28, aged 5 months.

McGOLDRICK.—Hugh A., Newark, May 27. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.

MEYN.—Matilda A., Jersey City, May 29. Funeral June 1, 2 P. M.

MUNDY.—Simeon, Millington, May 28, aged 82.

NOONAN.—Patrick L., Jersey City, May 28. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

SCHAEFFER.—Hildegarde, Irvington, May 26, aged 4.

SCHAFFER.—Caroline, Rahway, May 27, aged 75.

SCHULTHESS.—Emil, Bloomfield, May 27. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

SCOTT.—James E., Newark, May 28, aged 2.

SMITH.—J. Patterson, Lambertville, May 27, aged 71.

SMITH.—Joseph, Bloomfield, May 28, aged 82.

SCULLY.—Mary A., Belleville, May 29. Funeral June 1, 8:30 A. M.

SHIFFER.—Joseph, Kearny, May 29, aged 74. Funeral to-morrow.

SYMONS.—Agnes S., Newton, May 28, aged 22.

THOMSON.—Florence L., Newark, May 28, aged 56. Funeral June 1.

SPEIRS.—James, Washington, May 26.

TOMKINS.—George W., Newark, May 28, aged 69. Funeral to-morrow.

TUTHILL.—John T., 290 Ege Av., Jersey City, May 28, aged 41.

WILLIAMS.—Jane E., 803 Bellville Av., Newark, May 28, aged 85.

ZUST.—Matilda, 274 Bergen St., Newark, May 26.

New York State.

DEVITT.—Annie, Ossining, May 27, aged 48. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

HART.—Rachel A., Nyack, May 26, aged 71.

MOLLOY.—Thomas W. A., Saranac Lake, May 27.

WEYAND.—Henry, 130 Glen Av., Mount Vernon, May 28.

In Memoriam.

CRONIN.—Rev. Edmund W. Mass; St. Lucy's Church, to-day, 10 A. M.

GRAVES.—Margaret J. Mass, Church of the Blessed Sacrament, to-day, 8 A. M.

HAVEY.—Peter. Mass, St. Bridget's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

PRICE.—Mary E. Mass, St. Philip Neri's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

WATERBURY.—Mary M. Mass, St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, to-day, 9:30 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

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SPORTING NEWS

Continued from Page 8.

GIANTS SLIDE OUT OF FIRST PLACE; CUBS IN

Phillies Defeat New York Easily and Chicago Goes to Front by Downing Pirates.

THE SCORE.

Philadelphia	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—6
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Knabe, 2b	4	1	1	1	0	0	2	0
Paskert, rf	5	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Lobert, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Magee, lf	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Luderus, 1b	4	1	2	0	0	14	1	1
Walsh, cf	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Doolan, ss	4	0	1	0	2	4	6	0
Dooin, c	4	1	1	0	0	4	1	0
Humphries, p	4	1	1	0	1	0	2	0
Total	36	6	10	2	4	27	14	1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, rf	4	2	2	1	0	4	0	0
Fletcher, 2b	2	2	0	1	0	0	3	0
Snodgrass, cf	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
Murray, lf	4	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
Merkle, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Bridwell, ss	4	0	1	0	0	3	4	0
Devlin, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	1	2	1
*Doyle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, c	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
†Meyers	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Crandall, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
‡Becker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	8	2	3	27	12	1

*Batted for Devlin in the ninth innnig.
†Batted for Wilson in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Crandall in the ninth inning.

Two-base hit—Doyle. Three-base hits—Luderus, Humphries, Snodgrass. Sacrifice hit—Lobert. Stolen base—Devore. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; New York, 6. Double plays—Doolan and Luderus; Luderus, (unassisted;) Doolan and Luderus; Crandall, Bridwell, and Merkle. Struck out—By Humphries, 3; by Crandall, 4. Bases on balls—Off Humphries, 2; off Crandal, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Humphries, 3, (Fletcher, Snodgrass, Merkle.) Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

The Phillies gave the Giants a rough shove on the Hilltop yesterday and pushed them back into second place, while the Cubs now roost at the top of the flagpole by virtue of their win over the Pirates. The grind of two victories over the Phillies seemed to have sapped much of the dash from the New Yorks, for a lot of their work yesterday lacked the confidence and scrappy aggressiveness which put them in front. The lead in the National League is getting to be a Chinese puzzle. There is a new face peering over the pennant pinnacle nearly every morning now. Already three teams have had a grasp on the huge honor, and goodness knows how many more will fight their way to the top before this wrangle is over.

The Giants were defeated by a score of 6 to 4 because Otis Crandall wasn't able to push the ball past the Quaker batsmen often enough. You know, to pitch successful ball, it isn't only necessary to get the bulb over the plate; it is sometimes quite essential to get it past. The Phillies' bats were very much in the way. Crandall pitched a peculiar sort of game. In six of the nine innings the Phillies were no more familiar with his steady spins than they would be with an essay in Sanskrit. In the other three innings Crandall's digits didn't exercise the necessary influence over the leather.

In the second inning the Phillies hit his service for five raps and four runs. Then he was stingy until the sixth and seventh, when clean, sharp hitting scored a couple of runs more. Nearly every bang in the Quaker assortment aided in the run getting. Against the Giants, Humphries, a new pitcher, gave out hits one at a time, except in the seventh inning, when he gave two. He had the New Yorks badly puzzled.

The Giants did not make the most of their opportunities, and fell into easy traps on the bases. They were caught in three lightning double plays, which had a serious bearing on their chances. Doolan and Luderus showed a lot of speed and quick thinking in these situations. New York outfielders insisted on showing the great power of their throwing arms at times, and aimed the ball plateward when pegs to second base would have held men at first.

Crandall handed out two free trips in the first inning, but squirmed out safely. In the second inning Walsh started the Quaker rush by beating out an infield hit. O'Day made a close decision on the play, very close. Doolan fanned, and Dooin dropped a hard smash in right field. The world never knew up to this point that Humphries could do anything more than strike out, but he drove a steaming three-bagger against the right-field fence, scoring Walsh and Dooin. Knabe's hit to left scored the slugging pitcher. Murray took a needless chance at throwing the ball home. Knabe got to second on the throw-in, and scored on Paskert's single to right. Lobert hit into a double play and ended the rush.

New York got two of the runs back in the third inning because of Humphries's generosity. With two out, he passed Devore and Fletcher, and they scored when Snodgrass drove a mighty whack against the left-field fence. Crandall slipped again in the sixth inning. After Magee skied to Murray, Luderus drove out a three-bagger to right field. Walsh's single to the same district scored him. Doolan then hit to right field, Devore cutting down what looked like a long drive. Dooin rolled a grounder to Devlin, and Arthur's thinkery seemed hazy. Walsh was half way down to third, but Devlin hesitated, and then threw short to Merkle, and Walsh went right on to third, while Dooin did not even approach danger at first base. With the bases loaded, Crandall settled down and fanned Humphries and made Knabe rocket to Devore.

Paskert singled in the seventh, was sacrificed a station by Lobert, and scored on a single by Luderus.

New York showed a little interest in mathematics in the eighth inning. After Crandall had grounded out, Doolan to Luderus, Devore singled. Fletcher hit to Luderus, who made a bad throw to second, and all hands were safe. Snodgrass fanned. Murray did better, and drove in the two runs with a bouncer through second. Merkle was hit and Bridwell bounced one to Lobert, who got Murray at third.

New York was bent on a rally in the ninth inning. Larry Doyle, with a bad ankle which made him limp, batted for Devlin and sent a desperate grasser skimming into right field. It was good for three bases, but the crippled Lawrence could only limp to second. Meyers was rushed in with his smashed finger to bat for Wilson. The Indian struck out. Becker, an emergency man for Crandall, grounded out easily, and Devore did the same.

McGraw wasn't on the coaching lines to engineer the rally, and that made a big difference. McGraw's fatherly advice was also missing from the Giants' base-running. Fletcher played second base in place of Doyle, and in the fourth inning with one hand he scooped up a perilous grounder which whizzed from Humphries's bat and tossed him out at first. Fletcher absorbed it just like one of those vacuum cleaners.

Cardinals Win, Then Tie.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—The local team won the first game, 7 to 6, and tied the second, 5 to 5, in a first double header with Cincinnati to-day. The second game was called because of darkness due to an impending thunderstorm. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b	4	2	3	2	5	Bescher, lf	4	1	2	0	0
Hauser, ss	3	1	2	2	2	Egan, 2b	4	0	1	3	8
Ellis, lf	4	2	3	1	1	Bates, cf	4	0	0	2	1
K'tchy, 1b	3	1	2	8	0	H'bl'zell, 1b	4	1	1	7	0
Evans, rf	4	0	1	2	0	Mitchell, rf	3	2	3	3	0
Mowrey, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	Downey, ss	3	0	0	3	3
Oakes, cf	4	0	0	7	0	Grant, 3b	4	2	4	1	1
Bres'h'n, c	3	0	0	5	1	McLean, c	4	0	2	4	1
Harmon, p	3	0	0	0	1	Gaspar, p	3	0	0	0	3
						M'Q'lan, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Smith, p	0	0	0	0	1
						*Beck	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	7	12	27	11	Total	34	6	13	24	11

*Batted for Smith in the ninth inning.
Errors—Egan, Hauser, Oakes.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	—6
St. Louis	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	.	—7

Two-base hit—Mitchell. Three-base hits—Konetchy, Bescher. Sacrifice hits—Hauser, Downey, Mitchell. Sacrifice flies—Egan, Mowrey. Double plays—Hauser, Huggins, and Konetchy; Egan, Downey, and Hoblitzell. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 2; off McQuillan, 1; off Gaspar, 1. Struck out—By Harmon, 4; by McQuillan, 1; by Gaspar, 2. Hits—Off Gaspar, 9 in five innings, (none out in sixth;) off McQuillan, 2 in two innings, (none out in eighth;) off Smith, 1 in one inning. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 4. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	4	1	1	2	0	H'gins, 2b	5	0	2	2	3
Egan, 2b	3	1	0	1	0	Hauser, ss	5	0	1	1	2
Bates, cf	4	0	1	3	0	Ellis, lf	5	0	1	1	0
H'bl'zell, 1b	4	1	1	9	1	K'tchy, 1b	5	1	2	12	0
Mitchell, rf	4	0	3	0	0	Evans, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Downey, ss	2	0	0	2	2	Mowrey, 3b	4	1	2	3	3
Grant, 3b	3	1	2	0	0	Oakes, cf	3	1	0	2	1
Clarke, c	2	0	0	5	0	Bres'h'n, c	3	1	1	4	4
Keefe, p	3	0	0	0	2	Golden, p	2	0	0	0	1
McLean, c	1	0	0	5	0	†W. Smith	1	0	0	0	0
F. Smith, p	0	0	0	0	1	Steele, p	1	0	0	0	1
McQ'lan, p	0	0	0	0	0						
*Beck	1	1	0	0	0						
Total	31	5	9	27	6	Total	37	5	9	27	15

*Batted for F. Smith in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Golden in seventh inning.
Errors—Egan, Hoblitzell, McLean, Konetchy, Bresnahan.

Cincinnati	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	—5

Two-base hits—Beck, Bescher. Three-base hits—Grant, Bresnahan. Sacrifice hits—Bates, Grant, Oakes, Egan. Sacrifice fly—Clarke. Stolen bases—Mitchell, Huggins, Grant. Wild pitch—Golden. Bases on balls—Off Golden, 4; off Steele, 1; off Keefe, 1; off Smith, 1. Struck out—By Golden, 3; by Smith, 2; by McQuillan, 2; by Keefe, 2; by Steele, 1. Hits—Off Keefe, 6 in six innings, (none out in seventh;) off Smith, 3 in two innings; off McQuillan, none in one inning; off Steele, 3 in two innings; off Golden, 6 in seven innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Cincinnati, 8. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Johnston.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 6; New York, 4.
Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
St. Louis, 7; Cincinnati, 6.
St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 5,
(Nine innings; dakrness.)
Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 4; New York, 1.
Boston, 12; Washington, 0.
Boston, 7; Washington, 6.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Cleveland, 7; Detroit, 6.

EASTERN LEAGUE.
Newark, 5; Jersey City, 4.
Montreal, 5; Rochester, 1.
Providence, 3; Baltimore, 0.
Toronto, 20; Buffalo, 11.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	23	13	.639	Cincinnati	16	18	.471
New York	23	14	.621	St. Louis	16	17	.485
Philadelphia	24	15	.616	**Brooklyn**	14	24	.368
Pittsburg	21	17	.552	Boston	10	29	.256

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	30	11	.732	**New York**	18	18	.500
Philadelphia	21	16	.568	Cleveland	18	22	.450
Boston	20	17	.541	Washington	13	24	.351
Chicago	18	16	.529	St. Louis	13	27	.325

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	28	7	.800	Jersey City	12	19	.387
Toronto	22	12	.647	Montreal	13	19	.407
Buffalo	17	15	.531	Providence	12	21	.364
Baltimore	18	16	.529	Newark	11	24	.314

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON GAMES.
Brooklyn at New York—10:15, 3:00.
(American League Park.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON GAMES.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.

EASTERN LEAGUE.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON GAMES.
Jersey City at Newark—A. M.
Newark at Jersey City—P. M.
Baltimore at Providence.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.

BROOKLYNS NOSED OUT.

Schardt's Wild Throw in Ninth Inning Helps to Cause Their Defeat in Boston.

BOSTON, May 29.—Boston defeated Brooklyn 5 to 4 to-day. The winning run was scored in the ninth inning, when Tenney singled. Collins ran for him and went to second on Schardt's wild throw past Hummel. Herzog sacrificed and Collins scored on Ingerton's fly to Wheat. The batting of Tenney, Sweeney, Goode and Coulson were features. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sw'ney, 2b	5	1	5	8	4	Stark, ss	4	0	2	1	6
Tenney, 1b	5	1	3	9	2	McElv'n, 2b	4	0	0	3	2
Herzog, ss	4	1	2	0	4	Wheat, lf	4	1	0	2	0
Ing'ton, lf	4	0	0	3	2	Hummel, 1b	2	2	2	12	1
R. Miller, rf	4	0	1	0	0	Dav'son, cf	4	1	1	1	0
Goode, cf	4	1	3	2	1	Coulson, rf	4	0	3	2	0
St'nf'dt, 3b	4	0	1	0	3	Z'm'm'n, 3b	3	0	0	2	0
Rariden, c	4	0	0	3	1	O. Miller, c	4	1	1	3	0
Mattern, p	3	0	0	1	3	Schardt, p	2	0	0	0	5
*Collins	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	37	5	15	27	20	Total	31	4	9	†26	14

*Ran for Tenney in the ninth inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Tenney, Steinfeldt, Rariden, McElveen, Schardt.

Boston	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—5
Brooklyn	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Hummel, Tenney, O. Miller, Goode, (2,) Steinfeldt. Home run—Hummel. Sacrifice hits—Schardt, Zimmerman, Herzog. Stolen bases—Stark, (2,) Sweeney, (2,) Herzog. Sacrifice fly—Ingerton. Double play—Herzog, Sweeney, and Tenney, (2;) Ingerton and Sweeney. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Mattern, 3; off Schardt, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—By Schardt, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Rigler.

Cole Invincible Against Pirates.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 29.—Chicago bunched five of its eight hits in the fourth inning, scoring four runs and winning the game. All this was done after two men were out, a passed ball by Gibson being the immediate cause. Pittsburg could not hit Cole, and only one man reached third base after the first inning. Chicago did not arrive from St. Louis until late, the game beginning at 4 o'clock. The game was one postponed from May 1, and it took a special train to get the team here in time. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'kard, lf	4	0	1	4	1	Carey, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Schulte, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Byrne, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Hofman, 1b	3	1	1	8	1	Miller, 2b	4	0	0	2	5
Kaiser, cf	4	0	1	3	0	Wagner, ss	4	0	1	2	6
Doyle, 3b	3	1	1	0	3	Hunter, 1b	3	0	0	11	1
Tinker, ss	4	1	1	3	3	Leach, cf	3	1	1	3	0
Z'm'm'n, 2b	4	1	1	3	2	Wilson, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Archer, c	3	0	2	5	1	Gibson, c	3	0	0	3	1
Cole, p	3	0	0	0	1	Steele, p	1	0	0	0	1
						*McK'nie	1	0	1	0	0
						Philippe, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	32	4	8	27	11	Total	31	1	5	27	13

*Batted for Nagle in the eighth inning.
Errors—Byrne, Sheckard, Tinker.

Chicago	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Byrne. Three-base hit—Tinker. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Stolen bases—Hofman, Zimmerman. Double play—Sheckard and Zimmerman. First base on balls—Off Steele, 1. Struck out—By Nagle, 1; by Cole, 4. Passed ball—Gibson. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 3. First base on error—Pittsburg, 1. Hits—Off Steele, 6 in 4 innings; off Nagle, 2 in 4 innings; off Phillippe, none in 1 inning. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Doyle.

Southern League.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 2; Birmingham, 1.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 3; Montgomery, 2.
At Memphis—Mobile, 5; Memphis, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 14; Nashville, 0.

YANKEES DEFEATED IN PITCHERS' BATTLE

Quinn's Support Breaks Down at Critical Stages and the Athletics Win, 4 to 1.

THE SCORE.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	.	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, cf	2	0	0	4	0	0
Wolter, rf	4	0	2	2	1	1
Hartzell, 3b	4	0	1	0	4	0
Cree, lf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Knight, 1b	4	1	0	8	0	0
Roach, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	1
Johnson, ss	3	0	1	5	3	0
Blair, c	3	0	1	2	2	0
Quinn, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
*Hemphill	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	8	24	15	2

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Lord, lf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Oldring, cf	4	1	1	6	0	0
Collins, 2b	3	1	2	3	1	0
Baker, 3b	3	0	1	1	1	0
Davis, 1b	4	1	0	6	2	0
Murphy, rf	4	1	1	1	1	0
Barry, ss	3	0	1	1	7	0
Lapp, c	1	0	0	6	1	0
Coombs, p	3	0	0	1	1	0
Total	29	4	8	27	14	0

*Batted for Quinn in the ninth inning.

Three-base hits—Cree and Roach. Sacrifice hits—Blair and Baker. Sacrifice fly—Barry. Stolen base—Daniels. Double play—Barry, Collins, and Davis. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Quinn, 3; off Coombs, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Coombs, (Daniels.) Struck out—By Quinn, 2; by Coombs, 3. Wild pitch—Quinn. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Connolly.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 29.—Playing perfect ball back of Coombs's strong pitching, the Athletics easily defeated New York at Shibe Park this afternoon by a score of 4 to 1. While the world's champions hit the ball just as hard and fielded much better than the Yankes, the latter made victory possible for the Athletics by two costly misplays. Quinn opposed the "Iron Man" of the Athletics. In justice to the former it must be said that he pitched better ball than Coombs. Had he received the reward of his performance the world's champions would not have crossed the plate. In view of the errors made back of him at critical stages, the Athletics won almost as they pleased in the late innings. In baseball vernacular, "the champions got al lthe breaks and had all the luck."

New York scored the first run of the battle in the sixth inning, and the "champs" were fortunate that only one run resulted from two triples, a pass, a stolen base, and a fielder's choice. In this round Hartzell was out on a splendid catch by Oldring. Cree then punched the pill to right centre for a triple. Knight hit an ugly bounder at Barry, on which the latter made a splendid play when he threw out Cree at the plate. Roach tripled to left centre, scoring Knight. Johnson walked and stole second. Lapp threw to Coombs as Johnson went to second, and this bluff drew Roach off third and he was run out by the infield.

A lightning double play killed a Yankee rally in the eighth inning. Wolter, first up, singled to right. Davis grabbed Hartzell's fast grounder and whipped the ball to Barry in time to force out Wolter. Cree's grounder bounded over Davis's head and Hartzell raced to third. Knight cracked the ball to Barry, who fielded fast to Collins, forcing out Cree. Collins relayed the ball very fast to Davis, catching Knight.

The Athletics hardly had a chance to score until the seventh inning. In this round Roach fumbled and then kicked Davis's grounder. On the hit-and-run signal Murphy hit to the short stop's position, which Johnson left to cover second base, and Davis went to third base. On Barry's long sacrifice fly to Daniels Davis came home and Murphy went to second. Lapp walked and Coombs flied to Johnson. Lord's single to right counted Murphy. In the following round Oldring and Collins singled and each moved up a base on Baker's sacrifice. Davis fanned and Murphy hit safely to Wolter, which the latter accommodatingly dropped, Oldring and Collins scoring.

Barry, Johnson, Roach and Hartzell played fine ball in the infield. Three times Barry made stops that looked like hits and retired runners by good throws. Hartzell and Roach also limited the number of the Athletics' hits by spectacular fielding. In the outfield Oldring was a very busy individual, pulling down flies of various lengths at different angles. Daniels also made two splendid running catches. In the fourth inning Lapp made a circus catch of Cree's foul bunt, which he managed to catch by making a dive for the ball just as it was falling to the ground.

Naps Defeat the Tigers in Ninth.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29.—Cleveland defeated Detroit, 7 to 6, winning in the ninth inning. Of Detroit's runs four were secured on misjudged flies, while another was the result of a muffed fly. Cleveland made its runs on clean hitting. Gregg was used as a relief pitcher for the third successive day, his record being two victories and a tie. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	3	0	2	3	0	Jones, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Olsen, ss	5	1	1	1	1	Drake, lf	1	0	0	0	0
J'kson, cf	5	2	4	4	0	Bush, ss	5	1	1	1	7
East'ly, rf	3	1	3	2	0	Cobb, cf	5	1	2	1	0
Stovall, 1b	3	0	1	7	0	Crawf'd, rf	3	2	1	0	0
B'm'h'm, 3b	4	1	0	3	4	Deleh'ty, 1b	5	1	2	10	0
Turner, 2b	4	2	3	2	1	Mor'ty, 3b	5	0	1	2	5
Land, c	4	0	0	5	0	O'Leary, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
Bl'ding, p	3	0	1	0	1	Lathers, 2b	0	0	0	2	1
Gregg, p	1	0	0	0	0	Stanage, c	5	1	1	8	2
						Mullin, p	4	0	2	1	2
						*Shaller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	7	15	27	7	Total	40	6	10	†24	17

*Batted for O'Leary in seventh inning.
†None out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Olson, Birmingham, Turner, Bush, Lathers.

Cleveland	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	—7
Detroit	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	—6

Two-base hits—Turner, Jackson, Blanding, Bush, Crawford. Three-base hits—Mullin, Jackson. Sacrifice hit—Stovall. Sacrifice flies—Stovall, Moriarty. Stolen bases—Jackson, Crawford, Delehanty. Pitching record—9 hits off Blanding in seven innings, none out in eighth inning; one hit off Gregg in two innings. First base on balls—Off Blanding, 2; off Gregg, 1; off Mullin, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Blanding, Delehanty. Struck out—By Blanding, 4; by Mullin, 2. Passed balls—Land, 2. Wild pitch—Mullin. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Detroit, 11. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullen.

Boston Downs Senators Twice.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Boston won both games of the double-header to-day with Washington by the respective scores of 12 to 0 and 7 to 6. Walker and Otey were batted out of the first game, and Boston won in a romp, as Karger was very effective. In the second game both Gray and Pape were chased to the bench, but Boston was favored with bases on balls and timely hits, getting the decision by one run. Scores:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	5	1	4	0	0	Milan, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Yerkes, 2b	5	2	2	3	4	Conroy, 3b	4	0	1	0	4
Speaker, cf	5	1	3	5	0	Lelivelt, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Lewis, lf	4	1	1	1	0	Gessler, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Engle, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	M'B'de, ss	4	0	2	3	6
Wagner, ss	5	2	2	2	5	Cun'h'm, 2b	4	0	1	3	4
W'liams, 1b	4	2	2	10	0	Henry, 1b	4	0	3	12	0
N'maker, c	3	1	1	5	0	Street, c	4	0	0	4	2
Karger, p	5	2	1	0	0	Walker, p	0	0	0	0	2
						Otey, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Sherry, p	3	0	0	0	0
						*Schaefer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	12	17	27	11	Total	36	0	9	27	17

*Batted for Sherry in the ninth inning.
Errors—Engle, Conroy, McBride, Street, (3.)

Boston	0	3	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	—12
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Wagner, Speaker, Williams, Nunamaker. Hits—Off Walker, 7 in two and one-third innings; off Otey, 3 in one-third inning; off Sherry, 5 in six and one-third innings. Sacrifice hits—Engle, Nunamaker. Stolen bases—Speaker, Lelivelt. Sacrifice fly—Lewis. Double play—Wagner, Yerkes, and Williams. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Otey, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 2. Hit by pitcher—Williams, (by Walker.) Struck out—By Sherry, 3; by Karger, 4. Wild pitches—Otey, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Perrine and Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	4	2	2	0	0	Milan, cf	5	0	2	3	0
Yerkes, 2b	3	2	3	1	2	Conroy, 3b	5	1	2	0	6
Speaker, cf	3	1	2	2	0	Lelivelt, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	1	1	1	Gessler, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Engle, 3b	3	0	1	1	6	M'B'de, ss	5	0	0	2	3
Wagner, ss	3	0	1	4	2	Cun'h'm, 2b	5	1	3	2	5
W'liams, 1b	2	1	0	11	2	Henry, 1b	4	1	1	14	1
Kleinow, c	3	0	0	6	2	Street, c	3	1	0	4	3
Pape, p	3	0	0	1	0	Gray, p	2	0	1	0	0
Collins, p	1	1	1	0	1	Groom, p	1	0	1	0	1
						*Schaefer	1	1	1	0	0
Total	30	7	11	27	16	Total	38	6	13	27	19

*Batted for Groom in the ninth inning.
Errors—Cunningham, Engle, Wagner, (2.)

Boston	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	—7
Washington	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	—6

Two-base hits—Lewis, Henry, Hooper, Cunningham, (2,) Schaefer. Three-base hits—Gessler, Conroy, Cunningham, Collins. Hits—Off Gray, 7 in four and one-third innings; off Groom, 4 in four and two-third innings; off Pape, 8 in five and two-third innings; off Collins, 5 in three and one-third innings. Sacrifice hits—Speaker, Williams, Lewis, Kleinow. Stolen bases—Lewis, Wagner, Lelivelt, Gessler. Sacrifice flies—Lewis, Engle. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Gray, 4; off Groom, 2; off Pape, 2; off Collins, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 1. Hit by pitcher—Street, by Pape. Struck out—By Gray, 1; by Groom, 1; by Pape, 4. Wild pitches—Gray, (2,) Groom. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Perrine and Sheridan.

White Sox Bat Lake Hard.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Chicago had little difficulty in hitting Lake to-day, and, with the assistance of an error, made enough runs to win from St. Louis, 3 to 0. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'Int're, rf	4	1	3	0	0	Shotten, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Lord, 3b	4	0	1	0	3	Austin, 3b	3	0	0	2	1
D'gh'ty, lf	4	1	1	2	0	Meloan, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Bodie, cf	4	0	1	2	0	Laporte, 2b	4	0	1	1	3
Collins, 1b	4	0	2	10	0	Hogan, lf	4	0	2	0	0
T'nehill, 2b	2	1	1	6	3	Clarke, c	2	0	0	3	1
Corhan, ss	4	0	0	2	3	Halloran, ss	3	0	0	3	6
Sullivan, c	4	0	0	5	2	Rowan, 1b	3	0	0	12	0
White, p	4	0	2	0	3	Lake, p	3	0	1	0	5
Total	34	3	11	27	14	Total	29	0	4	24	16

Errors—Tannehill, Austin, Meloan, Laporte, Rowan, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	.	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Laporte. Sacrifice hits—Tannehill, (2,) Austin, Lord. Stolen bases—Dougherty, 2. Double play—Halloran, Laporte, and Rowan. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off White, 2. Struck out—By White, 5; by Lake, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Dineen.

FOGEL NAILS RUMORS.

President of Phillies Denies There Is Friction Between Him and Dooin.

President Horace Fogel of the Philadelphia baseball club came to town yesterday and saw his team yank the Giants out of first place. Yes, he was pleased. Mr. Fogel had something to say. One of his reasons for hurrying to Gotham was to label as untruths a few rumors which had crept out about his ball club. He denies with dignity that there is any friction between himself and Manager Charley Dooin. Everything is as serene as a moony June evening, and Mr. Fogel says he is going to call the detractors of his players to time. He affirms that Dooin is the boss, and he has nothing in the way of criticism about his conduct or that of any of the players. They're all right, Horace says.

President Fogel has asked for waivers on First Baseman "Kitty" Bransfield. With Luderus going so strong, the Phillies have no use for another first baseman. There is a big deal on between Philadelphia and Boston, which will probably materialize in a couple of days. Boston is badly in need of pitchers, and Fogel's club has fourteen of them on the staff. The Phillies need another catcher to help out Charley Dooin as Pat Moran is busy coaching the young pitchers. It is likely that Fogel will let Beebe and Ewing go for a Boston catcher.

YALE AND HARVARD ABROAD.

Freshmen to be Among Athletic Party Going to London.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 29.—Before Harvard's track athletes begin preparing for the international games between Harvard and Yale and Oxford and Cambridge in England in July, Trainer Donovan will give them a week's lay off. A week from to-day work will begin again in the Stadium, and after two weeks' preparation the Crimson and the Blue will hold a set of trial competitions to decide what men will represent the American universities in London.

It is felt here that this is an off year for both Harvard and Yale, also that Harvard will be able to qualify only a few men. That both teams will be allowed to use freshmen will help some, however, as McClintock is Yale's best sprinter, and Harvard's best hammer thrower is Howard. Both are completing their first year in college.

Harvard expects to get Paul Withington and Lawless into the runs, Jacques into the half mile, and Kelly into the quarter. In the other events, however, Yale looks best. The Englishmen have not changed their idea of holding the games on July 6, but Dick Lloyd of Harvard, who will manage the American team, has engaged passage on the steamer St. Paul, which sails from New York on June 28. This would not get the athletes to London in time to hold the games July 6, unless without any preparation on the other side. The Americans would like two weeks to train in England, but July 13 seems to be the date finally agreed upon. There will be twenty-eight men in the American party, about twenty-two of them athletes.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

M. L. I. Galvao, the young German lawn tennis expert, advanced to the third round of the Felipe Challenge Cup singles yesterday on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, 123d Street and Manhattan Avenue, defeating the Yale player, Frank M. Watrous, 6—2, 4—1, defaulted. The light was fading when this match was played. It was impossible for the Yale expert to see the ball, as the German made some of his stinging drives down the sides. As a result and because the end was not in doubt Watrous defaulted.

Felipe Challenge Cup—Men's Singles—First Round.—Dr. W. Rosenbaum defeated S. M. Pike, 6—2, 6—1; W. C. Grant defeated E. A. Gunther, by default; F. P. Fox defeated W. M. Washburn, by default; R. T. Bryan defeated A. S. Gragin, by default; L. Reimer defeated G. S. Grossbeck, 6—4, 6—1; R. L. Baggs defeated R. M. Beckley, by default; H. Bassford defeated E. S. Cameron, by default.

Second Round.—S. H. Voshell defeated H. N. Balch, 6—0, 6—0; Dr. W. Rosenbaum defeated W. C. Allen, 6—2, 6—3; W. C. Grant defeated F. P. Fox, 6—2, 6—1; M. L. I. Galvao defeated F. M. Watrous, 6—2, 4—1, defaulted; W. L. Pate defeated C. A. Anderson, 6—3, 9—7; W. B. Cragin, Jr., defeated W. Hazard, 6—2, 6—3; W. N. Jennings defeated O. C. A. Child, 6—1, 10—8.

Third Round.—G. A. L. Dionne defeated J. T. Adams, 6—0, 6—4; T. R. Pell defeated W. N. Jennings, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Handicap Singles—First Round.—Dr. W. Rosenbaum, minus 15, defeated C. C. Galwey, plus 15, 6—2, 6—3; O. M. Sternfeld, scratch, defeated E. L. Blumenschein, scratch, 6—0, 6—4; C. W. Smith, plus 30, defeated J. N. Kirby, plus 15, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Lyle E. Mahan won the West Side lawn tennis championship in singles yesterday. He defeated George M. Church, the recent winner of the Princeton interscholastic title, 6—4, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3. The summary:

West Side Championship Men's Singles.—Final Round—L. E. Mahan defeated G. M. Church, 6—4, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3.

West Side Championship Men's Doubles.—First Round—G. C. Beach and R. B. Miller defeated F. C. Inman and partner, by default.

Second Round—L. E. Mahan and G. S. Shafer defeated W. D. Hadsell and K. Murchison, 6—1, 6—2; J. C. Tomlinson and H. D. Bulkley defeated R. M. Cleveland and partner, by default; W. H. Connell and partner defeated Ross Burchard and partner, by default; J. S. Cushman and Hugh Tallant defeated A. S. Runyon and J. P. Fuller, 9—11, 6—4, 6—2.

Third Round—Harry Torrance, Jr., and G. M. Bodman defeated H. H. Hackett and Karl Behr, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

A lively tennis tournament in men's handicap singles has just been concluded at the Hunt's Point Park, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard, the Bronx. First and second prizes were won by Deane L. Weave, scratch man, and F. B. Knapp, runner up. Weaver was handicapped 15 and won after a hard match, two of the sets going to deuce. Knapp won the first set, 7—5, by superior steadiness and passing shots. Weaver took the second, 8—6, through clever attack at the net, and won the concluding set, 6—3, in handy fashion. The summary:

Semi-finals.—D. L. Weaver, handicapped 15 plus and minus, defeated M. C. Cohen, 6—1, 4—6, 8—6; F. K. Knapp, handicapped 15 plus, defeated M. Karp, 6—1, 6—1.

Finals.—D. L. Weaver, handicapped 15 plus, defeated F. B. Knapp, 5—7, 8—6, 6—3.

Consolation finals.—Dr. B. Terry defeated J. Gillette, 6—1, 6—3.

BURMAN LOWERS SPEEDWAY RECORDS

Oldfield's Mile Dash Goes by Board—Forty Cars to Start in 500-Mile Race.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29.—As a curtain raiser to to-morrow's great 500-mile international automobile sweepstakes on the Speedway "Bob" Burman, the "speed king," to-day lowered four records. Driving his 200 horse power Blitzen Benz car he established a new slate of Speedway records. He drove the mile in 35.35 seconds, the kilometer in 21.40 seconds, the half mile in 16.83 seconds, and the quarter mile in 8.16 seconds. The previous record for the kilometer was 21.45 seconds, for the half mile, 17 seconds, and the mile 35.63 seconds. The quarter-mile record is a new one.

Ideal weather conditions favored the trial, which was driven by Burman in masterly fashion. He started his first trial shortly after 10 o'clock, but after driving three laps of the track pulled down because his engine was not working quite right.

After working over his engine for fifteen minutes Burman again got into his seat and started on his record-breaking journey. He drove one lap and came thundering down the stretch with right arm raised as a signal to judges and timers that he was ready. The big white Benz flashed around the brick oval just once and the new slate of records had been established. The timing was done with an electrical timer, which caught Burman at the quarter, half, kilometer, and mile distances.

Barney Oldfield, who held the previous mile record, watched Burman's feat from the grand stand. Following Burman's record drive and the speed qualification trials a score of the entries in to-morrow's big race lined up for a practice start. The drivers ran their machines on "tuning up" trials until noon, when the track was closed for the day.

There will be forty starters in the Memorial Day contest. Six cars, in addition to the thirty-four which qualified Friday, successfully met the elimination trials to-day. The following entries qualified to-day: Bert Adams, (McFarlan;) Howard Hall, (Velie;) Charles Bigelow, (Mercer;) W. H. Turner, (Amplex;) Ralph de Palma, (Simplex,) and Ernest Delaney, (Cutting.) This list comprises the largest field in the history of automobile racing. There were forty-six entries, but two cars withdrew and the remainder failed to qualify at the elimination trials.

The heat to-day was intense, which probably accounted for the lack of interest manifested by the spectators that visited the track. Except that the track is raised on the outer edge the scene in front of the judges' stand greatly resembles the same scene on the Vanderbilt Cup course on Long Island. Perhaps the one thing that impresses the New Yorker and makes him feel completely at home is the countless number of machines parked in the grounds and forming an endless procession to and from the track.

The lobby of the Hotel Claypool brings visions of the Garden City Hotel set down on Broadway. Men begrimed with dirt and grease mix with fashionably clad women. One little happening which occurred in the animated lobby showed the price which any automobilist must stand ready to pay. An elderly man, in cap and duster, inquired in the most matter-of-fact way for the best surgeon in town. His arm was in an improvised splint and a shield covered the remains of a battered and sightless eye. His machine had been abandoned in a ditch five miles from the city. Still, he and his wife, who was also injured in the accident, will most likely witness the race to-morrow, with the assistance of a few bandages and plasters.

Shortly after daylight the advance guard of the New York contingent began to arrive, and from that time throughout the day every train from the East brought additions to the Broadway delegation.

Promptly at 10 o'clock to-morrow Carl G. Fisher, President of the Speedway, will take the starters in the 500-mile race around the track for one lap, acting as pacemaker and giving the racers a flying start. The first lap will not exceed forty miles an hour, and will not count.

The race, once started, will not be stopped until finished, it is understood, no matter what the weather man may decide to do. If it is raining to-morrow, however, it may be postponed until Wednesday.

During the race seven warning stations will be maintained about the course. By means of flag signals the drivers will be warned if there is any trouble ahead, just where the trouble is located, and its nature. If any car in the race shows signs of giving trouble that may cause an accident, or if any driver becomes so worn out or so disabled by the long grind that he is not capable of managing his car, it will be flagged from the course.

With the arrival yesterday and to-day of large crowds of racing enthusiasts from all over the country, interest in the big event has reached a high pitch in Indianapolis. Hundreds of homes have been thrown open for the accommodation of the overflow crowds from the hotels, and there is little doubt but that the 100,000 visitors will be well cared for while in the city. Large numbers are making preparations to start as early as 7 A. M. for the Speedway in order to avoid the crowds and the jams of autos on the road.

Baseball Bettors May Lose.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 29.—Now that the sellers of baseball pools have been let off with a fine the holders in this city of forty thousand or more pool tickets, for which something over $10,000 were paid, are wondering how they will get their money back. The police will not permit of the paying of the prizes that come due this week, and, inasmuch as it is illegal to have pool tickets in one's possession, there is very little chance of civil actions being brought to recover the cost of such tickets. A majority of the ticket-holders are boys and factory employes, and the chances are that they will lose their money.

INVITED TO DRESDEN.

Hygienic Fair Wants Yale and Harvard to Compete There.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 29.—An invitation for Harvard athletes to compete at a hygienic fair to be held at Dresden, Germany, has been received by Manager R. C. Floyd of the Harvard track team. The invitation was contained in a cable dispatch from Dresden and invited Yale as well as Harvard to the competition. The fair will be held soon after international games at London. The Harvard management will forward the invitation to the Yale athletic authorities. Owing to the expense attached to the trip it is considered improbable that the invitation will be accepted by Harvard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 29.—Manager Soule of the Yale track team is in receipt of a cablegram direct from Dresden, inviting the Yale athletes who make the trip to England this Summer, to take part in games in that city. Mr. Soule has not yet received word from Harvard, but he holds the opinion that the Yale men will not care to go to the Continent after the international meeting.

Yachtsmen Dine at Oyster Bay.

Commodore Frank S. Hastings presided last night at a dinner given by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at its Oyster Bay house to the members of the syndicate that built the new sloop Corinthian, the club's challenger for the Manhasset Cup. The members of the syndicate, all of whom were present, are ex-Commodore Arthur Crutiss James, W. J. Matheson, Walter Jennings, Roland R. Conklin, Howard C. Smith, and August Heckscher. Thirty-six members and guests were present. They included Vice Commodore Edward F. Whitney, George E. Roosevelt, J. Blair, Jr., Victor I. Cumnock, George Bullock, and R. L. Cuthbert.

The Corinthian is a Herreshoff boat, built for the "P" Class. She was launched on May 8, and has been rigged in record time. She carries about 1,400 square feet of canvas. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 55 feet; water line, 33 feet 1 inch; beam, 8 feet 4 inches; draught, 6 feet 2 inches. Philip Haskell will be the yacht's professional skipper, but she will be sailed by C. Sherman Hoyt.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Amer. League Park to-day 10:15 A. M. & 3 P. M. Giants vs. B'klyn. Adm. 25c. & 50c.

UMPIRE BAITERS FINED.

Managers Stallings, Kelly and McGinnity Among Offenders in Eastern League.

President Edward Barrow of the Eastern League rebuked the rowdyism that marked several games last Saturday and Sunday by dealing out yesterday a wholesale lot of fines and suspensions. Players Corridan, Pierce, Schirm, Beckendorf, and Manager Stallings of the Buffalo Club were fined $50 each for their part in baiting Umpire Keren at Rochester on Saturday, and Pitcher Speer of the same team, who threw the ball at Kerin, was suspended for five days in addition to receiving the same fine. Manager Joe Kelly of Toronto was fined $50 and suspended for abusing Umpire Hart in the Toronto-Montreal game on Saturday.

Manager McGinnity of Newark was fined $50 for disputing a decision of Umpire Murray in Newark on Sunday, and Second Baseman Nee of the same team was both fined and suspended. There was almost a riot when Murray called Nee out at home for not touching the plate, and both Nee and McGinnity were banished from the field for the vigor of their objections.

"I am convinced," says President Barrow in a statement issued with the penalty announcements, "that the club owners and patrons of this league do not want rowdyism nor umpire baiting, and I am determined to stamp it out at all costs. The present staff of umpires is thoroughly competent and capable of giving entire satisfaction if the managers and players would leave them alone. No umpire who is abused and insulted over every close decision can be expected to show good judgment. It is a wonder some of the players are not killed for the names and insults they have used."

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Newark Breaks Losing Streak by Defeating Jersey City Nine.

Newark broke its losing streak yesterday in Newark at the expense of Jersey City. The score was 5 to 4. Until the eighth inning the Skeeters had things their own way. Then Harry Bailey, whom "Iron Man" McGinnity obtained yesterday from the New York Americans, started a rally which ended in four runs, enough to win the game. The Yankee cast-off connected with one of Jack Frill's twisters and got a single. He advanced on Cady's single, who was forced by Lauden. Frick hit to Breen, and the latter threw wild to second base, allowing Bailey to score and Louden to reach third base. Agler tripled, tieing the score, and came home a minute later when Fullerton fumbled a grounder from McAllister. The score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	JERSEY CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dalton, rf	5	0	1	6	0	D'n'ger, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Kelly, lf	2	0	0	2	0	Dolan, 3b	3	1	1	0	0
Bailey, rf	3	1	1	1	0	Abstein, 1b	4	1	1	11	1
Cady, c	4	0	1	1	3	G'tman, cf	3	1	0	1	0
Louden, ss	4	1	1	2	4	Wh'ler, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Frick, 3b	4	1	0	0	1	T'neman, c	3	0	0	5	0
Agler, 1b	4	1	1	12	0	Breen, 2b	4	0	0	1	6
M'Al's'r, 2b	4	0	0	2	8	Full'ton, ss	3	0	0	2	5
McG'ty, p	3	1	0	1	0	*Wells	0	0	0	0	0
						Frill, p	3	0	1	0	0
						†Ryan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	5	27	11	Total	32	4	5	24	12

*Batted for Fullerton in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Frill in the ninth inning.
Errors—Louden, Frisk, McAllister, Dolan, Breen, Fullerton, (2.)

Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	.	—5
Jersey City	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Sacrifice hit—Tonneman. Sacrifice fly—Gettman. Stolen base—Kelly. Two-base hit—Louden. Three-base hits—Agler, Abstein. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off Frill, 3. Struck out—By McGinnity, 1; by Frill, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By McGinnity, Dolan; by Frill, Bailey. First base on errors—Newark, 3; Jersey City, 3. Left on bases—Newark, 8; Jersey City, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Pollock and Murray.

At Rochester.

											R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	—5		8	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1		5	1

Batteries—Carroll and Curtis; Hughes and Jacklitsch. Umpires—Messrs. Kerin and Pender.

At Providence.

											R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0		5	1
Providence	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	.	—3		8	3

Batteries—Atkins and Egan; Doyle and Rondeau. Umpires—Messrs. Wright and Rudderham.

At Buffalo.

											R.	H.	E.
Toronto	3	6	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	—20		17	2
Buffalo	2	0	2	0	0	5	1	0	1	—11		17	6

Batteries—Killian, Cathers, and Phelps; Pierce, Corridon, and Killifer. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and Hart.

New York State League.

At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 7; Scranton, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 8; Utica, 0.
At Troy—Troy, 4; Albany, 0.
At Elmira—Binghamton, 3; Elmira, 1.

Connecticut League.

At Springfield—Springfield, 9; New Haven, 6.
At Hartford—Bridgeport, 6; Hartford, 8.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 6; Northampton, 1.
At Holyoke—New Britain, 6; Holyoke, 2.

Tri-State League.

At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 7; York, 2.
At Reading—Reading, 6; Lancaster, 5.
At Wilmington—Trenton, 8; Wilmington, 6.
Johnstown at Altoona, rain.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lowell, 6; Lawrence, 4.
At Lynn—Lynn, 7; Haverhill, 0.
At Fall River—Fall River, 10; New Bedford, 9, (12 innings.)
At Worcester—Brockton, 9; Worcester, 0.
Worcester, 10; Brockton, 6.

American Association.

At Toledo—Indianapolis, 8; Toledo, 2.
At Columbus—Columbus, 10; Louisville, 7.

This is no day for business.

Back again to-morrow with everything men and boys wear.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren st. at 13th st. at 34th st.

Baker Electrics
SHAFT DRIVEN
The Pioneer Shaft Driven Electric
Edison, Ironclad or Leadplate Battery.
Special Electric Pneumatic or Motz Cushion Tires.
Complete Exhibit at Our New Showroom.
BAKER VEHICLE CO.,
1798 BROADWAY. Phone 2830 Columbus.

SWIMMING.

SWIMMING
SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT
in a 10 Lesson Course.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
Gentlemen—Ladies—Children.
Dalton Swimming School,
19 to 23 West 44th St., N. Y.

CHALMERS
Frisbie Collars
THE "Chalmers" is a high-low shape. It unites the fashionable air of a high collar with the free comfort of a low one.
Hand-Made and Four-Ply.
15c., Two for 25c.
Frisbie, Coon & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

Republic Tires
Staggard Tread
The Staggard Tread is the only rubber-studded tire that won't heat.
Republic Rubber Co. of N. Y.
229 W. 58th Street.

FIAT
The Master Car
35 H. P.
Touring Car
Completely Equipped
$4,500
BROADWAY, at 57th St., N. Y.
233 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

N.E.L.A.
DONT MISS THE OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT OUR WORKS
GENERAL VEHICLE Co.
N.Y. OFFICE—505—5TH AVE.
PHONE: BRYANT 7386

AUTOMOBILES.

Alco, 1910, 40 H. P., combination touring and limousine bodies; car has been overhauled, repainted, and will be sold with a new car guarantee. American Locomotive Company, 1,886 Broadway. 'Phone 5300 Col.

Rainier, absolutely new, 1911, seven-passenger, fore-door touring; an offer reasonably near our asking price will be accepted. American Locomotive Co., 1,886 Broadway. 'Phone 5300 Columbus.

Thomas, 1908, 60 H. P., seven-passenger touring; splendid condition; $1,800. American Locomotive Co., 1886 Broadway. 'Phone 5300 Columbus.

Alco, 1908, landaulet, 40 H. P.; has been overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. American Locomotive Co., 1886 Broadway. 'Phone 5300 Columbus.

Palmer and Singer, late model, 60 H. P., top, tonneau, perfect, $1,500. American Locomotive Co., 1,886 Broadway. 'Phone 5300 Columbus.

Lozier, 1908, seven-passenger touring, in first-class condition, $1,500. American Locomotive Co., 1,886 Broadway. 'Phone 5300 Columbus.

Fiat, 50 H. P., seven-passenger; motor has been overhauled by the Fiat Company; car is perfect; slip covers, top, extra tires, and demountable rims; $1,500. American Locomotive Co., 1,886 Broadway. 'Phone 5300 Columbus.

Automobiles
Ready Reference for Buyers
Abbott-Detroit MOTOR COMPANY, 1670 B'way, cor. 52d St. Telephone, 7166-7167 Columbus.
ALL MAKES Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Times Sq. Auto Co., 1710 B'way.
AMERICAN TRAVELER Broadway and 54th St., N. E. Cor.
AUTOCAR Commercial—Pleasure. 423-430 W. 19th St. Tel. Chelsea 6080
BENZ Auto Import Co. of America, 244-6-8 West 54th Street, N. Y.
BRUSH Cars. John Moore & Co., 2,008 Broadway. 'Phone 5369—Columbus.
BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th Sts. 'Phone 4040 Col.
CORBIN 1,888 Broadway, (63d St.) 'Phone 5903 Columbus.
CADILLAC Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage. Columbus Circle. Tel. 3810 Col.
E-M-F & Flanders Studebaker Bros. Co. of N. Y. Broadway and 59th St. Phone 7151 Columbus.
FIAT "THE MASTER CAR." Fiat Automobile Co., 1,786 Broadway. 'Phone 6443 Col.
KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.
Lexington 40 H. P., $1,650. C. S. Baeder, Agt., 1993 B'way.
Motor Accessories of the better sort advertised on next to last page.
NATIONAL POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO., 1,923 B'way, cor. 64th St. 'Phone 8166-7 Col.
New Tires Wanted? See Advertisements on next to last page.
OAKLAND 30 H. P., $1,000; 40 H. P., $1,300. 1,659 Broadway, at 53d St. Tel. 7146 Col.
"SIMPLEX" "Made in New York City." 1860-62 B'way. Tel. 7396 Col.
STEVENS-DURYEA A. G. SPALDING & BRO., 29 W. 42d. Tel. 433 Bryant. 1875 Broadway. Tel. 5161 Columbus.
WHITE WHITE CO., B'way & 62d St. 'Phone 2952 Col.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.
Ball Bearings HESS BRIGHT CO., 1,974 B'way, (67th St.)
SPLITDORF-MAGNETO Walton Ave. & 138th St. Branch 1,679 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.
WEST SIDE Y.M.C.A. Individual road work. Small shop classes. Booklet. 302 West 57th St.

Motorists will find a reliable list of automobile accessories advertised on next to the last page.

DEPORTED, SHE LANDS HERE WITH A PENNY

Aged American Woman Shipped from England After a Vain Struggle to Win Her Way.

SPENT ALL HER PATRIMONY

Says American Representatives in England and on the Continent Would Not Help Her.

The story of an American woman's vain struggle to make a living abroad, her fruitless appeals to the representatives of her Government, her detention in an English workhouse, and her deportation from that country is told by Miss Julia Adelaide Hubbard, now lodged at the Methodist Episcopal Home in State Street. She is 71 years old and broken in health by her hard struggle. Miss Hubbard had only one cent in her pocket when she arrived here on the New York a few days ago.

She went abroad in 1908 on the advice of her physician, as she was then suffering from a nervous attack. Then she had means enough to enable her to live but her income was so slender that she gave music lessons to eke it out. She went abroad confident that she would be able to make both ends meet, but she got few pupils and the interest upon the money she had invested not being enough she had to use the principal. In this way she saw her small fortune dwindle to nothing.

Miss Hubbard was born at Elgin, Ill., where her father was a practicing physician. He died in 1892 and she found herself the possessor of some property in Maryland and $10,000 in securities. She moved to Washington in 1893 and lived there until 1908, when her physician advised the European trip.

"I went first to Berlin, taking with me, besides my property deeds and stock certificates, a passport and letter from the State Department. I struggled along for seven months in Berlin. I wrote to Ambassador Hill appealing to him to assist me in getting music pupils. No attention was paid to my letter.

"Finding it impossible to get along in the German city, I went to Paris. There I made a similar appeal to Ambassador White, and later to Ambassador Bacon, who succeeded Mr. White. Mr. Bacon was nice enough to reply, but said he could do nothing for me. After eighteen months of struggle to obtain employment I had to begin to sell my stocks. Some one told me Brussels was a cheap city to live in, and I went there, taking with me what was left of my small fortune. There I met with the treatment I had become accustomed to from Ambassador Bryan and Consul Watts. I gave up the struggle in Brussels in three months, and went to Bruges, and thence to Antwerp.

"In December I was unable to meet my bill at the Grand Hotel Terminus, at Antwerp, and my trunks were seized. I went next to the Hotel de la Paix, and the maitre d'hôtel of the Hotel Terminus, who took an interest in me, arranged to send me to England, where I hoped to obtain passage back to this country. I had to leave my handbag, with my papers and deeds, at the Hotel de la Paix, as I was unable to pay my bill. I arrived in London on Dec. 21 with only 10 francs, and went to the American Society in London. The Secretary, F. C. Vanduser, helped me for two weeks; then I was sent to the Paddington Workhouse, where, after nine weeks, I asked for and obtained my release.

"My situation then was desperate. I had a few rings, and these I sold. I wrote to Ambassador Reid and King George. The former did not reply. I received a reply to the second letter from a Cabinet Minister. The King regretted my case, but would not interfere between an American and the representative of her Government."

Miss Hubbard then went to the St. Giles Workhouse. There she remained for some time, until told that she must choose between returning to America and three months at hard labor. She chose the former, and was taken to Southampton and put in the steerage of the New York.

IS PLAYING BALL LABOR?

Man Arrested at a Game Says So and Will Ask the Higher Courts.

BOSTON, May 29.—Catching a baseball is "labor," in the opinion of Eugene J. O'Connor of this city, who was arrested on a charge growing out of a baseball game yesterday, and he has asked the courts to support his contention. It was offered as a defense by O'Connor in the Dorchester District Court to-day in answer to a formal charge of catching a baseball batted out by Peter Laverty in Rugby Park, Mattapan, on Sunday.

O'Connor told the Judge that he had a legal permit to occupy the park, to "raise the flag, open the gates, and perform labor." The latter clause, O'Connor declared, covered the playing of baseball.

Both O'Connor and Laverty were fined a nominal sum, and O'Connor entered an appeal to the higher courts.

MRS. MORSE VISITS HUSBAND.

Says She Will Continue Efforts to Free Banker from Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 29.—Broken in spirit and health, almost on the verge of collapse, Mrs. Morse arrived in Atlanta to-day, and after a visit to her husband, Charles W. Morse, to whom President Taft in scathing language denied a pardon, she returned to her hotel to place herself in the care of a physician.

To interviewers who saw her just after she left the prison she made a pitiful effort to preserve a brave front, and spoke of the fight she hoped to continue to free her husband from the stripes he wears.

"He was disappointed, very much so, and naturally," said Mrs. Morse to-day. "But he is still optimistic, and hopes that the President will yet come to see the justice of his appeal. We shall continue the fight, and hope for the best. His health is as good as ever. I have not yet positively decided upon my plans for the future."

NEW PLAN IN LORIMER BANK.

Directors Adopt System for Clearing Its Own Checks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 29.—Directors of Senator Lorimer's La Salle Street National Bank voted unanimously to-day in favor of the institution clearing its own checks. Under the new arrangement the bank's clearing agreement with the Corn Exchange National will cease June 1.

The step taken by the La Salle's board has been under consideration for some time, and it is understood that the system to be employed in exchanging checks with other banks has been carefully organized and should work smoothly when it is begun.

Wood Blocks for Brooklyn Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., May 29.—After a month's stay in Mobile, W. R. Tenny, Chief of the Highway Department of the Borough of Brooklyn, left last night for home. Immediately after the departure of Mr. Tenny came the announcement of the clearing of the schooner Gilbert Brothers with a cargo of 15,000 yards of creosoted wood blocks to be used in street paving in Brooklyn.

Kubiak and Flynn Draw.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 29.—Al Kubiak of Michigan and Porky Flynn of Boston fought furiously for ten rounds in the main bout of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club show here to-night, and a draw would have been a just decision. Kubiak was the aggressor, but Flynn was cleaner and was cleverer. Both received a good amount of punishment.

DOG SHOT AT CONEY ISLAND.

Three Bullets Needed to Kill It—It Had Scared a Crowd.

There was a crowd, mostly of women and children in Surf Avenue, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon, when a mastiff, frothing at the mouth, ran from the Bowery into Surf Avenue. The crowd scattered and the dog headed for the West End Depot.

Policeman Waldeck chased the dog and fired two shots at it. Both bullets struck the dog in the side, but the animal kept on running and turned into Steeplechase Park. Waldeck followed in an automobile and fired another shot at it in the park. The bullet knocked the dog over and it died.

The police could not learn who owned the dog. It terrified a number of persons, but did not bite any one.

13 WALDORF DOORS NO MORE.

Street Changes Have Reduced the Number and Killed a Hoodoo.

The alterations now going on at the Waldorf-Astoria reduce the number of entrances, so that in future only eleven doormen will be needed instead of thirteen. It is an odd circumstance that for the last thirteen years a doorman has died nearly every year. King died in 1910, and old Silberbaur last March. Eugene North, the head doorkeeper, who was more than seventy years old, escaped the thirteen hoodoo by retiring to spend his last days in Philadelphia.

"Did the porters regard their number 13 as being unlucky?" the manager was asked the other night.

"Well, I should not like to say that," he replied, with a smile, "but it seemed to make them thoughtful, especially those who were nearing the seventies."

FOURTH OF JULY SPORTS.

Celebration Committee to Follow the Plan of Last Year.

A meeting of the Athletic Committee of the Fourth of July Celebration Committee was held Saturday evening at Secretary James E. Sullivan's office, and the matter of games that will be held on July 4 in the various parks and playgrounds throughout the city was thoroughly discussed. The committee went over a tentative programme that was submitted by Chairman Sullivan and it was adopted with few changes.

The games will be conducted along the same lines as last year; it is planned to have the champions of the metropolitan district visit as many parks as possible and exhibit at each one; the committee would like to hear from those who are willing to visit three or more parks on July 4.

Great interest is being displayed in these games; requests are being received from all parts of the city for games to be held; the committee has arranged the programme in such a manner that every one that desires will have an opportunity of competing at one or more parks. Entry blanks will be issued in a few days, and can be secured from 21 Warren Street. Entries will close on June 24 with James E. Sullivan. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given to the winners in each event.

Holiday Baseball Games.

Fordham's old baseball rival, the Georgetown team, will revisit New York to-day and clash with the Bronx collegians in the third game of the 1911 series. Each team has one victory to its credit, which means that the two star twirlers, Kehoe of Fordham and O'Connor of Holy Cross, will be in the box for to-morrow's game.

A special game has been arranged for this afternoon at Olympic Field, the Loughlin Lyceums of Brooklyn opposing the Lincoln Giants at 3:30 o'clock. McClelland and Booker will be in the points for the colored team, and Matty McPhillips will pitch for the Lyceums.

A big double-header has been arranged for to-day at Bronx Oval, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard. The Cuban Giants will play the Royal Giants in the first game, and the winners will play the Hobokens at 4 o'clock. All the old favorites will be in the game with the colored teams.

Mike Donlin's all-star baseball team will play a double-header to-day at Meyerose Park, Ridgewood, with the Newburg team. Donlin will play first base and will have a strong team with him. The Newburgs will have Malloy and Smith for pitchers, and Murray will be behind the bat.

Nine Stars in 20-Mile Race.

Nine long distance runners will compete in the twenty-mile professional race to be held this afternoon at McNulty Field, 149th Street and Eighth Avenue. Besides Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian, there will be Hans Holmer, winner of the recent Powderhall Marathon; Gusta Ljungstrom and John Svanberg of Sweden, Henry St. Yves, Jim Crowley, Matt Maloney, Abbie Woods, and Bill Kohlemainen. The track will measure ten laps to the mile.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Capt. H. P. Howard, Quartermaster, to Stevensville, Mon., to inspect horses.

Major T. L. Ames, Ordnance, detailed for duty as ordnance officer National matches for 1911. He will report by letter to Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, Executive Officer, and in person to Brig. Gen. Evans, at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Capt. F. H. Lawton, Commissary, Acting Quartermaster, to Alexandria National Cemetery, Pineville, La., on business pertaining to reinterment of remains to be shipped from Fort Ringgold and Fort Brown, Texas, and other matters relating to the Quartermaster's Department.

Changes in Signal Corps.—Capt. A. T. Clifton to San Francisco and relieve First Lieut. G. E. Kumpe as officer in charge of the Signal Corps, General Supply Depot, at Fort Mason, Cal.; First Lieut. H. A. Bell, to Fort Omaha, Neb., as officer in charge of the Signal Corps, General Supply Depot, relieving Capt. W. T. Clark, July 1.

First Lieut. D. Olmstead, Fifth Field Artillery, detailed to fill vacancy in the Signal Corps, vice First Lieut. W. H. Smith, Signal Corps, relieved.

First Lieut. P. D. Glassford, Field Artillery, detailed with Light Battery A, Field Artillery, N. G. R. I.

The following officers are detailed to fill vacancies in the Quartermaster's Department: Majors T. B. Lamoreux, Coast Artillery Corps; A. B. Shattuck, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capts. J. L. Dewitt, Twentieth Infantry; T. R. Harker, Fifteenth Infantry, and A. F. Prescott, Fifth Infantry.

Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, Coast Artillery Corps, detailed to Quartermaster's Department, vice Capt. E. P. Nones, Quartermaster, relieved.

The officers named are detailed for recruiting service.—At Fort Slocum, N. Y.: Capt. H. M. Dichmann, Twenty-sixth Infantry; at Columbus Barracks, Ohio: First Lieuts. F. S. Leisenring, Fourth Infantry: R. G. Caldwell, Tenth Infantry; D. M. Cheston, Jr., Seventeenth Infantry; at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: Capt. T. F. Ryan, Thirteenth Cavalry; at Fort Logan, Col.: Capt. T. F. Schley, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieuts. L. B. Chandler, Twenty-fifth Infantry; W. F. Wheatley, Thirteenth Cavalry; at Fort McDowell, Cal.: First Lieuts. P. M. Stevens, Twenty-third Infantry, and T. M. Regan, Fifteenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. C. S. Frank, Seventeenth Infantry, detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for instruction, thence to Scranton, Penn., relieving Capt. E. Ridenour, Sixteenth Infantry.

The following officers are relieved from duty at recruit depot specified July 1: At Fort Slocum, N. Y., First Lieut. D. A. Nolan, Infantry, unassigned; at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, First Lieuts. V. L. Rockwell, Eleventh Cavalry; G. V. Packer, Infantry, unassigned, and A. J. Booth, Infantry, unassigned.

Capt. F. C. Bolles, Quartermaster, will assume charge of the office of Chief Commissary, Department of the Missouri, and of the office of Purchasing Commissary, Omaha, Neb., during absence of Lieut. Col. F. F. Easton, Deputy Commissary General.

Major O. C. Horney, Ordnance Department, to works of the Kerr Turbine Company, Wellsville, N. Y., on business pertaining to contemplated improvements in the power plant at Picatinny Arsenal.

The following officers are detailed with the organized militia of the State designated: Majors J. A. Penn, Twelfth Infantry, Lincoln, Neb.; A. Johnson, Nineteenth Infantry, St. Paul, and C. S. Farnsworth, Sixteenth Infantry, Harrisburg, Penn.

The following officers are detailed for duty with the organized militia of the State designated upon completion of duties at Army War College: Majors E. M. Johnson, Jr., Sixth Infantry, Columbus, Ohio; J. H. McRae, Thirteenth Infantry, Jefferson City, Mo.; Capt. A. J. Dougherty, Thirtieth Infantry, Raleigh, N. C.; Capts. H. D. Wise, Ninth Infantry, Albany, N. Y.; E. T. Collins, Sixth Infantry, Madison, Wis.; R. McCleave, Second Infantry, Des Moines, Iowa; J. J. Justice, Twenty-second Infantry, Austin, Texas.

The Navy.

Capt. A. V. Zane to duty as President of the Board of Inspection for shore stations, Navy Department, Washington.

Capt. J. R. Edwards, to duty as general Inspector of machinery and senior member of all boards on changes in machinery of vessels building for the navy on the Atlantic Coast.

Capt. R. T. Hall, to duty as Inspector of machinery, Cramp's Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia, Penn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Vestal and Virginia at Boston; Waheneta at Tangier Sound; Mohawk at Norfolk; Connecticut, Michigan, and Yankton at Newport; Eagle at San Juan; Idaho at Baton Rouge.

Sailed—Patapsco from Norfolk for New York; Caesar from Charleston for San Juan; Vulcan from Boston for Newport News; Mars from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Sylph from Delaware Breakwater for New York.

POTASH TROUBLES NOT OVER.

Apparent Adjustment Expected Only to Start Endless Litigation.

Interests identified with the fertilizer manufacturing companies were much interested yesterday in THE TIMES's special cable from Berlin expressing the belief of the American representatives who have been in Germany settling the potash dispute that the compromise will involve endless litigation.

As summed up yesterday by a man familiar with both ends of the potash negotiations, this is the present situation:

"Most of the American potash buyers, having given up hope of protection by the State Department of their low-price contracts, have made arrangements at much higher prices with the potash syndicate. In adopting this course in order to escape payment of the German tax, the independents have followed the example of Robert S. Bradley of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, who led the way first in getting low prices from the non-syndicate mines and now in rejoining the syndicate.

"New York attorneys have already been advised that the Aschersleben mine, with which the original low-price contract was made, will bring suit to compel its performance. About seventy-five American buyers have duplicates of the Bradley contract, and out of this fact grows the prospect of lengthy litigation.

"The belief that a way of evading payment of the German tax was to be found by abandoning the contracts with the non-syndicate mines, seems to be contradicted by the uncompromising attitude of the Aschersleben mine.

"In support of its position this non-syndicate producer points to the fervid representations to the Department of State when the parties who have now joined hands with the syndicate were trying to induce the department to protect the very contracts now thrown overboard. At that time the contracts were represented to be sacred obligations which the Government was bound to save from destruction, partly on general grounds and partly because their destruction meant higher prices."

'GOLDEN RULE' CHIEF UPHELD

His Chief Lieutenant on Cleveland Police Force Acquitted.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29.—The Civil Service Commission to-day upheld the administration of "Golden Rule" Chief of Police Frederick Kohler by acquitting Capt. Thomas G. Madden, Kohler's Chief Lieutenant, who was dismissed from the department by Director of Safety Hogen last week on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer.

Madden was found in a saloon by anti-Kohler patrolmen. He was making an unauthorized raid.

CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States decisions to-day:

1018—The Lewis Blue Point Oyster Cultivation Company, plaintiff in error, vs. J. Marvin Briggs.—Motion to advance submitted.

1042—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Harvey C. Miller et al., and

1043—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Harvey C. Miller et al.—Motion to advance submitted.

1076—Frank C. Marrin, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

1075—Johnson Educator Food Company, petitioner, vs. Sylvanus Smith & Co., Inc.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

100—The Hannibal Bridge Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States.—Motion for leave to present motion for rehearing and that mandate be stayed submitted for the plaintiffs in error.

374—Catherine Schlemmer, now Catherine Craig, plaintiff in error, vs. the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad Company.—Motion for leave to present petition for rehearing, and that mandate be stayed, submitted for the plaintiff in error.

916—Charles West, Attorney General of Oklahoma, appellant, vs. the Kansas National Gas Company et al.—Motion to modify decree submitted.

161—Jennie M. Tuttle, plaintiff in error, vs. Iowa State Traveling Men's Association.—Motion to set aside judgment of dismissal submitted.

882—Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Ora T. Shoshoney.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

1058—Hoy Moy, petitioner, vs. Hart H. North, Commissioner, &c., et al., and

1059—Hoo Choy, petitioner, vs. Hart H. North, Commissioner, &c., et al.—Petitions for writs of certiorari submitted.

——, Original.—The State of Wyoming, complainant, vs. The State of Colorado et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted.

909—Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Georgia.—Motion to advance submitted.

1006—George W. Puritain, plaintiff in error, vs. State of Georgia; and

1030—George W. Cureton, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Georgia.—Motions to advance submitted.

915—The Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Virginia.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

840—Charles T. Preston, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Chicago.—Motion to advance submitted.

1089—James N. Alsop, petitioner, vs. John Conway et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

1077—John I. McDuffee, trustee, et al., petitioners, vs. Hestonville, Mantua & Fairmont Passenger Railway Company et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

1060—Charles D. Henderson, petitioner, vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

1084—Edward Enders, petitioner, vs. the United States: and

1085—Henry Hinn, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petitions for writs of certiorari submitted.

1065—Jesse Watson, as trustee, etc., petitioner, vs. the European American Bank.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

241—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Pierre Grimaud, et al.;

242—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Antonio Inda; and

360—Fred Light, appellant, vs. the United States.—Motion for leave to present petition for rehearing as amicus curiae submitted.

1074—The Aetna Life Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. John T. Moore, administrator, etc.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

757—Omaha Electric Light & Power Company, appellant, vs. the City of Omaha, et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

708—John L. James, bankrupt, appellant, vs. Stone & Company, creditors, et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

1088—The Rubber Tire Wheel Company, et al., petitioners, vs. the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

70—Dr. John Hopkins, plaintiff in error, vs. the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

134—Alexander E. Faber et al., complainants, vs. United States decree, reversed in part and affirmed in part, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

151—The Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston, plaintiff in error, vs. Dana Malone, Attorney General, etc. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

112—Joaquin Jover vs. Costas, appellant and plaintiff in error, vs. the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands et al.; and

113—The Insular Government of the Philippines et al., appellants and plaintiffs in error, vs. Joaquin Jover y Costas.—Appeals dismissed. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to reverse judgment of the Court of Land Reservation and remand cause to that court with a direction to allow registration of entire tract.

222—The B. & O. R. R. Company, appellant, vs. Interstate Commerce Commission.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

99—Pierre Alfredo Luis Baglin et al., appellants, vs. Cuzenier Company.—Certiorari granted and decree reversed, with coses, and cause remanded with directions to enter a decree in favor of the complainant amending decree entered in the Circuit Court in accordance with the opinion of the court; and the order in the contempt proceeding affirmed without prejudice to any future application.

115—American Lithographic Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Emil Werekmeister.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

141—Arthur Briscoe, appellant, vs. Cuno H. Rudolph et al., Commissioners of the District of Columbia, et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

140—Dennis C. Shea, appellant, vs. Cuno H. Rudolph et al., Commissioners of the District of Columbia, et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

142—David W. Lewis, plaintiff in error, vs. L. Fleet Luckett and Margaret Estelle Jones.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

135—Joseph N. Carpenter et al., petitioners.—Judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court for further proceedings.

941—W. H. Coyle, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas P. Smith, Secretary of State of Oklahoma, et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

132—Albert S. Apsey, receiver of the First National Bank of Chelsea, plaintiff in error, vs. Sydney A. Wilbur, executor of George E. Kimball, deceased.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

133—Albert S. Apsey, receiver of the First National Bank of Chelsea, plaintiff in error, vs. Anna G. Whittemore.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

162—Charles E. Appleby, as surviving trustee, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Buffalo.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

122—J. N. Bean et al., petitioners, vs. W. A. Morris and T. N. Howell.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

433—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. O. A. Johnson.—Judgment affirmed.

944—Lebel Pincusov Glucksman, appellant, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c., et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

136—Montello Salt Co., plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Utah.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

159—Fifth Avenue Coach Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

118—The United States, appellant, vs. The American Tobacco Company et al., and

119—The American Tobacco Company et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Decree reversed and cause remanded with directions to enter a decree in conformity with opinion of this court, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to fully carry out directions given.

615—The United States of America, plaintiff in error, vs. St. Louis National Stock Yards.

684—Gabriel Diaz, plaintiff in error vs. The United States.

686—The United States of America, appellant, vs. The Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis et al.

753—The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, appellant, vs. Thomas K. Campbell et al.

798—Frederick A. Hyde et al., petitioners, vs. The United States.

927—C. A. Tilles, appellant, vs. E. F. Regenhardt, United States Marshal, et al.

990—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. B. H. Barnes et al.

1033—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. James A. Patten et al.

1043—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles F. Munday et al.

1054—George T. Simpson et al., appellants, vs. David C. Shepard.

1055—George T. Simpson et al., appellants, vs. Emma B. Kennedy et al., executors, &c., et al.; and

1056—George T. Simpson et al., appellant, vs. William Shillaber.—Motions to advance granted and cases assigned for Oct. 10.

822—Thomas A. Fields, appellant, vs. George F. White, United States Marshal, &c.

910—Thomas H. Pickford et al., appellants, vs. Henry M. Talbott, and

936—S. D. Harper, plaintiff in error, vs. Grant Victor, United States Marshal, &c.—Motions to advance denied.

1051—The United States, petitioner, vs. Wong You et al.—Certiorari granted.

1052—Stanley Francis, petitioner, vs. J. Hector McNeal, trustee, &c.—Certiorari granted.

933—William Jenkins et al., petitioners, vs. Charles Dillingham, receiver.—Certiorari denied.

1020—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. et al., petitioners, vs. John G. Ward, as United States Collector, &c.—Certiorari denied.

1021—A. K. Atkinson, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Certiorari denied.

1022—Fred G. Autin, as trustee, &c., petitioner, vs. the New York Stock Exchange et al.—Certiorari denied.

1025—Frances E. Waterman, wife of Charles A. Crane, petitioner, vs. The Canal-Louisiana Bank and Trust Company, executor, &c., et al.—Certiorari denied.

1029—Joseph W. Baley, United States Marshal, &c., petitioners, vs. Richard J. Wooley et al.—Certiorari denied.

1039—The American Disappearing Bed Company, petitioner, vs. Edward Arnaelsteen.—Certiorari denied.

1040—Norman Marshall, petitioner, vs. The Bryan Electric Company.—Certiorari denied.

1042—The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. Maldonado & Co., Incorporated.—Certiorari denied.

1045—Edward A. Kuehmsted, petitioner, vs. Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company.—Certiorari denied.

1048—Marks & Rawolle, petitioners, vs. The United States.—Certiorari denied.

1049—Matthias Radin et al., petitioners, vs. The United States.—Certiorari denied.

1050—The Cincinnati Equipment Company, petitioner, vs. Joseph B. Degnan, receiver, &c.—Certiorari denied.

1053—Colwell Lead Company, petitioner, vs. Francis J. Torrance.—Certiorari denied.

907—The Pullman Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Ellsworth C. Irvine, receiver, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

Original, Ex Parte—In the matter of the Merchants' Stock and Grain Company et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus granted and rule to show cause awarded, returnable Oct. 10.

933—Monett Electric Light, Power, and Ice Company, appellant, vs. The City of Monett, Mo.—Injunction denied.

205—Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas, plaintiff in error, vs. Harry C. Bailey.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

521—The Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lillian Tucker, administratrix of the estate of Sydney R. Tucker, deceased.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

100—The Hannibal Bridge Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—Rehearing and stay of mandate denied.

161—Jennie M. Tuttle, plaintiff in error, vs. Iowa State Traveling Men's Association.—Motion to set aside judgment of dismissal and reinstate cause on the docket granted.

20, Original—The State of Wyoming, complainant, vs. the State of Colorado et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted, and process ordered to issue returnable on Oct. 9.

916—Charles West, Attorney General of the State of Oklahoma, appellant, vs. the Kansas Natural Gas Company et al.—Decree affirmed, subject to the opinion heretofore delivered.

430—John A. Benson, appellant, vs. L. J. Dolan, Sheriff, &c.—Dismissed.

795—David H. Edington, trustee, &c., appellant, vs. Frances D. Masson et al.—Dismissed with costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Equity Calendar. 11—Hillard v. Fisher Book Typewriting Co. 25—Stavenhagen v. Bernard. 30—Am Optical Co v. Bay State Optical Co. 28—Electro Dynamic Co v. Westinghouse E & M Co. 6—Panoulias v. Heide. 7—Panoulias v. Hawley. 8—Panoulias v. Ode. 9—Panoulias v. Smith. 29—Motion Picture Patent Co v. Independent. 21—Reinforced Concrete Pipe Co v. Lock Joint Pipe Co. 1—Wood v. Kahn. 13—Scott v. Lazell. 15—Fischer v. Guterman. 16—Fischer v. Rainess. 17—Davids v. Davids. 18—Winston v. Croton Falls. 19—Victor T M Co v. Hoschke. 10—Bernardini v. Tocci.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Miller, JJ. Enumerated Motions. 620—Fargo v. Am Bonding Co. 522—White v. Waters. 581—Hein v. Valentine. 590—Steinacker v. Sayles-Zahn Co. 605—Stafford v. Washburn. 598—Simon v. Burgess. 621—In re Cantant. 623—Isenberg v. Rainier. 624—Egbert v. Barrie. 584—Loeb v. Federal Sanitary C & R Co. 495—Ernstein v. Central R R. 588—Cooper Realty Co v. Benoit. 554—In re City of N Y. 611—Mischner v. Altman. 626—Trust and Guarantee Co v. Sawyer.

SUPREME COURT—Special term—Part I. Giegerich, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Albert v. Albert. 2—In re Rosenbaum. 3—In re Fullerton. 4—In re Exterior St. 5—Victorious v. Tax Service Co. 6—Archer v. Archer. 7—In re Salomon. 8—Schaull v. Goldberg. 9—Hotchkiss & Co. v. Carroll. 10—Schnurrer v. Althoff. 11—In re Guggenheimer. 12—Tanner v. Walman. 13—In re Smythe. 14—Farrell v. Frothingham. 15—Robertson Sales Co. v. Spiefel. 16—McReynolds v. Mooney. 17—In re Lawyer's Realty Co. 18—Costigan v. Ehrlich. 19—Jacobs v. Jacobs. 20—O'Brien v. Gale. 21—Tynberg v. Levy. 22—Stockman v. Finck. 23—Dreeben v. Dreeben. 24-25—Rush v. Rush. 26—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Lenox Realty Co. 27—Siroty v. Zimmerman. 28—O'Dair v. Miller. 29—Hess v. Murphy. 30—Goodwin v. McGrath. 31—Dunkelman v. Thiel. 32—Happell v. Messer. 33—Mendelson v. Irving. 34—Goldstein v. Liebowitz. 35—Bence v. Eisler. 36—In re 179th St. 37—Obermayer v. Geering. 38-39—Friedman v. Newelson. 40—Mines Finance Co. v. Sohmer. 41—Bolognesi v. Hartfield. 42—Dunand v. Moses. 43—In re Brous-Niven Co. 44—Stone v. Bouschat. 45—O'Hara v. Cherry Auto Cab Co. 46—In re American Surety Co. 47—Moskou v. Conoms. 48—In re Farrell. 49—In re Border. 50—In re O'Brien. 51—In re Robinson. 52—Albany Savings Bank v. Mingle. 53-54—Schumackder v. Grinstein. 55-56—Rosenbaum v. N. Y. S. & W. R. R. 57—Hall v. Sennect. 58—Lageza v. Chelsea Fibre Mills. 59—Shlakman v. Windsor Amusement Co. 60—Caporoli v. Santangelo. 61—U. S. Realty Co. v. Brandt. 62—Devereux v. Welch. 63—Scandlin v. Myton. 64—Aronsohn v. Jaffit. 65—Fallon v. Malloy. 66—In re Schwartz. 67—Burkan v. Musical Currier Co. 68—Lyon & Realty v. same. 69—Bay State Thread Works v. Nicholas. 70—In re Dempsey. 71—In re Cowen. 72—City of New York v. Schaffler. 73—Same v. Fire Co. Bldg. Co. 74—Same v. Han Constr. Co. 75—Cary v. Knauth. 76—Van Norden Trust Co. v. Shapiro. 77—Putnam v. Reitman. 78—Cortland Savings Bank v. Jefferson Natl. Realty Co. 79—Slaughter v. Tuekel. 80—U. S. Vol. Life Sav. Corp. v. Miller. 81—Madden v. Madden. 82—Kaplan v. Mendetz. 83—Gill v. Gill. 84—In re Morrison. 85—Hudson Iron Co. v. Mershen. 86—In re Solomon. 87—Dye v. Dye. 88—Levy v. Levy. 89—Wile v. Jordan. 90—Bernhard v. Bernhard. 91—Meagher v. Radcour. 92—In re Bren. 93—Vogel Co v. Backer Const. Co. 94—Hollins v. New York & Java Trading Co. 95—Fish v. Fish. 96—London v. Washington Square Realty Co. 97—Harrison v. Gear. 98—Glattstein v. Baylies. 99—Bliss v. same. 100—Kompesula Realty Co. v. Bendfeldt. 101—Meeker v. Becker Realty Co. 102—Clyde Realty Co. v. Clark. 103—Meyers v. Smith. 104—Lieman v. Liebman. 105—Arbor Realty Co. v. Goldstein. 106—Schmittberger v. Collier. 107—In re Pundt. 108—In re Black. 109-110—Gambler v. Gambler. 111—Metzger v. Wall. 112—Lazman v. Lazman. 113—Meyerstein v. Davis (&c.) Co. 114—In re Schleicher. 115—In re Lange. 116—In re McCormick. 117—In re Zurba. 118—Day v. Day. 119—In re Pulver. 120—Spirack v. Nugent. 121—Schnuer v. Whitridge.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate. William H. Whitney, Selma Uhl, Eliza Werner, Deelia C. Wolf, Margaret D. Brown, Julia M. Cooney, Marie Thiele, John J. Fay, Ela M. Ulman, Francesca Pandolfo, Henry Jacobs, Agnes A. Villone, John Lovett, Christopher J. Clarkin, John Bradley, Marie K. Flaherty.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. Contested will. Alice Benjamin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Loscarn v. Cohen—Henry B. Fischer. Rappaport v. Bolton—James Kearney. Glucksman v. Reisler—Lauren Carroll.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Frentel v. Keller—Thomas N. Cuthbert. Man. Sav. Inst. and C. Holding Co. v. Menult R. Co.—Algernon S. Norton. Cline v. Brook Const Co.—George W. Clune. Levy v. same—George W. Clune. Nash v. Friedland—Max S. Levene.

CITY COURT—McAvoy, J.—Samuel S. Steiner v. Ferdinano Gatto—George W. Simpson.

CITY COURT—Lynch, J.—Samuel Gleckstein v. Richard Wohlrab—Alfred Katz.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Joseph H. Schwartz v. Irvine Realty Co.—Mathew J. Mulvihill. Samuel Weil v. Joseph Liebenthal—Jacob Klein. Julius F. Cissham v. Samuel C. Glatner—Joseph Lieb.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Trading Light in Other Cities Except Boston, Which Reports Dealings in Fair Volume.

STRONG CLOSE AT CHICAGO

Price Changes on All the Exchanges Small — Approach of Holiday Helps to Curtail Trading.

Trading on the Stock Exchanges of other cities was light yesterday, except in Boston, where the dealings were in fair volume. Anticipation of to-day's holiday helped to restrict trading. In Boston the day's business was well distributed. Fluctuations were for the most part small. North Butte was the most active stock and at one time during the session sold as high as 35¼. The close was steady.

Transactions on the Chicago Stock Exchange while in limited volume reflected general firmness in prices. A fractional recession in People's Gas was among the few declines. There were moderate gains in Commonwealth Edison, Illinois Brick, Telephone, Diamond Match, and Sears-Roebuck. Illinois Brick felt the influence of the labor strike and fell back ¾ after an early advance of 1¼ points. In the bond department there was a fair demand, but offerings were light. Northwestern "L" 4s sold at 99⅞. Sears-Roebuck became stronger before the close of the session, favorable crop weather being assigned as the reason for the strength in this stock. The market closed strong. Much interest is being taken in Chicago in the probable position which Commonwealth Edison will occupy in the event of a general consolidation of the Chicago elevated and surface traction companies. It is believed in some quarters that the electrical concern would be made an integral part of such a general merger.

In Philadelphia a rumor that some sort of hitch had developed in the financial arrangements of the traction readjustment was afloat, but was discredited. Its effect on the stocks concerned was nil. The general list was stagnant, the expectation of the American Tobacco decision and the impending holiday being named as the chief reasons for the dullness. The market in Baltimore was inactive and prices steady.

The transactions in the several markets as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES were as follows:

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11	Atchison pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
22	Boston Elevated	127½	127½	127½
190	Boston Suburban pf	75	75	75
1	Boston & Lowell	214	214	214
14	Boston & Maine	106	106	106
26	Boston & Prov	296	295½	296
1	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	111	111	111
15	Fitchburg pf	128	128	128
620	Mass. Electric	21¼	20⅞	21¼
50	Mass. Electric pf	89½	89½	89½
146	N. Y., N. H. & H.	143¾	143¼	143
21	Old Colony	187¼	187	187¼
4,258	Penn. rights	2¾	2 3-32	2 3-32
35	Union Pacific	184⅝	184⅜	184⅜
104	West End	91	90¼	91
10	West End pf	103¼	103¼	103¼
8	Worc., Nash. & Roch.	149¼	149¼	149¼

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
718	American	148⅞	148⅜	148⅞
10	Cumberland	157½	157½	157½
205	Western	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
5	Western pf	96	96	96

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
275	Am. Ag. Chem	58½	58¼	58¼
10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
55	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	11	10½	10½
100	Am. Pneu. Service	5½	5½	5½
5	Am. Pneu. Serv. 2d pf	17	17	17
120	Am. Sugar Ref	120	119½	120
75	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119¾	119⅝	119¾
36	Am. Woolen pf	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
25	East Boston Land	10¼	10¼	10¼
235	Eastern S. S.	90	89⅞	90
10	Edison	286¾	286	286¾
585	General Electric	167¾	164⅝	167¾
85	Int. Buttonhole	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
54	Mass. Gas	91⅝	91	91½
110	Mass Gas pf	97	96⅝	97
6	Mergenthaler	225	225	225
51	Pullman	162½	162	162
20	Reece Buttonhole	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
10	Reece Folding Mach.	4¾	4¾	4¾
68	Swift	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
194	United Fruit	191¼	190	190½
295	United Shoe Mach.	53½	53¼	53½
10	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼
2,086	U. S. Steel	78⅜	77¾	78⅜
118	U. S. Steel pf	119¾	118⅞	118⅞

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
920	Algomah	9¼	9	9½
1,138	Amalgamated	67⅞	66¾	67½
180	Am. Zinc	28½	28½	28½
250	Arizona Com	17½	17¼	17¼
70	Atlantic	6	6	6
20	Butte-Balaklala	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,338	Calumet & Ariz	58½	56¼	58¼
4	Calumet & Hecla	470	470	470
200	Chino	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞
116	Copper Range	62⅛	62¼	62¼
1,120	East Butte	13	12½	12¾
630	Franklin	11	10⅞	10⅞
2,528	Giroux	7¼	6⅞	7
95	Granby	36	35	35½
1,295	Greene-Cananea	7⅛	7	7
90	Hancock	24	23½	24
80	Helvetia	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
175	Indiana	14½	14	14½
2,358	Inspiration Mining	9 11-16	9¼	9⅝
285	Island Creek	38¼	38	38¼
25	Island Creek pf	90	90	90
200	Isle Royale	16	16	16
860	Kerr Lake	6¾	6¼	6¼
905	Koweenaw	2 9-16	2½	2 9-16
1,818	Lake	38⅜	37¼	38
5	La Salle	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
150	Mass	5½	5¼	5½
150	Mason Valley Mines	10¼	10	10
100	Mayflower	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Michigan	45	45	45
181	Nevada	19½	19	19¼
50	New Arcadian	4	4	4
1,360	Nipissing	10½	10⅜	10½
5,040	North Butte	35¼	33½	34½
385	North Lake	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	Ojibway	7½	7½	7½
1,150	Old Colony	1⅝	1½	1⅝
595	Old Dominion	44¼	43½	44¼
80	Quincy	70¾	70¼	70¾
230	Ray Cons	18	18	18
860	Shannon	11¼	11	11¼
10	Shattuck Ariz	19	19	19
50	St. Mary's Land	49½	49½	49½
5	Superior	33¼	33¼	33¼
115	Superior & Boston	6¼	6	6¼
767	Superior & Pittsburg	16½	16	16¼
100	South Utah	99c.	99c.	99c.
160	Tuolumne Mining	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
178	U. S. Smelting	36½	36	36¼
202	U. S. Smelting pf	47½	47¼	47½
150	Union Copper Land	1	1	1
120	Utah Apex	3	2⅞	3
235	Utah Cons	16	15¾	15¾
170	Utah Copper	48⅜	47½	48
90	Winona	8	8	8
5	Wolverine	111	111	111

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
7,000	Arizona Com. 6s	91⅜	91	91⅜
1,000	C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
76,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅝	96½	96½
1,000	C.J.R. & S.Y.5s,1915	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1,000	K. C., M. & B. 4s	92	92	92
6,100	Pacific T. & T. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	United Fruit 4½s,1923	96½	96½	96½
2,000	Western T. & T. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

BALTIMORE.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$18,000	Balt. City 4s, 1961	102¼	102¼	102¼
15,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1928	95	95	95
6,000	Chicago Rys. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6,000	Cotton Duck 5s	76	75⅞	76
2,000	Fair. Coal 1st 5s	97	97	97
5,000	Fair. & C. Trac. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	99	99	99
1,000	N. N. & O. P. C. 5s	94	94	94
4,000	Seaboard adj. 5s	79½	79½	79½
2,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	87½	87½	87½
57,000	United Rys. incomes	65½	65⅛	65½
3,000	United Rys. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Aug.-Aiken Elec. pf	72	72	72
215	Con. Power	94	93	94
165	Con. Power pf	100	99¾	100
200	Con. Cotton Duck pf	17	17	17
325	German Fire Ins	17½	17½	17½
600	Houston Oil	8⅝	8½	8¾
325	Houston Oil pf	59¾	59½	59¾
145	Maryland Trust	90	89	89
70	Seaboard Co 1st pf	87¾	87½	87¾
100	Seaboard Co. 2d pf	60¼	60¼	60¼
850	United Rys	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
250	American Can. pf	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞
100	Booth Fisheries	43	43	43
22	Chicago Telephone	123	123	123
62	Com. Edison	129⅝	129⅛	129⅝
83	Corn Products Ref	15	15	15
60	Diamond Match	100½	100½	100½
85	Illinois Brick	65¾	65	65
10	K. C. Ry. & L.	45½	45½	45½
25	McCrum-Howell	46½	46½	46½
50	McCrum-Howell pf	93⅝	93½	93⅝
100	People's Gas	105½	105⅛	105½
70	Quaker Oats pf	106½	106½	106½
250	Sears-Roebuck	140⅝	140	140
60	Sears-Roebuck pf	120½	120¼	120¼
60	Streets Stable Car	9½	9	9
9	Swift & Co	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Chicago Rys. col. 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10,000	Northw'n El. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	Chicago Rys. 4s A	93½	93½	93½
1,000	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	Chicago City Rys. 5s	102½	102½	102½
5,000	Ogden Gas 5s	94	94	94

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
67	Alliance Ins. war	2½	2½	2½
153	American Cement	13¼	12	13
19	American Railways	44½	44½	44½
220	Cambria Steel	45	44⅞	45
12	Cata. 1st pf	55¼	55¼	55¼
175	Electric Storage	54	53½	54
50	Gen. Asphalt pf	73	73	73
385	Gen. Asphalt pf., war.	94¼	94	94
241	Ins. Co. of N. A.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
204	Lehigh Nav.	88	88	88
70	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
100	Phila. Rapid Tran	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
614	Penn. R. R.	61	60½	60⅞
1,011	Penn. R. R. war	10 13-16	10⅝	10⅝
50	Phila. Co. pf	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
635	Phila. Electric	16½	16⅜	16⅜
315	Reading	79 11-16	79 9-16	79 11-16
50	Southern Ry.	29	29	29
1,565	Tonopah-Belmont	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
286	Tonopah Mining	5⅞	5 13-16	5 13-16
168	United Gas Imp	87	86⅞	87
1,485	U. S. Steel	78⅜	77⅞	78¼
110	Union Traction	46½	46¼	46¼
65	War. I. & S.	10	10	10

PITTSBURG.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Crucible Steel	13¼	13¼	13¼
65	Crucible Steel pf	81¾	81⅜	81¾
475	Fireproofing	6⅛	6	6⅛
250	Fireproofing pf	27	26½	27
100	Harb. Walker Ref	45	45	45
190	Ind. Brew. pf	23	23	23
20	Mfrs. L. & H.	20	20	20
20	Oklahoma Gas	57¾	57¾	57¾
125	Pitts. Brew	21	21	21
80	Pitts. Brew. pf	86⅞	85	86⅞
50	Phila. Co. pf	43½	43½	43½
100	River Coal	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1,175	River Coal pf	26	25½	26
800	San Toy	26c.	26c.	26c.
80	Westingh. A. B.	149½	149½	149½
1,680	Westingh. Elec. 2ds	39½	38⅞	39½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Mexican	3.70
Alpha Con	.06	Occidental Con	.65
Andes	.20	Ophir	2.05
Best & Belcher	.51	Overman	.39
Bullion	.15	Potosi	.33
Caledonia	.48	Savage	.32
Challenge Con	.19	Sag Belcher	.14
Chollar	.10	Sierra Nevada	.54
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Union Con	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah Con	.12
Hale & Norcross	.26	Silver bars	.53¼
Julia	.37		

TONOPAH.		Combination Fract.	.07
Belmont	6.20	C. O. D.	.08
Jim Butler	.25	Florence	1.35
McNamara	.12	Goldfield Con. M.	6.05
Midway	.25	Goldfield Kewanah	.05
Montana	.85	Goldfield Merger	.08
North Star	.14	Great Bend	.01
West End	.52	Jumbo Extension	.27
GOLDFIELD.		Lone Star	.01
Atlanta	.10	Red Hills	.01
Blue Bell	.01	Silver Pick	.05
Booth	.07	Nevada Hills	3.20

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Following is the forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Tuesday, warmer in northern portion. Wednesday fair.

Utah, Arkansas, and Tennessee—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Oklahoma—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

Kentucky—Local showers and somewhat lower temperature Tuesday. Wednesday probably fair.

Ohio—Unsettled Tuesday; cooler in southwestern portion. Wednesday probably fair; moderate north to east winds.

Indiana and Illinois—Unsettled, with probably local showers Tuesday and Wednesday, cooler in southern portions Tuesday; moderate easterly winds.

Lower Michigan and Wisconsin—Unsettled weather, probably followed by showers Tuesday night or on Wednesday; moderate easterly winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled; light variable winds.

Minnesota—Increasing cloudiness, followed by local thunder showers Tuesday and probably Wednesday; light to moderate variable winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Generally fair, except probably local thunder showers Tuesday and Wednesday.

North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Local showers Tuesday. Wednesday fair and warmer.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Filene's, W., Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Smith, infants' and children's dresses and coats, umbrellas, hosiery, sweaters, and knit underwear; Miss L. Lehr, waists, muslin underwear, petticoats, corsets, dressing sacques, and kimonos; C. O. Cooper, women's and misses coats, dresses, and suits; 4 West Twenty-second Street.

Connell, M. J., Company, Butte, Mont.; Miss B. Smith, muslin underwear; 214 Church Street.

Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. M. Nall, furnishing goods, underwear, hosiery, gloves, and rugs; 214 Church Street.

Graf, J. L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. L. Graf, notions, neckwear, fancy and leather goods, and human hair goods; Hotel Woodstock.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Armstrong, jewelry; 31 Union Square.

Connell, M. J., Company, Butte, Mont.; Miss B. Smith, muslin underwear; 214 Church Street.

Burns, W. H., Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. L. Kendall, muslin underwear; 6 West Twentieth Street.

Goodstock Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. C. Porter, waists; The Hermitage.

Keely Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss M. Sullivan, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; Buyers' Association; 69 Fifth Avenue.

Herman Brothers, Lindauer & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Lindauer, dry goods; J. Fishel, dress goods, silks, linens, and linings; 43 Leonard Street.

Wren, Ed., Company, Springfield, Ohio; E. Wren, notions, laces, fancy and leather goods; 41 Union Square.

Cohen Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Cohen, manufacturers of dresses; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. C. Castle, boys' clothing; 100 Fifth Avenue.

Meyer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. Meyer, woolens; Union Square Hotel.

Baum & Balz, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats and caps; The Breslin.

Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square.

Wellburn & Moser, Princeton, Ind.; G. J. Wellburn, clothing and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. R. Crawford, ladies' ready-to-wear; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Summers, cloaks and wrappers; I. I. Wolf, clothing; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Hudson, cloaks and suits; Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. C. O'Hara, dress goods; 75 Spring Street.

Gerber, J., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; J. J. Duffy, dry goods; Hotel York.

Fordyce, Osborne Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. B. Mitchell, cloaks and muslin underwear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Grand.

Bluestein Brothers, Savannah, Ga.; M. Bluestein, clothing and shoes; Hotel Albert.

Milner, W. L., Company, Toledo, Ohio; F. C. Hofmayer, wash goods; 684 Broadway.

Long's, J., Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Mr. McClellan, cloaks, silk suits, waists, and dresses; 315 Fourth Avenue.

Long's, J., Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Mr. McClellan, cloaks, silk suits, waists and dresses; 315 Fourth Avenue.

SALESMAN, first-class, for the South, to handle as a side line a well-known line of waists and dresses; established trade; good opportunity to right party. Address G 298 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to carry a strong selling line of children's colored dresses on strictly commission basis for Chicago and Middle West; must command big trade. Address S. L., 312 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN of exceptional selling ability, cloaks and suits; must have established trade and come well recommended. Schlessel & Goldberg, 21 East 8th St.

SALESMAN wanted for a popular line of cloaks and suits for New York and Pennsylvania, and New England States; only those with following need apply. S 111 Times.

Guide for Buyers.

One line, 12 months, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS A. C. Bosselman & Co., 469 Broadway.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. Leumann, Boesch & Weingart, 122 5th Av.
MANICURE SUPPLIES. Lustr-ite. (Floridine Mfg. Co.) 42 Franklin.
MARABOU Neckwear, Novelties & Trimmings Hauser & Davis Mfg., 59 East 8th St.
NECKWEAR. Men's. Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 Broadway.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods. Spencer Optical Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

Shipping and Mails

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:33|Sun sets..7:22|Moon sets..10:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:20	9:33	3:10	3:15
Governors Island	9:35	9:52	3:44	3:43
Hell Gate	11:25	11:42	5:24	5:23

Arrived—Monday, May 29.

SS Potsdam, Rotterdam, May 20.
SS Minnewaska, London, May 20.
SS Furnessia, Glasgow, May 20.
SS Finland, Antwerp, May 20.
SS Mexico, Havana, May 26.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, May 27.
SS Obidense, Port Antonio, May 24.
SS Albingia, Kingston, May 23.
SS Camaguey, Progreso, May 23.
SS Concettina di Giorgio, Tampico, May 24.
SS Coamo, San Juan, May 24.
SS Coppename, Trinidad, May 23.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, May 24.
SS Porto Rico, Baltimore, May 27.
SS El Sol, Galveston, May 23.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Luisiana, Naples	—	11:00 A.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	—	10:00 A.M.
Crown of Grenada, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lusitania, Liverpool	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, Curacoa	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Santiago, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cleveland, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Uller, St. Kitts	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Colon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Albingia, Haiti	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bremen, Bremen	—	10:00 A.M.
Pannonia, Naples	—	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Oceania (Austrian)	Palermo	May 17
Zafra	Huelva	May 13
Oscar II.	Christiansand	May 20
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	May 23
Re d'Italia	Palermo	May 18
Caronia	Liverpool	May 23
Ancona	Naples	May 18
Volturno	Rotterdam	May 18
Saratoga	Havana	May 27
Denver	Galveston	May 24

DUE TO-MORROW.

Koenig Albert	Algiers	May 22
President Grant	Hamburg	May 20
Mendoza	Genoa	May 15
Welsh Prince	Gibraltar	May 17
Advance	Cristobal	May 24
Atlantis	Sosua	May 25
Paloma	Matanzas	May 24
Prinz August Wilhelm	Colon	May 23
El Valle	Galveston	May 25

DUE THURSDAY.

Majestic	Southampton	May 24
Floride	Havre	May 20
Exeter City	Swansea	May 18
Sirius	Rotterdam	May 18
Santa Marta	Kingston	May 27
Philadelphia	Curacao	May 24
Nicholas Cuneo	Jamaica	May 24
Creole	New Orleans	May 27

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, incoming from Bremen, was reported 725 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8:05 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this afternoon.

SS Caronia, incoming from Liverpool, was reported 767 miles east of Sandy Hook at 2:30 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Wednesday morning.

SS Ancona, incoming from Naples, was reported 315 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this morning.

By United Wireless.

SS Denver, Galveston, was 154 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 29th.

SS Prinz August Wilhelm, Kingston, &c., was 444 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at noon 29th.

SS Rio Grande, Jacksonville, was 382 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 A. M., 29th.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah, was 148 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 29th.

SS Advance, Cristobal, was 555 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 A. M., 29th.

SS Algonquin, Brunswick, was 189 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 29th.

SS Saratoga, Havana, was 600 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 29th.

SS San Marcos, Galveston, was 175 m. W. of Key West at 7 P. M., 29th.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Mauretania, at Fishguard, May 29.
SS Arabic, at Liverpool, May 29.
SS Lapland, at Antwerp, May 29.
SS Clyde, at Southampton, May 29.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Plymouth, May 29.
SS Carmania, at Liverpool, May 29.
SS Aros Castle, at Delagoa Bay, May 29.
SS Jeseric, at Colombo, May 29.
SS Bulysses, at Madras, May 29.
SS Bloemfontein, at Kobe, May 28.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, at Amsterdam, May 27.
SS Suwanee, at Avonmouth, May 28.
SS Excelsior, at Hamburg, May 26.

Sailed.

SS Magdalena, from St. Michaels, May 28.
SS Lituania, from Libau, May 23.
SS Admiral Borresen, from Huelva, May 24.
SS Beachy, from Algiers, May 26.

Passed.

SS Florida, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS American, (tank,) New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard.
SS Oriflamme, New York for Havre, passed the Lizard.
SS Idaho, New York for Hull, passed Scilly.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Hawaii, Guam, Philippines (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	May 31 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru	June 1 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, Philippines (via San Francisco)—Mongolia	June 1 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	June 2 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra	June 5 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru	June 5 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China (via Seattle)—Teucer	June 9 6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, April 29; Shanghai, May 2; Manila, May 3; Yokohama, May 10, and Honolulu, May 20—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Mongolia, were dispatched east at 9 P. M. May 26. Due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, May 31.

(For Latest Shipping See Page 1.)

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The region of high temperature has diminished very largely, and is now confined to Kentucky and Tennessee and the interior of the Gulf States.

Considerably lower temperature is reported from the lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley, and moderate temperatures continue over the greater part of the country west of the Mississippi River. The weather was generally fair, and the indications are that it will so continue Tuesday in the Atlantic and Gulf States, with scattered showers in the interior. Temperature changes will be unimportant.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light to moderate northwest; Middle and South Atlantic Coast, light, variable.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have moderate, variable winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday; cooler in south portion. Wednesday, probably fair; light, variable winds, mostly west.

New Jersey—Probably fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light, variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably fair and slightly cooler Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; light to moderate variable winds.

New England—Fair Tuesday; cooler, except in Eastern Maine. Wednesday, fair; light to moderate northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	63	61	4 P. M.	81	78
6 A. M.	61	60	6 P. M.	67	76
9 A. M.	69	68	9 P. M.	69	76
12 M.	78	79	12 P. M.	66	72

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65; at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 12 noon; minimum, 60 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 91 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Active Stocks Move Narrowly—Larger Changes in Many Other Issues.

NEW RAILWAY ALLIANCE

Avoids Competitive Building of New Mileage—Development of This Policy.

Such changes of consequence as occurred in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange were confined to stocks other than those which usually contribute the bulk of the trading. The two most active issues, United States Steel and Reading, closed unchanged. In other parts of the list a considerable number of changes of a point or more were recorded, a majority of these being advances. It was again a "decision day," but it was known that the Supreme Court had a large number of decisions to hand down and there was a disposition to take for granted that the American Tobacco case would not be reached until after the Stock Exchange had closed. Such proved the event and for this reason the interesting decision in that case scarcely enters into yesterday's financial record. Developments in the steel trade were also being awaited, but little or no further light had been thrown on the situation when business came to a close for the day.

A railroad alliance possessing elements of considerable interest was announced yesterday, though attention which might otherwise have been accorded to it was centred on other matters. Railroad men of experince have frequently of late pointed out that one effect of the stricter control now being exercised over the railroads of the country would be to lessen the construction of new railway mileage, and at the same time there has been growing up more disposition on the part of railway managements to avoid competitive building when existing lines can be made to do double service. The arrangement entered into between the St. Louis & San Francisco and Missouri Pacific obviates the need of construction by the former of a line which would have cost $15,000,000. Plans had already been laid for this expenditure when a way of avoiding it through an alliance with an existing line was found and this, as is claimed by the railroads concerned, without any lessening of the normal competition between these systems. The Frisco some time ago made a somewhat similar arrangement with the Southern Pacific which also obviated a large expenditure. These incidents may be taken as pointing to a well-defined policy to make alliances with other roads take the place of competitive construction. It is not long ago that in another section of the country two very active competitors, the Hill lines and the Harriman lines, entered into an arrangement for a joint line from Portland to Puget Sound, by which arrangement considerable competitive construction was avoided. This movement is really one to give greater usefulness to existing lines and to save unnecessary expenditure of capital. It is interesting that this movement, in which the Frisco system has been one of the most active participants, should be gaining headway in this country just at this time when so much attention is being given to the resort to similar expedients by railways in England. The point is made in connection with such arrangements, and the argument seems a fair one, that any fear that such alliances may work against the public interest is unwarranted in view of the thoroughness of the control which the Nation through the Inter-State Commerce Commission is now in a position to exercise.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¼@2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 2¾@3 per cent. for ninety days, and 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five months, 3@3½ per cent. for six months, 3@3½ per cent. for seven months, and 3½@4 per cent. for over the year.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3¼@3½ per cent. for three to five months, and at 3½@4 per cent. for six months, according to grade.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 2 per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Paris, 2 per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 2¾ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $170,957,409; balances, $8,713,196; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $195,517.

The local banks have lost $2,161,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

London—Cable, 486.55@486.60; demand, 486.25@486.30.

Paris—Cable, 520; check, 520 less 13-64.

Berlin—Cable, 95⅛ plus 1-64; demand, 95⅛ less 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 579⅜ less 1-64; check, 579⅜ less 5-64.

Holland—Cable, 40¼ plus 1-16; check, 40¼ less 1-64.

Belgium—Check, 521¼ less 5-64.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, 5c discount; Chicago, 20c premium; St. Louis, 40c premium; St. Paul, 80c premium; San Francisco, 80c premium; Montreal, 62½c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London at 24½d per ounce and ⅛c lower in New York at 53⅛c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday business was dull. Tin was firmer at an improvement of nearly ¼c in the bid. Copper, lead, and spelter were unchanged.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Standard copper:				
Spot	11.70	12.00	11.70	12.00
May	11.70	12.00	11.70	12.00
June	11.70	12.00	11.70	12.00
July	11.70	12.00	11.70	12.00
Lead	4.40	4.50	4.40	4.50
Spelter	5.35	5.45	5.35	5.45
Tin	43.75	44.50	43.75	44.50

On the Metal Exchange in London yesterday quotations there for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin are here noted in the following table. These closing prices compare with Friday's final figures:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	55	0	0	54	15	0
Copper, futures	55	12	6	55	7	6
Pig tin, spot	203	0	0	202	0	0
Pig tin, futures	188	10	0	187	5	0

The market ended easy. Spanish pig lead was steady and up 1s 3d, to £13 1s 3d. Spelter was steady at £24 10s. Cleveland warrants were quoted at 46s 1½d.

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Saturday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	May 27.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Rcts., Customs	$1,113,855	$22,395,333	$287,810,041
Int. revenue	1,298,729	20,824,195	260,292,393
Corp'n tax	77,242	834,182	8,180,024
Miscellaneous	565,914	8,446,871	48,869,124
Total receipts	3,055,742	52,000,582	605,151,584
Expenditures	2,284,224	51,247,402	602,846,580
Surplus	711,518	753,179	2,305,004

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

In banks and Philippine Treasury..$34,617,626
Total balance in general fund........ 81,908,087
Working balance in Treasury offices. 20,919,291

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday.

Total sales May 29, 1911........ 265,089
From Jan. 1, 1911........ 42,318,176
Same period last year........ 80,365,449

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
9⅛	9¼	1,700	Allis-Chalmers	8½	9⅜	8½	9¼	+⅜
32⅞	33¼	1,400	Allis-Chalmers pf	31	33½	31	33	+2
67⅝	67¾	7,020	Amalgamated Copper	67¼	67¾	67	67¾	+¾
58	58½	800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	58⅜	58⅜	58	58	−1
53⅞	54	8,170	Am. Beet Sugar	54¼	54¼	53⅛	54	+½
88¼	88½	1,100	Am. Can pf	87¾	88¼	87½	88¼	+½
55⅝	56	100	Am. Car & Foundry	56	56	56	56	+½
51	52	200	Am. Cotton Oil	50⅞	51	50⅞	51	+½
23½	24½	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	+¼
20¼	21	900	Am. Ice Securities	21	21	20¼	20¼	−1⅛
31¼	31¾	250	Am. Linseed pf	31¾	32	31¾	32	+1¾
80½	80¾	8,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	80⅝	80⅞	80⅝	80¾	+¾
106½	107	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	−¼
120	120½	400	Am. Sugar Refining	120½	120½	119⅛	119¼	−1
119	120	48	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119	119	119	...
148⅞	149	500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	148¾	148⅞	148⅝	148¾	...
101	101¾	800	Am. Tobacco pf	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101½	−½
83	83½	100	Am. Woolen	83½	83½	83½	83½	+½
40	40⅛	400	Anaconda Copper Co.	40	40	39⅝	40	...
113⅞	114	8,450	Atch., Top. & S. F.	114	114⅛	113½	114	+⅜
103¾	104	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	104	104	104	104	+½
106	106⅜	600	Baltimore & Ohio	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+¼
63½	63¾	600	Bethlehem Steel pf	63½	63½	63	63½	...
80	80⅛	1,210	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	79¾	80⅛	79¾	80	+⅛
9	10	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	9¼	9¼	9	9	−¼
237¾	238	12,250	Canadian Pacific	236⅝	238¼	236¼	237¾	+2¾
30⅞	31	1,200	Central Leather Co.	30⅞	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+¾
102	103	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+½
82½	82¾	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	82¾	82⅞	82½	82½	+¼
21¼	21⅜	500	Chicago Gt. Western	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	+⅝
123⅛	123⅜	8,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	123¼	123⅜	123	123¼	...
24⅝	24⅞	1,600	Chino Copper	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+⅛
55	60	200	Clev., C., C., & St. L.	59	59	59	59	...
83½	83⅞	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	83¾	83¾	83½	83¾	+½
54¼	55¼	200	Colorado & Southern	54½	54½	54¼	54½	−⅛
77	78	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	+¾
12½	14	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I. T. R. full paid	12½	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
..	..	400	Comstock Tunnel	*32	32	30	30	−2
145½	145¾	600	Consolidated Gas	145¼	145½	145¼	145½	+½
15¼	15⅝	8,300	Corn Products Ref	15	15½	15	15¼	+½
84½	85	1,200	Corn Products Ref. pf	84½	85	84	85	+1
170	171	100	Delaware & Hudson	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	+¼
30¾	31	200	Denver & Rio Grande	31	31	31	31	+½
67¼	68½	880	Den. & Rio Grande pf	67⅝	67¾	67⅝	67¾	+½
86⅞	87	825	Distillers' Securities	86⅞	86⅞	86½	86¾	+¼
26	28	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	26	26	26	26	−1
83⅜	83½	8,400	Erie	82¾	83½	82½	83½	+⅞
51½	51⅝	4,000	Erie 1st pf	50⅞	52⅜	50⅞	51⅝	+1⅛
41½	41¾	1,200	Erie 2d pf	40⅞	41⅞	40⅞	41¾	+1½
167½	167¾	7,870	General Electric	164⅞	168⅜	164¾	167½	+3
6⅛	6¼	1,400	Goldfield Consol	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
129¾	130	1,200	Great Northern pf	129½	129⅞	129⅜	129⅞	+⅝
61⅞	62½	100	G. N. certs. Ore Prop.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+½
..	..	10	Hanover Bank	635	635	635	635	...
..	..	100	Havana Electric	96	96	96	96	...
52⅛	52½	200	Interborough-Met. pf	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	−⅛
125¾	126	800	Int. Harvester	126½	126½	125⅞	125⅞	−1⅛
125	126	30	Int. Harvester pf	126	126	126	126	...
40¼	40¾	800	Int. Steam Pump	40	40¼	40	40¼	+⅝
88½	89	400	Int. Steam Pump pf	88	89	88	89	+1
18	18¾	100	Iowa Central	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+½
34	34⅝	400	Iowa Central pf	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+¼
34½	35	125	Kansas City Southern	34½	34½	34½	34½	+½
68⅛	69	600	Kan. City South. pf	67⅞	68½	67⅞	68½	+½
106⅛	106⅞	800	Laclede Gas	106	106⅜	106	106⅜	...
178	178¼	6,300	Lehigh Valley	178¼	178¼	177¾	178	−¼
136	138	120	Manhattan Elevated	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝	−⅝
81	82	400	May Dept. Stores	81	83	81	83	+3
17¼	17⅞	200	Mercantile Marine pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	−¼
20⅜	20½	400	Miami Copper	20½	20½	20⅜	20½	+¼
138½	139	500	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	137⅞	138⅝	137⅞	138½	+¾
151	153	18	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜	...
34⅜	34⅝	600	Mo., Kansas & Texas	34⅜	34½	34⅜	34½	+¼
50⅛	50¼	900	Missouri Pacific	49¾	50¼	49¾	50¼	+⅛
135½	137¼	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	136	136	135¼	135¼	−1¾
16	17	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	−½
107	109¾	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	109	109	108¾	108¾	−⅝
31	31¼	900	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	31½	31½	31	31	+¼
19	19¼	2,600	Nev. Consol. Copper	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	...
107½	108½	100	New York Central	108	108	108	108	...
42¾	43¼	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+⅛
107⅞	108	2,100	Norfolk & Western	108	108	107⅞	108	...
128½	128⅞	2,100	Northern Pacific	128⅞	128⅞	128½	128¾	+¼
25	26	100	Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	−⅜
50⅝	51	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	−⅛
..	..	3	Park Nat. Bank	374	374	374	374	...
121⅝	121¾	7,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	121⅝	121⅞	121⅝	121¾	−⅝
..	..	19,067	Pennsylvania rights	2⅛	2 3-16	2⅛	2 9-64	−1-64
105½	106	100	People's Gas, Chi.	105½	105½	105½	105½	+½
114	114½	200	Philadelphia Co.	113¾	114	113¾	114	−⅛
22	22⅜	1,300	Pittsburg Coal	22¼	22½	22¼	22⅜	+1
86½	87	3,300	Pittsburg Coal pf	85	87	85	87	+2
35	36	50	Pressed Steel Car	35	35	35	35	...
101½	102	100	R'way Steel Spring pf	102	102	102	102	...
17⅝	17¾	400	Ray Consol. Copper	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17¾	−¼
159¼	159⅜	28,800	Reading	159⅜	159⅝	158¾	159⅜	...
90	92	100	Reading 1st pf	90	90	90	90	−½
30¼	30¾	430	Rep. Iron & Steel	30	30½	30	30½	−⅜
94	95	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	95	95	95	95	+1¾
32¾	32⅞	8,700	Rock Island Co	32⅜	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	+⅜
42¼	42½	735	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	42¼	42½	42	42½	+⅜
139⅛	141	200	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	+⅝
118¼	118½	8,000	Southern Pacific	118⅜	118¾	118⅛	118½	+¼
29	29¼	1,500	Southern R'way ext	28⅞	29⅛	28⅞	29	+⅛
67¼	67½	600	South. R'way pf., ex	67½	67½	67¼	67½	+½
17	17½	100	Standard Milling	17	17	17	17	...
38½	38¾	600	Tennessee Copper	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	−½
129	129½	100	Texas Co.	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	+¼
27	28	100	Texas & Pacific	27½	27½	27½	27½	−⅝
7¼	7½	100	Tol. R'way & Light	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
22	22¾	600	Tol., St. L. & West	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+⅛
50¼	51	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	...
80	82	400	Underw'd Typewriter	81½	81½	81	81	−1
184¼	184⅜	26,500	Union Pacific	[illegible]	184⅜	183⅞	184¼	+⅜
104	105½	130	United Dry Goods pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	...
40½	41	100	United R'ways Inv.	40½	40½	40½	40½	−½
79	79½	300	U. S. Realty & Imp.	79	79¾	79	79¾	+¾
4	6	100	U. S. Red. & Ref.	4	4	4	4	...
95	97	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+⅜
41¼	41⅞	400	U. S. Rubber	41½	41½	41	41	−¼
78¼	78⅜	52,200	U. S. Steel	78¼	78⅜	77⅞	78⅜	...
118½	119	1,125	U. S. Steel pf	119	119⅛	118⅝	118⅝	−⅜
48¼	48⅜	2,300	Utah Copper	47⅞	48½	47⅞	48⅜	+⅛
60	60¼	1,350	Va.-Caro. Chemical	59⅝	60	59⅝	60	+½
125	126	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	+1¼
16½	17	800	Wabash	16½	16½	16½	16½	−⅜
87¼	37½	100	Wabash pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	...
61	61⅝	800	Western Maryland	61½	61⅝	61	61	...
82	82¼	2,700	Western Union Tel.	82¼	82½	81½	82¼	−⅛
78⅛	78½	10,200	Westinghouse E. & M.	77⅞	79	77¾	78½	+1
118	120	190	Westinghouse 1st pf	118	118	118	118	+1
68¼	70	100	Wisconsin Central	70	70	70	70	+1

*Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Monday.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100½	101¼
2s, c., 1930	100½	..
3s, r., 1918	101⅜	102½
3s, c., 1918	101⅜	..
4s, r., 1925	114⅜	115
4s, c., 1925	114⅜	115
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100½	101¼
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100½	101¼
Adams Exp.	241	246
Am. Ag. C. pf.	100	103
Am. B. S. pf.	99	99½
A. B. S. & Fdy.	93½	95½
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf.	132½	135
Am. Can.	11⅞	12¼
A. C. & F. pf.	114	119¾
Am. Coal	50	100
Am. Cot. O. pf.	98	103
Am. Exp.	240	242
A. H. & L.	4¼	4¾
Am. L. Co.	10¾	11¼
Am. Locom.	40	41⅜
Am. Locom. pf.	108	110
Am. Malt	4	5
Am. M. pf.	84¼	84¾
Am. S. pf., B.	87⅞	88⅜
Am. Snuff	268	..
Am. Sn. pf.	101	106
Am. St. Fd.	42	44
A. T. & C.	82	85
Am. W. Co.	93	94
Am. W. Pa. pf.	29½	30⅞
Ann Arbor	20	40
Ann Arbor pf.	60	80
Asso. Oil	50	54
Atl. C. L.	127½	128¼
B. & O. pf.	88¼	89½
Batopilas M.	1⅞	2⅛
Beth. Steel	82⅝	84
B. Un. G.	142½	144
Bruns. Ter.	9	10
B., R. & P.	110	..
B., R. & P. pf.	120	150
But'k Co.	29	31
Canada So.	67	72¼
C. R. R. of N. J.	275	284
C. & S. A. Tel.	119½	120½
Chi. & Alt.	31¼	32
C. & A. pf.	..	65
C. & E. Ill. pf.	107	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	42½	43¼
C. I. & L. pf.	60	80
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	151	154
C. & N. W.	147¾	148
C. & N. W. pf.	201	205
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	135	140
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	155	160
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta.	2½	3
Chi. Un. T. pf., cts. st.	5¼	6½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95½	100
Cleve. & P.	166	..
Cleve. & P. Special	96	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	110	115
Col. & So. 2d pf.	72	74½
Cons. Coal	102⅝	..
C. R. & L.	70	..
Crex Carpet	72	80
Cub.-Am. S.	36	38½
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	90	92½
D., L. & W.	505	550
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	18
Det. Edison	110	..
Det. & M.	100	..
Det. & M. pf.	100	..
D., S. S. & A.	14½	15
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	97	97½
Ev. & T. H.	83	85
Ev. & T. H. pf.	84	89
F. M. & S.	27	30
F. M. & S. pf.	59⅝	63
Gen. C. Co.	132	135
Gen. C. Co. pf.	107⅝	108½
Granby Con.	30	60
Hock. Val.	..	97½
Hock. Val. pf.	125	140
Homestake	84½	87½
Ill. Cent.	139	140
Ill. C. l. l.	94⅛	..
Inger.-Rand	90	..
Inger.-Rand pf.	94	..
Inter.-Met.	18⅛	19
Int. Paper	11½	12
Int. P. pf.	50½	51½
Jol. & Chi.	163¼	..
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	76	78
K. & D. M.	6½	8
K. & D. M. pf.	40	45
Kn. I., Chi., pf.	50	80
Lack. Steel	42	46
L. E. & W.	14½	16
L. E. & W. pf.	34¼	36
Lake Shore	325	450
Long Island	57	60
Louis. & N.	147½	148½
Mackay Cos.	90	92
Mackay Cos. pf.	75¾	76½
Mah. C. R.	600	..
Man. Beach	2½	3½
Mer. Marine	4	5
May Dept. Stores pf.	109¼	..
Mich. Cent.	..	180
M. & St. L.	29	31
M. & St. L. pf.	44	46
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	89¼	90
Mo., K. & T. pf.	66½	67½
Mor. & Es.	178	180
N., C. & St. L.	143	155
Nat. B. pf.	128	128½
Nat. Enam. pf.	85	91
Nat. Lead	55¼	56
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	63	66
N. Cent. C.	30	60
N. Y. A. B.	72	74
N. Y., C. & St. L.	58	60
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	102	107
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	84	90
N. Y. D. Co.	..	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	..	66
N. Y., L. & W.	120	125
N. Y., N. H. & H.	143	145
N. Y., N. H. & H., 3d paid	142½	144
Norf. So.	47	54
Norf. & W. pf.	90	91
North Am.	74¼	75
Nor. Cent.	245	..
N. O. T. & Light	43¼	44¼
Ont. Mining	1¼	2¼
Pac. Coast	95	105
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	95	105
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	94	98
Peo. & E.	17	21
Pere Marq.	..	80
Pere M. 2d pf.	..	88
P., C., C. & St. L.	92	94½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	115
P., Ft. W. & C.	166¼	..
Pr. St. Car pf.	99	101
Pub. S. C.	119	120
Pullman Co.	161½	162¾
Quicksilver	2	3
Q'ksil'r pf.	2	5
Ry. St. Sp.	35	35½
Rdg. 2d pf.	93	99¼
Rens. & S.	185¼	200
Rock Island pf.	63½	64
R., W. & O.	119½	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64	66
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	185	190
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	58	62
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	107	130
St. L. S. W.	31¼	32
St. L. S. W. pf.	68¼	70
Sears-Roeb. pf.	..	120⅞
S.-S. S. & I.	49¼	51½
So. P. R. S.	78¼	90
So. P. R. S. pf.	108	110
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	81½	88
Stand. Mill. pf.	50	51½
T. P. L. Tr.	87¼	95
Third Av.	11½	12
T., P. & W.	16	..
T. C. R. T.	109½	111
T. C. R. T. pf.	134¼	145
Und. Typew. pf.	108½	109
U. B. & P.	7	7¾
U. B. & P. pf.	57	59½
Un. Pac. pf.	94¼	94½
Un. Cig. M. pf.	101¼	104
Un. Dry G.	104½	105
U. Rys. In. pf.	71	72½
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	27	29
U. S. C. I. Pipe	17¼	18¼
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	57	58
U. S. Exp.	98	100
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	11¼	19
U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	118¼	118¾
U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	77	78
U. & B. R.	165	..
Va. I., C. & Coke	60¼	63
Vulcan Det.	10⅜	15
Vulcan Det. pf.	51	60
W. F. Exp.	173	175
West. Md. pf.	79¼	80¼
W. & L. E.	4½	5
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	15½	16
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	6¼	7½

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Happenings of a Day in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, May 29.—Money was in good demand for settlement purposes to-day. Discount rates eased off when the Bank of England obtained the bulk of the £1,000,000 South African gold consignment.

The general settlement on the Stock Exchange showed only light accounts to carry over, and rates for Americans were quoted at 3¼ per cent. Business for the new account was fair, with strength in Canadian Pacific, trunk lines, home rails, and Mexican rails the feature. The other sections were quietly firm.

American securities opened steady and a fraction higher, and during the forenoon advanced from ¼ to 1¼ points under the lead of Canadian Pacific. Later Canadian Pacific became buoyant on Continental buying, but the other sections sagged in sympathy with the weakness in United States Steel shares. The market closed quiet.

Money, 1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 1-16 per cent.; for three months bills 2 1-16 per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 8; at Lisbon, 10.

PARIS, May 29.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 90c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 30½c for checks.

BERLIN, May 29.—Domestic securities were dull and irregular on the Boerse to-day. Canadian Pacific was active and firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 3⅝ per cent.

Private discount rate, 2¾ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols money	81 3-16	..	..	+1-16
Consols account	81¼	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	8¼	40¼	..	..
Atchison	117¼	114	113⅝	+⅜
Can. Pacific	243½	237½	235	+2⅜
St. Paul	127¼	123⅜	123¼	+⅜
Erie	33⅝	32⅞	32⅝	+⅜
Erie 1st pf	52¼	50⅞	50½	+⅝
Ill. Central	143	139	..	..
Louis. & Nash	152½	148⅝	..	..
N. Y. Central	111¼	108½	108	+¼
Pennsylvania	62½	121⅝	122½	−⅛
Reading	82	159⅝	159⅜	+⅛
So. Pacific	121⅞	118⅝	118¼	+⅛
Union Pacific	189¼	184	183⅝	+⅛
U. S. Steel	80¼	78	78⅜	−⅜
U. S. Steel pf	122½	119¼	119	+⅜

Exchange, 4.86¼.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday.

Total sales May 29, 1911.. $1,917,000
From Jan. 1, 1911........ 370,712,000
Same period last year.... 316,848,300

U S 4s, registered
3,000....114¼
Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, 2d Series
10,000....94
1,000....94½
U S Mexico 4s
4,000....94
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
5,000....53
N Y City 4s, 1957
25,000....100½
N Y City 4s, 1959
5,000....100
1,000....100⅛
N Y City 4½s
21,000....102⅜
temp receipts
95,000....104⅜
N Y City 4½s, 1957, new
8,000....108⅜
1,000....108⅞
1917
4,000....102⅝
Allis-Chalmers 5s
53,000....78⅞
8,000....79
8,000....78⅞
10,000....79
Am Ag Ch conv 5s
1,000....101⅛
Am Cotton Oil 4½s
8,000....98¼
Am Cotton Oil 5s, interim ctfs
18,000....97
Am Smelt Secur 6s
30,000....103⅛
500....103½
10,000....103¼
Am T & T col 4s
16,000....91⅛
Am T & T conv 4s
1,000....110
1,000....110⅛
Am Tobacco 6s
5,000....108½
5,000....108⅝
10,000....108¾
21,000....109
1,000....109⅛
6,000....109¼
1,000....109⅜
7,000....109½
1,000....109⅝
10,000....109⅜
10,000....109¼
11,000....107¾
5,000....108
20,000....107⅞
11,000....108
20,000....107⅞
5,000....108⅛
4,000....107⅝
Am Tobacco 4s
12,000....85¼
18,000....85⅛
1,000....85¼
10,000....85⅜
1,000....85⅝
21,000....85½
5,000....85¾
10,000....85½
registered
6,000....84¾
A, T & S F gen 4s
15,000....99
500....99
8,000....99
adjustment 4s
8,000....91⅞
convertible 4s
2,000....113⅞
1,000....113⅝
20,000....113¾
conv 4s, 1960
15,000....104⅜
30,000....104⅜
20,000....104⅜
Atl Coast Line 4s
7,000....95¾
2,000....95⅝
4,000....95⅝
Atl Coast Line, Lo & Nash col 4s
1,000....94
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s
17,000....92⅛
P, L E & W Va 4s
2,000....91⅜
1,000....91⅜
S W Div 3½s
1,000....91
Bethlehem Steel 5s
1,000....97⅛
14,000....97
14,000....96⅞
5,000....96¾
5,000....96⅞
5,000....96¾
1,000....96⅞
Bdway & 7th Av 1st con 5s
8,000....101½
Bklyn Rapid Tran gold 5s
1,000....103½
Bklyn Rapid Tran ref conv 4s
22,000....85½
42,000....85⅝
4,000....85½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s
2,000....95
Cent of Ga Ry 2d inc 5s, Trust Co ctfs
1,000....100
Cent Leather 5s
5,000....99¼
Cent of N J gen 5s
30,000....123
Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,000....97
8,000....97⅛
500....97⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s
3,000....101⅛
2,000....101⅛
C & O, R & A Div 2d con 4s
1,000....90½
Ches & O conv 4½s
11,000....96⅛
Chi & Alton 3½s
1,000....69¼
C, B & Q deb 5s
2,000....101½
C, B & Q gen 4s
2,000....97¼
15,000....97⅛
C, B & Q joint 4s
9,000....96⅜
1,000....96¼
8,000....96⅜
10,000....96⅜
Illinois Div 3½s
1,000....88½
2,000....88⅜
Illinois Div 4s
5,000....99¼
22,000....99⅜
10,000....99½
Chi & N W gen 4s
5,000....98⅜
Sink fund 5s, registered
2,000....107¼
Chi, Rock Is & P Ry ref 4s
2,000....89⅞
1,000....89⅜
1,000....89½
C, R I & P gen 4s
2,000....97¼
C, R I & P R R 4s
17,000....76
1,000....75⅞
Col Fu & Ir gen 5s
1,000....99½
Col Industrial 5s
8,000....74
Col Midld 1st 4s
10,000....64
Comst Tun 1st 4s
10,000....16½
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1934
25,000....96¼
Del & H conv 4s
5,000....100
Del & Hudson 1st & refunding 4s
1,000....99
Dist Secur Corp 5s
1,000....79¼
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s
5,000....84¾
5,000....84⅝
East Tenn reorgn lien 5s
5,000....106
Erie 1st con 4s
2,000....87⅛
Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000....76⅛
1,000....76⅛
Erie conv 4s, Ser A
8,000....82¼
5,000....83
Fla East Coast Ry 1st 4½s
10,000....97⅝
Evans & Ter Hte con 6s
1,000....112½
General Elec conv deb 5s
30,000....163
10,000....167
Hock Val 1st 4½s
10,000....103⅜
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
3,000....98⅜
Inter-Met 4½s
15,000....79⅝
Iowa Cent ref 4s
2,000....67¾
Jamestown, F & Clearfield 4s
10,000....95
Kan & H C & C 5s
1,000....99
K C, Ft S & M 4s
25,000....80¼
3,000....80⅜
65,000....80½
Kansas City So 5s
3,000s20f....100⅝
Kentucky Cent 4s
1,000....95¼
Kings Co Elev 4s, stamped, gtd
1,000....84½
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
1,000....98½
1,000....98⅛
Lac Gas Lgt of St Louis 1st 5s
1,000....102½
Lake S & Mich So 4s, 1928
1,000....94⅝
5,000....94¼
14,000....94½
1931
10,000....94
31,000....93⅞
Lou & N unifd 4s
2,000....98⅜
Manhattan con 4s, tax exempt
7,000....97⅛
Mercantile Mar col trust 4½s
5,000....67⅝
Mo, K & T ext 5s
1,000....103
M, K & T s f 4½s
1,000....87⅛
Mo Pac 5s, 1917
1,000....100½
Mo Pac conv 5s
25,000....93
N Y Cent gen 3½s
2,000....88⅝
registered
1,000....88
N Y, Chi & St L deb 4s
5,000....91⅞
N Y G, E L, H & P pur mon 4s
4,000....89
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000....96⅞
2,000....97
N Y Teleph 4½s
2,000....100¼
3,000....100
Nor & Wn con 4s
1,000....98
N & W conv 4s
10,000....107¼
15,000....107⅛
18,000....107
Nor & Westn, Poc Coal & Coke 4s
6,000....90
Northn Pacific 4s
3,000....99⅞
10,000....100⅛
registered
1,000....98⅝
Northn Pacific 3s
7,000....71½
Ore Short Line gtd refunding 4s
1,000....94½
2,000....94⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
2,000....99⅝
Penn conv 3½s, 1912
7,000....99⅞
1915
2,000....96⅞
Providence Sec Co deb 4s
2,000....87
Public Secur Corp sinking fund 5s
4,000....94½
20,000....94
Ry Steel Spr 5s
2,000....98⅜
Reading general 4s
6,000....97⅞
2,000....98
11,000....98¼
S L, Iron Mt & So general 5s
5,000....108¼
St L, Rocky Mt & Pacific 5s
1,000....84½
St L & San Fran Ry general 5s
1,000....107½
St L & San Fran R R ref 4s
1,000....82
1,000....82¼
St L S W con 4s
8,000....80⅜
So Pac conv 4s
3,000....98⅜
5,000....98½
13,000....98⅜
So Pac 1st ref 4s
10,000....95⅜
15,000....95¼
2,000s6f....95½
Southn Ry 1st 5s
5,000....108¼
Southn Ry gen 4s
1,000....79⅞
15,000....79⅜
Third Av 1st 5s
2,000....109¼
Third Av con 4s, Tr Co ctfs sta
17,000....68⅜
5,000....68½
5,000....68⅝
Tol, St L & Wn 4s
11,000....71
Un Pac 1st 4s
5,000....101⅜
2,000s6f....101⅜
registered
1,000....100½
Un Pac conv 4s
2,000....107
500....106⅞
9,000....107¼
25,000....107⅛
United Railroads of San Fran 4s
7,000....69⅝
4,000....70
U S R & Imp 5s
11,000....90
3,000....89⅞
U S Rubber 6s
1,000....104⅜
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
15,000....105⅞
2,000....106
1,000....105⅞
10,000....105¾
registered
500....105⅝
1,000....105⅜
500....105⅛
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000....108⅜
1,000....108⅜
Wabash ref & ext 4s
19,000....68¼
3,000....68⅛
Wabash, Pitts Ter 1st, Cent Trust ctfs
10,000....40
10,000....40⅛
1,000....40
Colum Tr ctfs
2,000....40
West Md 4s
58,000....87⅛
West Un fund & real est 4½s
1,000....97½
West Un Tel col tr 5s
1,000....102
West Shore 4s
1,000....101⅛
registered
5,000....98⅝
Westinghouse El & M 1st conv s f 5s
1,000....94⅛
5,000....94¾
2,000....94⅝
1,000....94¾
5,000....94⅞
2,000....94⅞
Wis Cent gen 4s
9,000....93⅝

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Private dispatches from London state that the preferred and common stocks of the American Smelting and Refining Company have been officially listed on the London Stock Exchange.

The National City Bank is now exchanging the 5 per cent. notes of the Amalgamated Copper Company for the temporary certificates.

Joseph T. Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank, will address the New York State Bankers' Association at its annual convention on June 22 at Manhattan Beach.

With reference to the stock allotment of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Treasurer James F. Fahnestock has notified the Stock Exchange that warrants may be left at the company's office by brokers, so that they may be verified as to amount, assignment, signature, &c. If the brokers so desire, one warrant can be issued to them in exchange for any large block that is left for examination, which consolidated warrant will be ready for delivery on the morning of May 31. Then, when brokers desire to make payment, all this detail work has been accomplished and the way paved for quick handling of the subscriptions.

Trust Companies Merger Ratified.

Stockholders of the Madison Trust Company and the Equitable Trust Company yesterday unanimously voted to ratify the merger agreement made some weeks ago. The merger becomes effective to-morrow with the filing of a notice with the Banking Department. The proposal had already received the approval of Supt. Cheney. The Fifth Avenue office of the Madison will be made a branch of the Equitable.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Irregular, with Trading in Fair Volume in the Curb Market.

AMERICAN TOBACCO RISES

Recovers Thirty-one Points from Saturday's Low Level, and Closes Near Top—Manhattan Transit Sells Off.

Curb trading was in fair volume yesterday, but price movements were irregular. Interest in American Tobacco was stimulated by the expectation of the decision, and, reversing the course of the late markets of last week, the stock rose sharply. After opening at 490 the price went to 510, which was 31 points above the low level of Saturday, but still 10 points below the high record of 520. Manhattan Transit, in which interest has once more been stimulated by stories of prospective development of the property, sold off from 3⅛ to 2 3-5, and closed at 2 15-16. In the mining list Braden rose from 4⅜ to 4½ on sales of 4,500. Giroux sold 2,000 between 6⅞ and 7¼, closing ⅛ above the opening, at 7. Greene-Cananea and Inspiration each made small losses, the former declining from 7⅛ to 7 on light trading and the latter from 9⅜ to 9¼, the closing being ¼ down, after sales of 1,600. Kerr Lake sold off from 6½ to 6¼ and Nipissing from 10⅝ to 10¼. The bond list was less active, but trading in this department was well diversified.

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Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
598	Am. Tobacco	490	510	490	500
200	Bay State Gas	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
70	H. S. & M. pf.	104	103¾	103	103¾
500	Int. R. t. cts.	27	27½	27	27½
8,300	Man. Transit	3¼	3 3-16	2⅜	2 15-16
25	Standard Oil	663½	665	663	665
1,250	Studebaker Co.	†61½	63	61½	62⅝
258	Stu'br. Co. pf.	†103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1,500	U. S. L. & H.	2 1-16	2 3-16	2 1-16	2⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,500	Braden Copper	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
130	Butte Coalition	†19⅞	20	19⅞	20
2,700	*Cobalt Central	5	5	4	5
500	*C. O. D. Con.	9	9	9	9
2,100	Con. Ar. Sm.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 5-16	1⅜
100	Davis-Daly Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Giroux Mining	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7
200	Gold Hill	½	½	½	½
600	Greene Can.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
1,600	Inspr. Copper	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼
2,100	Kerr Lake	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
600	La Rose Con.	4⅜	4⅜	4 5-16	4 5-16
100	Mason Valley	10	10	10	10
100	McKinley-D.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Nevada Hills	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16
600	Nip. Mines Co.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼
200	Ohio Cop.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
300	*Porcup. Cent.	72	73	72	73
7,500	*Porcupine No.	66	67	65	67
1,200	*Por. Townsite	36	37	36	37
200	Ray Cent.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
200	So. U. M. & S.	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
400	Tonopah Min.	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾
200	Union Mines	7-16	½	7-16	½
500	Wettlauf. S. M.	1 3-32	1 3-32	1 3-32	1 3-32
100	Yuk. G. M.	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Braden Cop. 6s	104	104	104	104
5,000	C. & O. 4½% notes	99½	99½	99½	99½
8,000	Con. Ariz. S. 5s	84	84	84	84
37,000	M. P. 5% notes	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
75,000	M., K. & T. 5% notes	99 11-16	99¾	99 11-16	99¾
100,000	Ore.-W. R. R. & Nav. 4s	93¾	93 13-16	93¾	93 11-16
110,000	Panama 3s, w.i.	103	103	103	103
11,000	So. Bell Tel. & Tel. 5s	99½	99½	99	99
35,000	Texas Co. 6s	102	102	101⅞	101⅞
10,000	West. Pac. 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	May 29. Bid.	May 29. Asked.	May 26. Bid.	May 26. Asked.
Am. Tobacco	498	505	482	485
Am. Writing Paper	1½	2½	1½	2½
Am. Light & Trac.	290	292	290	292
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	105	107	105	107
Borden's Cond. Milk	123	126	123	126
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107	109	107	109
Braden Copper	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
British Col. Cop.	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅝
Butte Coalition	19	20	19	20
Chicago Subway	4	4½	4¼	4½
Cobalt Central	4	5	4	5
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Giroux Mining	6⅞	7	6¼	6⅜
Greene-Cananea	7	7¼	7	7¼
Guggenheim Exp.	197	203	197	203
International Salt	5	8	5	8
Intercontinental Rub.	27	28	27	27¼
Kerr Lake	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
La Rose Con.	4 5-16	4⅜	4 6-16	4 7-16
Manhattan Transit	2⅞	3	3⅛	3 3-16
Mason Valley	9¾	10	9½	9⅞
Nipissing	10⅜	10½	10¼	10⅜
Ohio Copper	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Ray Central	1⅝	1 11-16	1¾	1 13-16
Standard Oil	662	667	662	665
Studebaker Co.	62	63	61½	62
Studebaker Co. pf.	103	104	103½	104¼
Tonopah Mining	5 13-16	5⅞	5¾	6
United Cigar Mfrs.	56	57½	57	59
U. S. L. & H.	2 1-16	2 3-16	2 1-16	2⅛
U. S. L. & H. pf.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
Western Pacific 5s	..	..	92	92½
Yukon Gold Mines	3 15-16	4	3 15-16	4

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Monday.

Hesitation, because of the expectation that the United States Supreme Court would hand down its decision in the American Tobacco case before the day was over, cut down the volume of business on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. An attack upon United States Steel common, in the early trading, failed to materially affect the rest of the list. It dislodged little stock, and it was followed by a tendency toward recovery, with a good deal of underlying strength displayed in the afternoon. The market was quite broad, sales totaling 34,058 shares, distributed among forty-seven different stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,060	Amal. Copper	67⅛	67⅝	66⅞	67½
1,200	Am. Beet Sug.	54⅛	54⅛	53⅜	53⅞
50	Am. Car & F.	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
50	Am. Cotton Oil	50⅞	51	50⅞	51
350	Am. Ice	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
1,580	Am. Smelting	80½	81	80⅜	80⅝
70	Am. Sugar	120⅛	120⅜	119⅞	119⅞
50	Anaconda Cop.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
320	A., T. & S. F.	113⅞	114⅛	113⅝	113⅞
50	Balt. & Ohio	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
120	Brook. R. T.	79⅞	80⅛	79⅞	80⅛
900	Can. Pacific	236⅝	238⅜	236⅛	237⅞
20	Cent. Leather	31	31	31	31
160	Ches. & Ohio	82½	82⅝	82½	82⅝
620	C., M. & St. P.	123	123⅜	123	123⅜
20	Consol. Gas	145	145½	145	145½
30	Corn Products	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
540	Erie	32⅞	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜
30	Erie 1st pf.	51⅛	52⅛	51⅛	52
30	Erie 2d pf.	42	42	42	42
20	Gen. Electric	168⅛	168⅛	167⅞	167⅞
20	Gt. Northern pf.	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝
200	Lehigh Valley	178¼	178¼	178	178¼
50	M., K. & T.	34⅜	34½	34⅜	34½
230	Mo. Pacific	50	50¼	49⅞	50¼
80	N. Y. Central	108	108⅛	108	108⅛
10	N. Y., O. & W.	43	43	43	43
150	Nor. Pacific	128⅝	129	128⅝	128⅞
480	Pennsylvania	122⅛	122⅛	121⅝	121⅝
1,047	Penn. rights	2 5-32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
90	Pitts. Coal	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22½
10	Pressed S. Car	35	35	35	35
5,760	Reading	159¼	159⅝	158⅞	159¼
20	Republic Steel	30½	30½	30½	30½
350	Rock Island	32⅜	32⅝	32	32¾
10	St. L. S. W.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
110	Southern Pac.	118⅛	118¾	118⅛	118½
80	Southern Ry.	28⅞	29	28⅞	29
20	Southern Ry. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½
60	Tenn. Copper	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
8,240	Union Pacific	183⅞	184⅜	183⅞	184⅜
8,670	U. S. Steel	78⅛	78⅜	77⅞	78⅜
11	U. S. Steel pf.	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
50	Utah Copper	47⅞	48⅜	47⅞	48⅜
120	Va.-Car. Chem.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
110	West. Union	82⅛	82⅜	81⅞	82¼
860	West'house El.	78⅛	79	77⅞	78⅝
34,058					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Comstock	.31½	.32	.31¼	.32
200	Consol. Va.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
1,000	C. O. D.	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
500	Jim Butler	.25	.25	.25	.25
1,000	Jumbo Ext.	.27	.27	.27	.27
800	Julia	.40	.40	.40	.40
800	Mexican	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
200	Montana	.82	.82	.82	.82
800	Ophir	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
100	Tonopah Min.	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½
200	Tonopah Ext.	.98	.98	.98	.98
5,600					

BOND.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	U. S. Steel 5s	106	106	106	106

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 29.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston compares as follows:

	May 27, '11.	Decrease for Wk.	May 28, '10.
Loans	$217,771,000	*$245,000	$202,225,000
Circulation	7,116,000	*158,000	7,541,000
Deposits	181,879,000	467,000	170,221,000
Due banks	82,062,000	2,309,000	64,364,000
U. S. deposits	3,052,000	2,000	3,044,000
Res. agts.	37,272,000	1,709,000	31,086,000
Exc. clg.	12,876,000	1,233,000	12,870,000
Due from bks.	23,195,000	1,914,000	20,494,000
5 p. c. fund	362,500	....	385,500
Legal tender	3,624,000	*352,000	5,324,000
Specie	26,113,000	460,000	21,540,000
Surplus	2,644,429	405,142	2,707,857
Surp., N. Y.	10,179,429	2,006,142	6,029,857

*Increase.

MORE POWDER TRUST CAPITAL

Stockholders to Vote on an Increase from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000.

The proposed increase in the preferred stock of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 will be voted upon by stockholders at a special meeting to be held in Hoboken on June 26. The new stock, which is to be non-voting, will carry 6 per cent. cumulative dividends instead of the 5 per cent. cumulative dividends which attach to the present voting stock.

The non-voting character of the stock is dependent upon the continuance of dividends, and should default in payment continue for six months the holders have the right to vote thereafter during the continuance of the default.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Cop. 5s, Apr. 1, 1913	100¼	100⅜	4.43
Am. Cig. B 4s, Mar. 15, 1912	100⅜	100½	4.71
Ann Arbor 5s, May 1, 1913	98⅞	99½	5.49
Balt. & Ohio 4½s, June 1, 1913	100⅛	100¼	5.31
Beth. Steel Co. 6s, Nov. 1, '14	101	101¼	5.59
Ches. & Ohio 4½s, June 1, 1914	99⅝	99⅞	4.63
C., H. & D. pur. m. 4s, July 1, 1913	99	99¼	4.37
Chi. & Alton 5s, Mar. 15, 1913	99½	99¾	5.10
Erie 6s, April 8, 1914	100¾	100⅞	5.63
Gen. Motors 6s, Oct. 1, 1915	98¾	99¼	6.20
Gen. Rubber 4½s, July 1, 1915	93⅛	97	5.33
Hudson Co. 6s, Feb. 1, 1913	98¼	98⅞	6.81
Int. & G. N. 5s, May 15, 1914	98⅝	98⅞	5.42
K. C. Ry. & L. 6s, Sept., 1912	99	99½	6½
Lack St. cv. deb. 5s, Mar., '15	94½	95	6.00
Minn. & St. L. 5s, Feb., 1913	95½	96½	7.25
M., K. & T. 5s, May 1, 1913	99⅝	99⅞	5.14
Mo. Pac. 5s, June 1, 1914	98⅝	98⅞	5.42
N. R. of M. 4½s, June 1, 1913	99	99⅜	4.76
N. Y. Cent. 4½s, Mar. 1, 1914	100¼	100⅜	4.34
Pac. T. & T. 5s, Jan. 5, 1913	100½	100¾	4.45
Pere Mar. 6s, July 1, 1912	98½	99	7.00
St. L. & S. F. 5s, Mar. 1, 1913	98⅞	99¼	5.46
St. L. & S. F. 5s, June 1, 1913	98⅝	99¼	5.47
Southern Ry. 5s, Feb. 1, 1913	100⅛	100½	4.61
Tidewater Co. 6s, June 1, 1913	101⅛	101½	5.01
Wabash 4½s, May 1, 1913	96	97	6.11
West. T. & T. 5s, Feb. 1, 1912	100¼	101	4.42
Westing. 6s, Aug. 1, 1913	101½	101¾	5.13

Accrued interest to be added.

6% Timber Bonds
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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Outgo of Gold to Canada.

Gold withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday made the heaviest aggregate on any day since the movement started, the demands totaling $2,250,000, divided among three banks. The heavy withdrawals were no doubt influenced by the fact that because of the holiday to-day it was the last chance to get gold from here to Canada in time for the end of the month reports. The gold movement to Canada for the month of May to date has reached the phenomenal total of $8,200,000. For the year the total is $10,050,000.

⁂

Arbitrage Ruling Will Cut Business.

Brokers take a gloomy view of the effect of the new rules which the Stock Exchange puts into effect on July 1 dealing with commissions on business done abroad and putting an end to joint accounts in arbitrage trading. It is generally agreed that the business not only by the arbitrage men, but of commission houses and two-dollar brokers, will suffer materially. The first rule, which requires the addition of the foreign commission to the regular one-eighth on all business done for a non-member, would be ideal, brokers agree, were it not for the tendency to drive to London direct the business of the big traders whose orders constitute the bulk of the foreign commission business. The aggregate business done for small speculators in the foreign markets is small. The chief advantage in foreign operations through a New York house has been the simplification of credit arrangements, but a big operator would have no difficulty in arranging to trade directly. This is what will be done, those interested say, and the new rule, instead of keeping the one-eighth commission intact for the New York house, will simply deprive it of business. The effect on arbitrage business proper of the abolition of joint accounts will greatly reduce the possibilities in this important branch of the market. It is only through the operation of joint accounts, arbitrage men say, with the discretion in making transactions thereby left to the operator in either market, that profits may be reasonably expected. Operating separately and with the necessity of making market decisions over the cable, the chances of losing the market are great. This additional risk, it is believed, will prove so great a deterrent as to seriously curtail arbitrage operations.

⁂

Exchange's Profits from Arbitrage.

Aside from the importance in itself of the arbitrage business built up between New York and London during the thirty-five years or more in which cable service has made such transactions possible, the Stock Exchange has a very considerable direct income from this branch of the market. There are between twenty and twenty-five positions at the arbitrage rail, which pay $1,500 each to the Exchange in rentals. Many of these men employ assistants, for each of whom the Exchange receives an additional $500 annually. This income of from $35,000 to $50,000 annually is, of course, of small importance in comparison with the indirect benefits which its members derive in the increased interest stimulated in American securities in England and on the Continent and the breadth added to the general market. It is fair to say that trading between London and this market aggregating 100,000 shares in normal times is not an unusual day.

⁂

Gold Inflow Lowers London Discounts.

Discounts declined in London yesterday to 2 per cent., compared with 2⅛ on Saturday and 2⅜ at the beginning of last week. An important factor was the arrival of gold in London from abroad. Last week about $5,000,000 gold was obtained from Paris, and about as much more went into the Bank of England from the open market, which received yesterday the usual weekly consignment from South Africa. Although the rate of sterling exchange in Paris has long been at a relatively high rate, it is not very long ago that a shipment of gold was made from London to Paris on account of the maturity of sterling bills which had been placed in Paris with the understanding that they would be paid off in gold. This arrangement caused gold to go to Paris, although the rate of exchange was then near the point at which normally the gold movement would have been in the opposite direction.

⁂

Carrying Americans in London.

A rate of 3¼ per cent. was charged at the London settlement yesterday for the carry-over of American stock to the next settlement day, two weeks hence. The carry-over rates in London have steadily in recent settlements been about the rate charged for Stock Exchange loans here. The only rate with which the carry-over rate is comparable in the present position of the money market here is the call money rate, which stands now and has long stood at 2½ per cent. or less. Even if the comparison be made with New York time loan rates the comparison is altogether in favor of this market in the matter of cost of carrying stocks in open Stock Exchange accounts. Sixty day money has been lending at about 2¾ per cent., which is a full one-half per cent. under the rate charged on American stocks in London, although the loans there run only from fortnight to fortnight. This has made it possible for New York bankers to lend some of their idle funds to better advantage in London than they could do here.

⁂

Dollar Wheat.

May wheat, which last week escaped by an eighth of a cent, selling at a dollar a bushel, rose several cents yesterday, to $1.03⅛. It closed for the day an eighth of a cent under the top price. Here in New York May wheat was quoted at the close of the day at 95⅞. Parity with the Chicago price would have been in the neighborhood of $1.10. Nothing more than this was needed to demonstrate the technical character of the price quoted in Chicago market. It was last October that Chicago May wheat last sold as high as it did yesterday. There was a sharp rise last January, but at that time 102⅝ marked the high point of the movement. The necessities of those under contract to deliver wheat this month and who had to cover their commitments in the option market offered the explanation of the day's advance. While this movement was under way in the May option wheat for delivery in later months was dropping below Saturday's prices, and an even more decided downward movement was under way in corn.

OUR MONTHLY MARKET LETTER
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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, JOSEPH BENDER, have this day withdrawn from the firm of KURTZ & BENDER, manufacturers and importers of human hair goods, who were formerly at 258 East Broadway, New York City.
Dated New York, May 27, 1911.
JOSEPH BENDER.

FRISCO LINE TO USE THE IRON MOUNTAIN

Traffic Agreement Approved by the Missouri Pacific Saves Duplication of Rails in the South.

NEW RAILROAD POLICY

Outlet Lines Are Not to be Built When Contracts with Existing Lines Can Be Made.

Another advance in the movement recently inaugurated by railroads to save hundreds of millions annually through traffic agreements over existing roads where it was planned to construct duplicate lines, was made yesterday when Directors of the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco systems approved a contract made by the Frisco for the use of the tracks of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain, a subsidiary of the Missouri Pacific, between Baton Rouge and Memphis, approximately 400 miles.

When the Frisco was purchased by the Rock Island several years ago B. F. Yoakum had practically arranged for the construction of a new Frisco line between Memphis and New Orleans at a cost of $14,000,000. The purchase by the Rock Island made it unnecessary for the Frisco to build. Since the separation of the two properties it had again become advisable to consider the construction of that link either by the Frisco or its subsidiary, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

Engineering work for the project, which would have cost $15,000,000 at this time, was recently started, and was broken off only by the beginning of negotiations between Messrs. Yoakum and Gould. In the past month the matter has been thrashed out and the agreement closed.

"The contract means more than the mere matter of joint operation between Memphis and New Orleans," said an official of the Frisco. "It means that railroad managers realize that duplication of large expense in the construction of new roads, where existing ones can be used to equal advantage, is unwise. It also means that hundreds of millions of dollars to construct new railroads will not be necessary, as have been the case in this country for the last twenty-five years.

"For a period of twenty-five years, up until the panic of 1907, there were built in the United States from 5,000 to 6,000 miles of railroad annually at a cost to build, ballast, and furnish necessary equipment of $40,000 per mile, which is about the average under present prices of material and cost of labor, amounting to between $200,000,000 and $250,000,000 a year. Of course, all construction is not going to stop, but it is where trackage with existing lines can be obtained."

The newly made agreement is to run for ninety years. It is understood that the Yoakum road will pay half of the cost of maintaining the line and an annual rental based upon the amount of traffic handled.

Concerning the new agreement B. F. Yoakum of the St. Louis & San Francisco had this to say after yesterday's meeting:

"This is very important from a Frisco standpoint, as it gives that road a continuous line from Chicago and the Great Lakes to the Gulf, the shortest and best line from St. Louis and Kansas City, and serves all the territory of Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana.

"This line was originally constructed seven years ago for the purpose of giving the Missouri Pacific a low-grade river route. This line serves that company in all of its traffic from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and the Wabash into Iowa. The Frisco has on the south end about 1,200 miles of road from Matamoras-Brownsville to New Orleans, which had no connection with the rest of the system at Memphis. The Texas & Pacific will also feed this low-grade line with its New Orleans and Louisiana business. All told, between the Frisco's 3,000 miles on the north and the Missouri Pacific's 2,000 miles on the north end and their joint 2,000 miles on the south end, it means that there will be traffic distributed over this line north and south from 7,000 miles of road, which should make it a paying investment from the start."

The Missouri Pacific has not up to this time put its river line between Memphis and New Orleans in high standard for operation, but under this contract it will be immediately laid with heavy steel and rock ballasted. The contract will become effective as soon as the physical requirements have been satisfied.

Within a recent period a number of traffic agreements have been made by competing roads to prevent a costly duplication of mileage. A few weeks ago the New York Central and New Haven agreed on the joint use of the Boston & Albany, while the Hill roads arranged to use a portion of the Grand Trunk's lines.

JONES & LAUGHLIN BONDS.

Issue of $10,000,000 to Provide for Further Extensions.

In the light of the unsettled condition of the steel trade, Wall Street received with unusual interest yesterday the announcement that the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, one of the largest of the independents, had placed an issue of $10,000,000 of its 5 per cent bonds. This firm is one of the largest producers of tin plate, structural shapes, and bars in the country, and has steadily adhered to the stable price policy of which Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation has been the champion, and although it is a heavy competitor of the Corporation, its officers have been stanch adherents of co-operation. The bonds just sold are part of an issue of $30,000,000 first mortgage thirty-year 5 per cents., of which $15,000,000 were put out in the Spring of 1909. Then, as now, the steel business was in the midst of uncertainty, and in fact the open market had just been started as a result of price cutting, such as the Republic Iron and Steel Company complained of in the bar market in announcing last week that it intended to "pursue a more aggressive sales policy."

Blair & Co. and the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, who purchased the original $15,000,000 issue, are the buyers of the $10,000,000 bonds just put out. About two-thirds of the bonds sold in 1909 went for new construction. Since then the company has completed twelve of the most modern plate mills in the country at Aliquippa, Penn., about twenty miles from Pittsburg, and has added to its productive capacity in other ways.

Immediately after the bonds were sold in 1909, notwithstanding the gloomy outlook of the steel trade at that time, the company put $4,000,000 of its new funds into coal lands. About $2,000,000 of the original issue was used for refunding existing obligations. Since the expenditure of approximately $10,000,000 of the old issue on improvements and new construction, the company has many heavy payments for further improvements and extensions out of earnings, and these disbursements will be refunded by the present issue, which will also provide additional funds for a continuance of the company's aggressive policy of extension.

Clearing House Committee to Meet.

The Clearing House Committee will meet either on Wednesday or Thursday to pass upon further admissions of trust companies. The seven institutions already admitted are carrying out the details incident to entrance, and notice of clearings will be given later.

DETROIT TUNNEL BONDS.

Morgan Group Offers $16,000,000 4½s, Guaranteed by Michigan Central.

J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank are offering at 102 and interest $16,000,000 Detroit Terminal and Tunnel first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds. They are guaranteed by the Michigan Central. The bonds are part of an authorized issue of $30,000,000, the balance being reserved for providing additions and improvements on the mortgaged property.

President W. C. Brown of the New York Central says that the bonds will be secured by a first lien on all the present and future property of the tunnel company, including its double tunnel tube and approaches 2.42 miles in length under the Detroit River, the tunnels and equipment having cost upward of $9,000,000; the extensive and valuable terminal property in Detroit, acquired or to be acquired for a union station and other modern terminal facilities now in process of construction at a cost of about $5,500,000, and the rights of the tunnel company in the lease in perpetuity to the Micigan Central Railroad Company.

LEASED TO NEW HAVEN ROAD

Two New Railways Bring Company's Street Trackage Up to 1,400 Miles.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 29.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, through its controlled Rhode Island company, has obtained by means of long leases the Providence & Danielson and the Sea View Street Railway properties in Rhode Island. This was officially announced here this afternoon.

With this addition of about 52 miles of street railway to the street railway lines already owned or controlled by the New Haven Company the total mileage of its street railway single trackage in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island is nearly 1,400 miles.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
3d week May	48,129	46,072	2,057
July 1-May 21	2,525,833	2,319,813	206,020

CHICAGO & ALTON—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
3d week May	290,372	253,757	36,615
May, to date	827,830	678,021	149,809
July 1-May 23	12,938,000	11,998,115	939,885

DENVER, NORTHWESTERN & PACIFIC—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
3d week May	19,787	19,230	557

MOBILE & OHIO—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
3d week May	232,556	211,562	20,994
July 1-May 21	9,966,673	9,401,014	565,659

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & CHICAGO—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
3d week May	32,934	31,152	1,782
July 1-May 21	1,617,241	1,484,307	132,934

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
3d week May	84,177	90,754	*6,577
May, to date	227,484	235,268	*7,784
July 1-May 23	3,374,545	3,380,564	*6,019

*Decrease.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC for April—

	1911.	1910.	1908.
Gross	200,019	203,869	186,026
Expenses	179,881	167,101	168,833
Net	20,138	36,768	17,193
Other income	7,158	10,056	4,392
Total income	27,296	46,824	21,586
10 mos. gross	2,381,836	2,181,596	
Expenses	1,786,513	1,668,714	
10 months' net	595,323	512,882	
Other income	112,548	87,559	
10 mos. tot. inc.	707,872	600,441	

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for April—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Mileage	1,014.60	1,036.05	*21.45
Freight rev.	549,619	552,428	*2,808
Pass. rev.	116,626	115,764	861
Oth. trans. rev.	66,782	68,906	*2,124
Non-trans. rev.	17,574	20,931	*3,357
Total op. rev.	750,603	758,031	*7,428
Maint. of way and struct.	80,541	190,989	*110,448
Maint. of equip.	144,459	142,216	2,242
Traffic exp.	17,500	24,712	*7,211
Transp. exp.	345,962	312,113	33,849
Gen. exp.	18,849	20,962	*2,113
Total op. exp.	607,313	690,994	*83,680
Total net rev.	143,290	67,037	76,252
Taxes	32,303	26,908	5,394
Op. income	110,986	40,123	70,857
July 1 to April 30:			
Total op. rev.	7,923,497	7,832,331	91,166
Total op. exp.	6,188,852	6,073,881	114,971
Total net rev.	1,734,644	1,758,450	*23,805
Taxes	308,047	262,586	45,461
Op. income	1,426,597	1,495,863	*69,266

*Decrease.

GEORGIA RAILROAD CO. for April—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	242,260	245,745	214,735
Net	47,977	55,096	34,433
Deficit	12,280	*701	14,108
10 mos. gross	2,761,845	2,601,254	2,412,330
10 mos. net	710,380	711,692	478,127
10 mos. surplus	63,184	191,136	37,175

*Surplus.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for April—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Mileage	2,041.11	2,044.72	*4.61
Freight rev.	2,627,397	2,677,125	*40,728
Passenger rev.	2,070,897	1,973,764	97,133
Other trans. rev.	347,207	332,102	15,105
Non-trans. rev.	109,859	96,360	13,409
Total op. rev.	5,155,362	5,079,352	76,009
Mt. way & str.	531,092	714,583	*183,490
Mt. equipment	613,934	522,971	90,963
Traffic exp.	27,846	27,132	714
Transp. exp.	2,008,220	1,933,111	75,108
General exp.	157,716	123,612	34,104
Total op. exp.	3,338,810	3,321,410	17,400
Net. op. rev.	1,816,551	1,757,942	58,609
O'side op., net	99,637	101,228	*1,591
Total net rev.	1,916,188	1,859,170	57,018
Taxes	287,000	350,000	*63,000
Operating inc.	1,629,188	1,509,170	120,018
July 1 to April 30:			
Freight rev.	25,066,947	24,833,740	233,206
Passenger rev.	21,731,281	20,577,616	1,153,665
Other trans. rev.	3,466,504	3,373,554	92,949
Non-trans. rev.	1,136,172	1,089,309	46,862
Total op. rev.	51,400,905	49,874,220	1,526,684
Mt. way and str.	5,577,068	5,541,704	35,363
Mt. equipment	6,007,771	5,451,860	555,911
Traffic exp.	287,020	261,445	25,574
Transp. exp.	20,449,989	19,050,980	1,399,009
General exp.	1,521,316	1,263,375	257,940
Total op. exp.	33,843,165	31,569,367	2,273,798
Net op. rev.	17,557,739	18,304,853	*747,113
Outside op., net	1,153,223	1,083,082	70,141
Total net rev.	18,710,963	19,387,936	*676,972
Taxes	3,034,000	3,305,000	*271,000
Operating inc.	15,676,963	16,082,936	*405,972

*Decrease.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for April—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross earnings	200,014	172,768	151,906
Expenses	114,761	103,683	89,586
Net earnings	85,253	70,080	62,320
Charges	45,116	43,291	43,779
Surplus	40,137	26,788	18,541
4 months gross	748,886	658,388	586,989
Expenses	437,384	389,855	341,557
4 months net	311,501	268,483	245,432
Charges	178,231	173,166	175,265
4 months surp.	133,270	95,817	70,167

READING COMPANY—Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. for month of April—

	1911.	1910.
Railway Company—		
Receipts	$3,981,690	$4,234,635
Expenses, including renewals, &c.	2,562,442	2,482,664
Net earnings	1,419,247	1,751,971
Coal & Iron Co.—		
Receipts	4,789,521	4,433,099
Expenses	4,645,119	4,168,324
Net earnings	144,401	264,775
Reading Co.—		
Net income	170,228	142,715
Net earnings of all companies	1,733,877	2,159,462
Proportion of annual fixed charges and taxes of all companies (estimated)	885,000	899,971
Surplus	848,877	1,259,491
Year to date—		
Railway Company—		
Receipts	37,780,325	37,462,644
Expenses	24,313,686	22,811,356
Net earnings	13,466,639	14,651,287
Coal & Iron Co.—		
Receipts	29,255,715	28,255,903
Expenses	28,795,977	27,176,004
Net earnings	459,737	1,079,898
Reading Co.—		
Net income	1,458,160	1,450,570
Net earnings of all companies	15,384,538	17,181,756
Proportion fixed charges and taxes, &c., all companies	8,850,000	8,999,710
Surplus	6,534,538	8,182,046

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for April—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	$782,585	$819,569	$746,207
Exp. & taxes	696,978	737,002	698,738
Net	85,607	82,567	47,469
10 mos. gross	10,213,938	9,308,052	8,788,495
Exp. & taxes	7,725,469	7,051,129	6,923,746
10 mos. net	2,488,469	2,256,922	1,864,748

WELLS FARGO & CO. report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for February—

	1911.	1910.	Decrease.
Tot'l rec'ts, oper.	$1,746,264	$1,765,360	$19,096
Expr. priv., debit	798,861	836,548	37,687
Total oper. revs.	947,403	928,812	*18,591
Total oper. exp.	838,062	857,570	19,508
Net oper. revs.	109,340	71,241	*38,099
Taxes	17,042	20,582	3,539
Oper. income	92,298	50,658	*41,639
July 1 to Feb. 28:			
Tot'l rec'ts, oper.	16,730,317	18,450,554	1,720,237
Expr. priv., debit	7,818,467	8,756,226	937,759
Total oper. revs.	8,911,850	9,694,328	782,478
Total oper. exp.	7,304,221	7,610,149	305,928
Net oper. revs.	1,607,628	2,084,178	476,549
Taxes	158,477	135,879	*22,598
Oper. income	1,449,151	1,948,299	499,147

*Increase.

Mileage:	1911.	1910.
Steam roads	46,860.53	50,346.11
Other lines	4,492.23	4,904.43

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Weather conditions were the paramount influences during the session and the materialization of rains throughout practically the entire Winter wheat belt over Sunday, which were very heavy in sections where most needed, caused a weak tone to prevail in the market during most of yesterday's session. The May option in several markets was firm, with Chicago particularly strong, and although the month was 3½c a bushel higher, its strength failed to exert a sympathetic effect on the remainder of the list, but nevertheless was probably instrumental in deterring bear aggressiveness.

The very favorable weather map and extremely disappointing Liverpool advices resulted in initial declines of approximately ¾c per bushel, with rallies generally feeble thereafter and of short duration. There was no change in the tenor of foreign crop dispatches, these being in the main of a hopeful character, with further unsettled conditions reported in Russia, where moisture will be of benefit. Canadian crop prospects are also good, although the recent precipitation which that country has received is quite sufficient for the present time, and warm and clear weather is now desired.

Some Hessian fly reports were received from sections east of the Mississippi River in the Winter wheat belt, and it was claimed that the heat prior to the rainfall had caused development of vast numbers of insects, and that the plant was already showing some ill-effects. Nevertheless, these dispatches of deterioration failed to create any important buying sentiment. The cash wheat situation shows no improvement, and it is apparent that at Chicago the advance in the May price there has succeeded in bringing out considerable wheat. The receipts at interior points for the day were 844,000 bushels, against 662,000 bushels last week and 385,000 bushels last year. Shipments were 195,000 bushels, against 275,000 bushels and 87,000 bushels, respectively. The visible supply of this country was rather bearish, showing an increase of 1,014,000 bushels, against a decrease of 515,000 bushels last week and a decrease of 1,897,000 bushels a year ago. In Canada there was a decrease of 1,130,000 bushels, against a decrease of 1,525,000 bushels last year.

Export demand continues at a minimum, and even for Canadian grades bids are perfunctory. No change is noted in flour conditions, with the general assertion that business represents, for the most part, immediate requirements. Cash No. 2 red quoted at 96¾c free on board afloat for export. No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.06¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.03; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, $1.00½.

CORN.—While country advices fail to indicate any important increase of offerings from farmers, there was an impression that with continued good weather bids would be more readily accepted. Cash and export demand, however, is rather limited, which at present seems to largely offset the limited offerings from the interior. The rains through the belt were regarded as very beneficial, and the undertone to the market was weak during the entire session. May at Chicago broke sharply in the late trading, which was indicative of less urgent demand from shorts. Receipts at interior were 1,292,000 bushels, against 711,000 bushels last week and 548,000 a year ago. Shipments were 423,000 bushels, against 248,000 bushels and 323,000 bushels, respectively. June shipments are expected to be heavy. The visible for the week decreased 576,000 bushels, against 668,000 bushels last week and 1,897,000 bushels last year. Cash No. 2 corn for export quoted at 61¼c.

OATS.—In reflection of rains and lower temperatures in the oats-growing section, values were sharp and lower at the start. Bullish enthusiasm was discouraged to some extent by weakness of other grain, but nevertheless there was fair speculative buying on the decline due to predictions of a bullish Government report as to acreage and condition next week. Country offerings were limited, with cash demand fair. The visible decreased 428,000 bushels, against a decrease of 368,000 bushels last week and 511,000 bushels last year. Interior receipts were 300,000 bushels above last week, and 500,000 bushels last year, amounting to 855,090 bushels. Shipments were about the same as last week, although 200,000 bushels above last year. Cash standards quoted at 42½c; No. 2 White, 43c; No. 3 White, 42c.

PROVISIONS.—The undertone at the outset was steady, due to the moderate receipts, but offerings were heavier following. There were predictions of a larger hog movement as a result of cooler weather in the West. Packers were not lending much support.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	..	..	95⅞	96⅝
July	96	95⅝	95⅞	96
September	94½	94	94⅛	94⅝
Corn—				
May	..	..	61½	61⅝
July	..	..	61	61¾
Lard—				
Spot	..	8.20	8.30	8.25
June	..	8.18	8.28	8.23
July	..	8.20	8.40	8.25
September	..	8.30	8.45	8.35
November	..	8.15	8.20	8.20
January	..	7.90	8.05	7.90

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.03⅛	99¼	1.03	99¼
July	89⅞	88½	88⅞	89½
September	87⅞	87¼	87⅝	88¼
December	89⅝	89⅛	89¼	90¼
Corn—				
May	54	51⅞	52	54⅛
July	53½	52⅞	52⅞	53⅞
September	54	53½	53⅝	54¼
December	52⅝	51⅞	52	52½
Oats—				
May	35⅝	35	35⅝	35⅞
July	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	35¾
September	35½	35	35⅜	35⅝
December	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜	36⅞
Lard—				
May	8.12½	8.07½	8.07½	8.17½
July	8.20	8.15	8.15	8.22½
September	8.30	8.25	8.25	8.30
Ribs—				
May	7.92½	7.85	7.85	7.92½
July	8.00	7.95	7.92½	7.97½
September	7.92½	7.87½	7.87½	7.95
Pork—				
July	14.92½	14.85	14.87½	14.95
September	..	..	4.35	14.40

COTTONSEED OIL.

Further advices of a slackening in consuming inquiry combined with more favorable advices from the cotton belt, with expectations of a bearish Government report on Friday, were factors responsible for a fair part of the early liquidation. At the decline, however, evidence of organized support appeared, with some short covering by traders who have been scalping recently on the bear side. Values at the low were approximately 20 points under the high of the recent upward movement. Future quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.53@6.60	6.65
June	..	..	6.54@6.55	6.53
July	6.55	6.50	6.55@6.56	6.54
August	6.61	6.58	6.60@6.61	6.60
September	6.59	6.56	6.58@6.59	6.57
October	..	..	6.13@6.18	6.11
November	5.88	5.88	5.87@5.89	5.87
December	..	..	5.85@5.87	5.85
January	..	..	5.85@5.89	5.80

COTTON.

Operations in the local market were interfered with to some extent by the holiday today, while the proximity of the Government report also tended to lessen disposition on the part of many to enter into new ventures. On the whole, however, the undertone to the list was very steady, and but little recognition was given to bearish crop advices and forecasts of a bearish Government report. In fact, there appeared to be some demand for new crop months on the theory that a good condition shown by the Government this month and the expected larger area will be found to have been discounted, as recently these impressions have been given wide dissemination. Better support was forthcoming in the old-crop months, although this appeared to be just about sufficient to maintain a level of values a few points higher than the previous finals.

Liverpool advices were better than anticipated at the outset and resulted in an opening gain of from 3 to 8 points. The selling pressure that developed on the small upturn, however, led to a belief that manipulation had been resorted to in bringing about the higher foreign levels. The selling locally was not heavy and of short duration, and seemed to be inspired by a report by Habersham King stating that only East Carolina was now dry. The private and official weather report showing torrential rains in parts of Oklahoma and in North and West Texas, which, in conjunction with an estimate by the National Ginners' Association placing the condition of the crop at 85 and the increase in acreage at 5 per cent. were other factors having influence. These estimates are about in line with general expectations, and in addition were received The Memphis Commercial Appeal figures giving the increment in the area of 4.6 per cent., placing it at 35,000,000, and further claiming that 89 per cent. of the crop to good stand. A prominent Chicago house had reports from their correspondents estimating acreage at 35,548,000 and a condition at 83.8 per cent. Last June the Government made the condition at 82 and the area planted 33,418,000 acres.

Late private cables received from Liverpool stated that spinners were calling cotton more freely. American Southern spot advices, however, show but little improvement in inquiry, they being unchanged to ¼c lower yesterday. Local spots were 10c advance, with middlings quoted at 15.80. American trade advices continue to show some betterment, but this is mainly in the way of firmness in asking prices on the part of mills. It is also becoming apparent that emphatic assertions by bulls to the effect that an unusually large crop will be a necessity this year and during 1912, combined with conservative buying by trade interests, are influential toward restricting important short sales at present.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	15.57	15.44	15.56@15.57	15.48
June	15.57	15.50	15.56@15.57	15.54
July	15.70	15.57	15.67@15.68	15.61
August	15.03	14.95	14.96@14.97	14.99
September	13.54	13.48	13.50@13.52	13.50
October	13.11	13.03	13.06@13.07	13.04
November	13.03	12.99	12.97@12.98	12.97
December	13.02	12.95	12.97@12.98	12.97
January	13.03	12.96	12.96@12.97	12.96
March	13.09	13.05	13.04@13.05	13.04

Market steady, 8 points advance to 3 points decline.

COFFEE.

Coffee had a quiet pre-holiday market, total sales being 24,500 bags, but the undertone was steadier, closing at a net advance of 5@10 points. Havre closed net unchanged after a decline of ½ franc early, and Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher. The Brazilian markets were unchanged to 100 reis lower, with receipts again rather liberal, Rio and Santos reporting 10,000 bags, against 13,000 last year. Rain was reported in Brazil, delaying harvesting of the crop. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were generally firm, with Santos 4s quoted at 12.75 to 12.81, and for Fall shipment at 12½ to 12⅝, while Rio 7s were quoted at 11 13-16 @12 cents. Warehouse deliveries of Brazilian coffee at United States ports last week were 69,859 bags, against 73,195 the previous week, and 60,826 last year. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee in and afloat for the United States was 2,384,385 bags, against 3,004,785 last year and 3,484,664 two years ago.

Spot coffee, 12⅛c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices in the local market to-day were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	..	10.55
June	..	..	10.63@10.68	10.55
July	10.71	10.66	10.70@10.72	10.65
August	..	..	10.63@10.65	10.58
September	10.59	10.53	10.58@10.59	10.50
October	..	..	10.43@10.45	10.35
November	..	..	10.39@10.40	10.33
December	10.38	10.33	10.37@10.39	10.30
January	..	..	10.37@10.39	10.30
February	..	..	10.37@10.39	10.30
March	10.38	10.34	10.38@10.40	10.30
April	..	..	10.39@10.40	10.30

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid	Saturday. Asked.
4s, May, '58, l'chg	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s, Nov., '59, l'chg	100	100¼	100	100¼
4½s, May, '57, l'chg	108⅝	108⅞	108⅝	109
4½s, Nov., '57, l'chg	108⅝	108⅞	108⅝	109
4½s, Nov., '17, l'chg	102½	103	102½	103
4½s, May, '17, l'chg	102½	103	102½	103
4s, May, '57, l'chg	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s, Nov., '56, reg	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
4s, May, '19, l'chg	99⅝	100⅛	99½	100
4¼s, March, '60, old	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4¼s, March, '60, new	104¼	104½	104¼	104½
3½s, May, '54, coup	89⅛	89½	89⅛	89½
3½s, N., 54, coup, l'g	89⅛	89½	89⅛	89½
3½s, May, '54, reg	88⅞	89½	89	89½
3½s, Nov., '41, reg	89	90¾	89	90¾

$25,000,000 OR £5,000,000

Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company

FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

Due January 1, 1961

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 1 AND JULY 1.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED, BY ENDORSEMENT, BY THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500 United States Gold (Series A) or of £200 and £100 Sterling (Series B) Coupon Bonds with privilege of registration as to principal and as to Dollar Bonds as to both principal and interest.

Sterling Bonds exchangeable for Dollar Bonds on and after January 1, 1913, at a fixed exchange of $4.85, i. e., upon payment to the Company of $30 per £200 Bond or $15 per £100 Bond, with adjustment of interest.

Principal and interest of Dollar Bonds payable in New York and of Sterling Bonds in London, England. Interest on Sterling Bonds also payable in New York at $4.85 per Pound Sterling.

Each series (but not part of a series) redeemable at the option of the Company, at 105 per cent. and accrued interest upon any semi-annual interest date, upon not less than ninety days' previous notice.

Both principal and interest payable without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay thereon, or to retain therefrom, under any present or future law of the United States or of any State, Territory, County or Municipality therein.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 93 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DELIVERY.

The subscription will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Thursday, June 1, 1911, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for. The undersigned reserve the right to close the subscription at any time without notice.

Subscriptions in New York must be for Dollar Bonds.

A first payment of $50 in New York funds per $1,000 Bond subscribed for must accompany all subscriptions. The balance of the amount due on bonds allotted upon subscriptions will be payable on June 22, 1911, at the office of the undersigned, when temporary bond certificates or receipts will be delivered, exchangeable for engraved bonds as soon as ready.

If no allotment be made, the first payment will be repaid in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted, the balance of the first payment will be applied towards the amount due on June 22, 1911. No interest will be allowed on such first payment. If any further balance remains, such balance will be repaid. Failure to pay the second instalment, when due, will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.

R. S. Lovett, Esq., President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, under date of May 25, 1911, writes in part as follows:

"The Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company has acquired the lines of railroad heretofore owned by The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, aggregating about 1,133 miles, and also lines of other railroad companies aggregating about 567 miles of owned railroads, 67 miles of railroads jointly owned, and 139 miles of trackage, **the entire system comprising a mileage of about 1,906 miles of first track** in the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. **These lines are a part of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's System and embrace its lines to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane.**

"The mortgage securing these bonds is to be a first lien on about 567 miles of railroad owned, on undivided interests in about 67 miles of railroad jointly owned, and on trackage rights on about 139 miles, while on about 1,133 miles of railroad owned it will be subject only to the $23,380,000 Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company 4 Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, which are not to be extended, and for the refunding of which an equal amount of the new bonds is to be reserved.

"The total authorized amount of the First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds will be $175,000,000.

"No statement of earnings for a full year is available for the properties as now consolidated and owned by the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, but **for the nine months ended March 31, 1911, the revenue over operating expenses and taxes of these properties amounted to** **$3,893,989**
while the interest for a like period on the $23,380,000 Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company Four Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds, and $40,000,000 Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company First and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds amounts to only **1,901,400**

"The Income of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and auxiliary companies, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, was as follows:

Surplus income after payment of fixed charges on bonded indebtedness and all other charges:

From transportation operations	**$25,993,639**
From income, other than transportation operations	**19,512,051**
TOTAL NET SURPLUS OVER AND ABOVE ALL CHARGES	**$45,505,690"**

For further information as to this issue of bonds, reference is made to the above-mentioned letter from R. S. Lovett, Esq., President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, copies of which can be obtained from the undersigned.

Application will be made to list the Bonds on the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

A SIMULTANEOUS ISSUE FOR STERLING BONDS WILL BE MADE IN LONDON, ENGLAND, BY MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1911.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
LONDON 15 Cockspur St. 28 Bishopsgate.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
Opposite Penna. R. R. Ferry and McAdoo Tunnel Terminals, Jersey City, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits over - $3,000,000.00
All the facilities of a New York City Bank
Interest on deposits
No exchange in New York City for checks drawn on this Company
Special terms for collecting out-of-town checks.
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President.
ROB'T S. ROSS, Vice-President. WM. J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer. J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assistant Secretary.

SAFEST and STRONGEST
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
Only Mortgage Company that makes no loans on vacant land, factories and other special risks.
59 Liberty St., Manhattan 184 Montague St., Brooklyn

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK
Organized 1853
Member of New York Clearing House
Inaugurated Branch Banking 1899
The Branch Banking system pledges our Capital and surplus of $8,222,000 and Resources of $70,150,000 to the protection and assistance of every depositor in every branch.
William A. Nash, Chairman of Board
Walter E. Frew, President
William H. Nichols, Vice-President
MAY 1, 1911.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage, dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 7th day of June, 1911, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,847.79. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1911.

CAPITAL WANTED
A manufacturer in a staple line, having peculiar advantages for making large profits, desires some additional capital to handle an increasing business. Would accept sums in any amount. Will thoroughly protect those who furnish funds and permit them to share in earnings. Profits guaranteed. Stand fullest investigation. E 17 Times.

6% Short Term Bonds
DUE 1914
$100-$500-$1,000
ON IMPROVED BROOKLYN PROPERTY.
KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.,
185 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

DIVIDENDS.

Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation, Limited, Montreal, Canada.

Coupons due June 1, 1911, on the First Mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation, Limited, will be paid on and after that date or presentation at the Bank of Montreal in New York City, the Royal Trust Company in Montreal and Toronto, and the chief office of the Bank of Scotland in London, England.
R. P. DOUCET, Treasurer.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY. PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 38.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable June 15, 1911, to stockholders of record June 5, 1911. Books close June 5, 1911, at 3 P. M. and open on June 16, 1911, at 10 A. M. Checks mailed.
F. D. SHOVE, Treasurer.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE INTEREST coupons of the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds of The Lake Superior Corporation, maturing June 1st, 1911, will be paid upon presentment at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at the branches of said Bank at New York, London, England, and Toronto.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Special Meeting of the stockholders of THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of June, 1911, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a recommendation of the Board of Directors to increase the common capital stock of the Company from $1,000,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $1,500,000, consisting of 15,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
LOUIS J. HOROWITZ, President.
CHARLES B. POND, Secretary.
New York, May 15, 1911.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting of the New Central Coal Company.

To the Stockholders of said Company:

You are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the New Central Coal Company held at the company's office, No. 17 Battery Place, New York, on the 31st day of May, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, to take into consideration the question of authorizing the Board of Directors to incorporate and organize the New Central Coal Company in West Virginia, and surrender the company's Maryland charter, in accordance with the letter sent you October 13, 1910.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. BAXTER, JR., President.

Secretary's Office of the
CHRISTOPHER AND 10TH ST. R. R. CO.,
545 East Fourteenth St.
New York, May 30th, 1911.

The annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, June 6th, 1911.

The polls remaining open from [illegible] to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE W. LINCH, Sec'y.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Buy Upper Broadway Corner—Big Plot in Fourth Avenue Loft Zone Sold to an Investor—Loft Zone Deals.

An importing upper Broadway deal in the high-class apartment house section involving between $600,000 and $700,000, was the chief item of interest in the realty field yesterday. Klein & Jackson, who have been active operators in that part of the city as well as in the loft region, have purchased the vacant plot, consisting of about six lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-first Street, 102.2 by 145.1 from the estate of Eliza M. Bailey. The property was held at slightly over $400,000. The deal was made through the firm of Cammann, Voorhees & Bailey and Edgar J. Manning.

In addition, Klein & Jackson secured a large adjoining plot on Eighty-first Street, from 203 to 213, occupied by four five-story double apartment houses. This plot, having a frontage of 150 feet by 102.2 deep was bought from William Skiddy through Edward C. Williams. It was held at about $250,000. These two large parcels give Klein & Jackson a frontage of 295.1 feet on Eighty-first Street and 102.2 feet on Broadway.

While no plans have been made for immediate improvement, in view of the high-class apartments in the neighborhood it is likely that some big apartment house in keeping with the new buildings going up a few blocks to the north on the former Evans block, will soon be erected on the Eighty-first Street corner.

The Bailey estate is also the owner of the southeast corner at Eighty-first Street. On the west side of Broadway, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets are the Saxony and Forres apartment houses, owned by the estate of Morris K. Jesup.

Big Fourth Avenue Plot Sold.

An important sale in the Fourth Avenue loft zone was announced yesterday by Leo Hess, who sold for the 407-413 Fourth Avenue Company 407, 409, 411, and 413 Fourth Avenue, old four-story buildings on a plot 90 by 85.

The parcel is located 46 feet north of Twenty-eighth Street, the buyer being an investor.

At the present time the premises, 407 and 409 are occupied by O. L. Cushman & Co., who hold a lease which has eight years to run. Exactly what disposition will be made of the property by the buyer is not known.

Buyer for Greenwich Village Loft.

George Alexander Macdonald has sold to an investor the new six-story and basement loft building, 719-721 Greenwich Street, between Charles and Perry Streets. The building stands on a plot 37 by 74 by 39 by 82 feet. It is one of a number of buildings that Mr. Macdonald has financed during the last few years, in the old Greenwich Village district.

Bloomingdale Estate Sells Dwelling.

The Bloomingdale estate has sold 55 West Forty-fifth Street a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 18.9 by 100.5. The buyer is a client of Mooyer & Marston, who will remodel the property for business.

Deal in the Loft Zone.

Gen. Howard Carroll has sold to Judson P. Todd, 35 and 37 West Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining the building of the Engineering Society, from which it is separated by a ten-foot alley. The property consists of two old four-story dwellings on a plot 44 by 98.9. A tall office and store building will be constructed on the site. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Investors Buy Tenements.

L. C. Whitfield has sold for Samuel J. Bettman 118 West 135th Street a five-story triple flat with stores on plot 25 by 100.

Schindler & Liebler have sold for Jacob Kern to an investor, 164 East Seventy-eighth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.

Hospital Buys New Site.

The Federation of Russian and Polish Hebrews of America has purchased a plot on Eighty-sixth Street, between Henderson Place and East End Avenue, facing East River Park, for a new building for the Beth David Hospital, now housed in 246 and 248 East Eighty-second Street. The new hospital will be built on a lot 72 by 90 feet, will be six stories high, with 150 beds, which will be free to the poor.

Bronx.

L. C. Whitfield has sold for the Waverly Construction Company, J. A. Pinchbeck, President, 901 Grant Avenue, a six-story new-law apartment on plot 50 by 127. It is reported that this property was held at $85,000.

Moses Rosenthal has sold for Frederick M. Kahle to Philip Doering, 1,147 Vyse Avenue, a two-family dwelling on lot 20 by 100.

Suburban.

Cooley & West, Incorporated, through their Mount Vernon office have sold for the Real Estate Securities Company a plot 109 by 105 on the corner of South Seventh Avenue and West Fifth Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y. They have also sold a residence on Vista Place for Matthew J. Smith of New York.

A. M. Scoville has purchased 44 Washington Avenue, Grantwood, N. J., a three-family house on plot 50 by 100. C. J. Elgar was the broker in the deal.

John W. Crawford has sold to Robert W. Parsons a parcel having a frontage of 31 feet on the east side of Murray Street and 133 feet on south side of Madison Avenue, Flushing, L. I.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Hans Winterfeldt his country estate at Scarborough, N. Y., known as "The Crossways." The property has a large frontage on the Scarborough Road and is one of the prominent places in this section. It lies opposite the estates of James Speyer and V. Everit Macy. The buyer is Hubert E. Rogers of New York, who has also purchased several acres of the George N. Griffin property, adjoining, through the same brokers.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for a client of Pittsburg, Penn., Lot No. 159, on the northwest corner of Neal Dow Avenue, Westerleigh, to Thomas J. Wearren, a builder, who will immediately improve the property.

New Jersey.

The factory department of Louis Schlesinger, Incorporated, reports the sale of two brick factories located at the southwest corner of New Jersey Railroad Avenue and East Kinney Street, Newark, being five and the other three stories in height, for the old-established leather manufacturing firm of Charles L. & Robert E. Smith, late of South Orange, who have retired from business. The property has been held at $50,000.

Frederick C. Wolbert has sold a three-story building at 446 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, to Nelson Stryker for $15,000; also 627 and 629 Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City, to the McArdle estate.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

BUILDING LOANS
PERMANENT LOANS
OR BOTH COMBINED
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
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Large and small amounts; 4½% interest; quick acceptances. Sugarman & Kahn, 35 Nassau St.

GOOD second mortgages wanted; $100,000 placed monthly, (seconds exclusively.) Howard H. Mosher, 135 Broadway.

Successful Jersey City Sale.

Joseph P. Day conducted a successful auction sale at Greenville Heights last Saturday, disposing of 230 lots on Hudson Boulevard, Sterling Avenue, West Side Avenue, Woodlawn Avenue, Armstrong and Van Nostrand Avenues. Among the purchasers were James Meehan, Water Commissioner of Jersey City; John Muller, Morris Weinberg, Charles Lieberfeld, Henry Mehl, West Bergen Realty Company, S. Hershenstein, Samuel R. Burns, James W. Shannon, and Charles H. Conrad.

Notes.

T. F. Archer will sell at auction today at 1:30 o'clock on the premises 102 lots on Monteverde Terrace, Maspeth, L. I.

A plot which is said to be the highest in altitude of any plot of ground in Manhattan Island is to be sold in foreclosure by Herbert A. Sherman on Thursday as the result of the outcome of a suit brought by the Union Dime Savings Bank. It consists of the irregular shaped corner at the northwest junction of St. Nicholas and Fairview Avenues, a frontage over 300 feet on Fairview Avenue, with a depth of 60 feet and a frontage on St. Nicholas Avenue of about 15 feet.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

137th St, 425 to 443, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 150x200 to 138th St, ten six and ten seven story flats, with stores on 138th St; foreclosure sale, adjourned to June 13.

West 156th St, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 89.6x99.11, five-story flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Minnie Vincent, $42,742.

Grand St, 503, s s, at junction of East Broadway, 10.7x63.3x78.10x irregular, three-story building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. L. Plummer, $10,000.

Forsyth St, 213 and 215, w s, 102.2 ft s of Houston St, 27.2x125.7, six-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Simon Lazerowitz, $46,500.

By Charles A. Berrian.

97th St, n s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 30x100.11, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., $15,000.

D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Chambers St, 134, n s, 50.1 ft w of Hudson St, 25x76.3, leasehold, five-story loft and store building; foreclosure sale, adjourned to May 31.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans were filed for new structures in Manhattan. The following plans were filed for the Bronx.

172D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av; for two 5-story tenements, 62.6x80; Paterno & Son Construction Co, owner; Nast & Springstein, 21 West 45th St, architect......$100,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, MAY 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

141ST ST, 559 West, n s, 25.4x99.11; Sylvester G. Bryan to Rose Cooper, 91 Nassau Av, Brooklyn, and another, (mtg $14,000,) April 26; attorneys, Engel Brothers, 132 Nassau St......$100

121ST ST, 226 West, s s, 18x100.11; Willy Ehrenhouse to Llewellyn Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $16,000,) Feb. 14; attorneys, Frankenthaler & K., 35 Nassau St......$1

LOT 82, map of Van Nest Park; Azzimiro Bollati and another to Josephine Silva, 1,617 Van Beuren St, May 26; attorney, William Lane, 82 Wall St......$1

LOT 276, map of Wakefield; Alema Realty Exchange Co. to Perfect Home Co., 449 Willis Av, (mtg $2,500,) May 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway......$100

153D ST, n s, 175.2 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Theresia Becker to Michael Becker, April 18, 1883; attorney, Thomas C. Patterson, 647 Courtlandt Av......$1

111TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Rose Cooper and another to Sylvester G. Bryan, at Bound Brook, N. J., (mtg $20,800,) May 22; attorneys, Engel Brothers, 132 Nassau St......$100

80TH ST, n s, 123 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Ricka Kaufman to Carrie B. Towne, at Stamford, Conn., (mtg $19,750,) April 18; attorney, E. Herrmann, 261 Broadway......$100

VALENTINE AV, s e corner of 203d St, 100x72.10; Letitia Riley to Sara E. Stockert, at Nebraska City, Neb., Oct. 27, 1909......$100

98TH ST, 215 East, n s, 25.2x100.11; Irving Bachrach and others to Frame Realty Co., 130 Fulton St., May 18......$100

LOT 239, map of Lohbauer Park; Patrick Sheridan to Philip Sheridan, 352 East 86th St, (mtg $1,120,) May 17......$1

AVENUE D, 84, s e s, 22.8x75; Sarah Schuster to Ruth M. Cohen, 124 West 112th St, ½ part, all title, May 26; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway......$1

51ST ST, 11 West, n s, 25x100.4; 51st St, 113 West, n s, 25x120; Sara A. Woodward and others to William Woodward, 9 East 56th St, May 23; attorneys, Jay & Candler, 48 Wall St......$100

FORSYTH ST, 213 and 215, w s, 102.2 ft s of Houston St, 27.2x125.7, (foreclosure, May 29, 1911;) Lewis J. Conlan, referee, to Preston Realty Co., 65 Bleecker St, May 29; attorney, J. A. Seldman, 61 Park Row......$2,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 450 ft s w of Avenue St. John, 50x115; Mary M. Trageser to C. N. Schurman Investing Co., 43 Exchange Place, (mtgs $36,000 and all liens,) May 29; attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs, 30 Broad St......$100

GREENWICH ST, 625, e s, 26.4x63.3x irreg; Greenwich Investing Co. to Louis Canter, 69 West 138th St, (mtg $65,000,) May 29; attorney, Henry Kuntz, 61 Park Row......$100

VYSE AV, 1,147, w s, 20x100; Frederick M. Kahle to Philip Doering, 465 East 136th St, (mtg $10,000 and all liens,) May 26; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 93 Nassau St......$100

PARK VIEW PLACE, n w s, 382.2 ft e of Tee Taw Av, 50x94.10x52x108.4; Michael Hannigan to Thomas F. McDevitt, 2,469 Devoe Terrace, May 25, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, Louis H. Hahle, 206 Broadway......$100

EAST BROADWAY, 158, (Canal St, 30,) n s, 25x106.9 to s s of Canal St x28.5x93.6; Rose G. Lewin to Isaac Lipschitz, 1 East 106th St, (all liens,) May 6; address party second part, care of Royel Co., 93 Nassau St......$100

DYCKMAN ST, s s, 263.11 ft w of Riverside Drive, 25x100; Herman Cohen to Mina Veitch, 242 Dyckman St, May 26; attorney, W. H. Flitner, 106 Wall St......$100

46TH ST, 9 West, 21.5x100.5; Harry Hubbard to Henry L. Maxwell, 94 8th Av, Brooklyn, May 29; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place......$100

BARLEY AV, e s, — ft s of Kingsbridge Road, Lots 105 and 106, Block 3,239, map of Barley estate; Gustave Larsen to Tessier Building Co., 37 East 28th St, Nov. 15, 1910, (mtg $6,050;) attorney, George E. Buckbee, 507 East Tremont Av......$100

55TH ST, 136 West, 25x100.5; Elsie D. Hogencamp, individually and as executrix, to Philip Krauss, 159 East 92d St, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$100

55TH ST, 136 West, 25x100.5; Philip Krauss to Herald Square Holding Co., 1,182 Broadway, May 29, (mtg $26,250;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$100

MULBERRY ST, 224 to 228, e s, 75.3x98.9; Thomas F. Farrell to Honora McN. Farrell, 147 West 93d St, May 19, (mtg $17,000;) attorney, Wm. B. Farrell, 31 Nassau St......$100

93D ST, 147 West, 20x81.4; Thomas F. Farrell to Nora A. Farrell, Jan. 5, 1909, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, Wm. B. Farrell, 31 Nassau St......$100

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 115th St, 40.11x100; Simon D. Levy to Jeanette Untermeyer, 231 West 97th St, Oct. 1, 1910; address party second part, 231 West 97th St......$1

ROAD from Westchester to Harlem Bridge, at s e corner of land of Charles Doty, 50x—; Ann Burgess and others to Michael J. Moran and another, 304 East 52d St, May 3, 1911; attorney, Timothy Power, 2,758 Willis Av...$1

145TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Convent Av, 16x99.11; Adam Wiener, referee, to Susan M. Tuthill, 450 West 145th St, May 27; attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, 99 Nassau St...$10,000

172D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Longfellow St, 25x100; Auguste Severin to Henry Severin, 438 East 89th St, May 27; attorney, J. W. Clausen, 35 Wall St......$1

104TH ST, 231 and 233 East, 33.4x100.10; Edmund Coffin to the Union Theological Seminary, corner Broadway and 120th St, May 25; attorney, Edmund Coffin, 34 Pine St......$1

MADISON AV, e s, Lots 148 and 150, Block 3,357, and Lot 52, Block 3,359; Maude B. Mitchell to Isaac T. Flatto, Dec. 27, 1907; address, 261 Broadway......$100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, s s, Lot 101, map of Unionport, 100x166.1; Sara K. Brush and others to Berthold H. Wunder, at Bergenfield, N. J., May 1; attorneys, Luke & Baxter, 39 East 42d St......$100

45TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.5; Tilden Investing Co. to Century Holding Co., 1,182 Broadway, (mtg $300,000,) May 29; attorneys, Lee & Fleischman, 1,182 Broadway......$100

MARMION AV, e s, 66.3 ft s of 178th St, 33x85.7, (foreclosure May 25, 1911;) William A. Keener, referee, to Joseph Seaman, Rockville Centre, L. I., (mtg $17,500,) May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$800

MARMION AV, e s, 33.2 ft s of 178th St, 33x85.7, (foreclosure May 25, 1911;) same to same, (mtg $17,500,) May 29; attorney, same......$800

80TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 23x102.2; 80th St, s s, 188 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; 80th St, s s, 208 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; 80th St, s s, 228 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 22x102.2; Henry R. Hoyt and others, heirs, &c, of Samuel N. Hoyt, to Peter J. Shields, 65 Prospect Pl, quitclaim, May 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$1

80TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 23x102.2; 80th St, s s, 168 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 82x102.2; Peter J. Shields to Tourneur Realty Co., 299 Broadway, May 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$100

133D ST, 533 and 535 West, n s, 50x99.11; Isidore Witkind to Sarah Goldberg, 261 Spring St, Hoboken, N. J., quitclaim, April 15; attorney, Aaron H. Schwartz, 130 Fulton St...$1

133D ST, 535 West, n s, 25x99.11; Sarah Goldberg to Sitta Fischer, 22 East 89th St, all liens, May 27; attorney, Aaron H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St......$100

GREENWICH ST, 200, w s, 24.10x69.6x23.9x76.9; Hart F. Momsen to Ernestine Domizlaff, 5 Detmoldstrasse, Hanover, Germany, all title, B & S, March 20; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway......$1

142D ST, s s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; 532-534 East 142d St Co to Minnie and Marie Wefelmeyer, 298 Danforth St, Jersey City, all liens, May 12; attorney, J. Franklin Tausch, 299 Broadway......$100

EAST BROADWAY, s s, 6.3 ft w from s s of Grand St, runs s 78.10x e 15.8x n 73.10 to Grand St x w 10.7 to East Broadway x w 6.3 to beginning, (foreclosure May 29, 1911;) Max Salomon, referee, to Anna L. Plummer and Carrie P. Burr, 190 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, trustee for Jerome H. Plummer under will of Jerome S. Plummer, May 29; Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St......$10,000

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, e s, 69.2 ft s of 151st St, 44.3x106.1x89x85.1; Wille Construction Co to Specialist Realty Co, 241 West 125th St, May 29, (mtgs $39,750;) attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway......$100

MADISON AV, 1,455 and 1,457, e s, 50x80; Julius Stich to N. & Z. Realty Co, 260 Lenox Av, (mtgs $40,000,) May 29; attorneys, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway......$100

LOTS 336 to 339, map of Hunt's Point Realty Co; Harry Kolbe to Schoenig & Co—Gustav Schoenig, James J. Beard, and Harry Kolbe—all liens, Jan. 28, 1909; H. Kolbe, 149th St and Bergen Av......$1

90TH ST, 305 West, 18x83.5; John E. Nicholson to Sidney Blumenthal, 329 West 87th St, May 24, (mtg $22,000;) attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway......$100

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of 181st St, 124x100; the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co to Celeste B. Levy, 166 West 129th St, April 27; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway......$1

1ST AV, s w corner of 32d St, 49.4x65; 1st Av, n e corner of 78th St, 52.2x—; Pincus Nathan to Leo Kaplan and another, 378 Central Park West, May 24; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St......$1

156TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 39.6x99.11; John F. Cowan, referee, to Minnie Vincent, 628 West 114th St, May 29, (mtg $38,000;) attorney, Frank L. Mayham, 35 Nassau St......$3,000

MORRIS AV, w s, 153.6 ft n of 163d St, 42x105; Emil A. A. Popcke to John D. McLaughlin, 1,058 Walton Av, May 29; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway......$1

135TH ST, n s, 505 ft w of Broadway, 125x102.5; Century Holding Co to Tilden Investing Co., 141 Broadway, (mtg $200,000,) May 29; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway......$100

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

REISS, John E., to Rosa Spiehler, 800 Elsmere Place; 8th St, s s, 130 ft w of Avenue B, 25x136, May 26, 3 years; attorney, Charles P. Hailock, 909 East 180th St......$1,500

FALLON, Caroline M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Jackson Av, 1,122, e s, 24.10x87.6, May 24, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway......$800

ALTIERI, Giuseppe, to Alfred Dennis, 295 Alexander Av; Concord Av, w s, 115.11 ft s of St. Mary's St, 100x100, May 27, due July 1, 1916; attorney, Smith Williamson, 364 Alexander Av......$4,000

WITHERS, Ellis L., and George E. Stuckey to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 50th St, 130 East, s s, 18.7x100.5, May 27, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway......$12,000

HADDEN REALTY CO. to Louise Ebling, 803 Eagle Av; Findlay Av, s e corner of 165th St, 94.7x35x96.11x35, prior mtg $32,000, May 26, due as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$8,000

O'ROURKE, John, to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway; Hull Av, 3,288, e s, 25x100, May 27, due as per bond; address, 200 Broadway......$5,000

BERNSTEIN, Mary S., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St; Division St, s s, n ½ of Lot 6, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 25x ½ block, May 27, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St...$12,500

FURRER CONSTRUCTION CO. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway; Garden St, n s, 315.2 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100, May 24, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway......$32,000

PANDOLFINO, Elizabetha, to Ruggiero Fragall, Merrick, L. I.; 107th St, 339 East, n s, 28.2x75.6, May 26, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway..$2,000

KESSLER, Jacob, to Union Dime Savings Bank; 48th St, 608 West, 25x100.5, due as per bond......$2,500

DEVERMANN, Charles E., to Amory Eliot, 131 State St, Boston, Mass., and another, executors; Newbold Av, s s, 156.3 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 22.10x irregular, May 29, due Nov. 1, 1914, 5½ p. c.; attorney, H. S. Ogden, 82 Beaver St......$4,000

McHUGH, Marie, to Hannis Distilleries Co., 27 William St.; Crotona Av, w s, 50.2 ft s of Garden St, 100.4x132.1x100.8x152.3, May 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. F. Orr, 27 William St......$3,000

VEITSCH, Mina, to Herman Cohen, 542 West 112th St; Dyckman St, s s, 263.11 ft w of Riverside Drive, 25x100, May 27, 2 years; attorneys, Arnstein, L. & P., 128 Broadway......$3,000

HEDDEN REALTY CO. to Prospect Investing Co., Purchase, N. Y.; Findlay Av, s e corner of 165th St, 35x96.11x35x94.7, May 27, 3 years; attorney, S. W. Collins, 69 Wall St......$32,000

LOFTUS, Mary E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 34th St, 457 West, n s, 20.10x98.9, May 29, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway......$13,000

ELIAS, Hannah, to Miriam H. C. Cannon, 323 West End Av; 53d St, 138 West, 19.6x100.5, 3 years, May 29; attorney, Cannon & Co., 135 Broadway......$3,000

LINDH, Hulda M., to Achille P. Louis, 206 West 80th St; Seton Av, e s, 212.6 ft n of Randall Av, 37.6x100, May 27, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. N. Nelson, 52 Broadway......$1,000

ECLIPSE BUILDING AND OPERATING CO. to George P. Laible, Newark, N. J.; 117th St, 242 East, 25x100.11, (prior mtg $14,500,) May 29, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Menken Brothers, 87 Nassau St......$1,500

LAZAR, Carrie, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; Beck St, e s, 125 ft s of 156th St, 25x100, May 29, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$8,000

ROOSA, Sarah E., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; 30th St, s s, 287.6 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x98.9, May 26, 3 years, — p. c., as per bond; address, 160 Broadway......$2,000

MAXWELL, Henry L., to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St.; 46th St, 9 West, 21.5x100.5, May 29, 3 years, — p. c., as per bond; attorney, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place......$76,500

HARTIGAN, Anna M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Walker Av, n s, 161.8 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 26.4x124.2, May 29, due, &c., as per bond; second part, 176 Broadway......$8,000

BENEVILLE, Anna F., to Ella L. Murphy, 1,245 Madison Av; Hughes Av, n w corner of Oak Tree Place, 21.6x95, May 29, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$4,500

TESSIER BUILDING CO. to Paragon Mortgage Co., 507 Tremont Av; Lots 105 and 106, map of Bailey estate, May 29, due, Nov. 29, 1911, 6 p. c.; second part, 507 Tremont Av......$12,000

KRAUSS, Philip, to Elsie D. Hogencamp, 124 West 131st St; 55th St, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5, May 29, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$17,500

SAME to same, as executor; same property, May 29, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same......$8,750

POWELL, Thomas, to John J. Campbell, 244 Riverside Drive; St. Mark's Place, 28, s s, 26x126, May 29, due Oct. 31, 1911, 5 years; attorney, R. K. Brown, 320 Broadway..$500

TOURNEUR REALTY CO to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; 80th St, 162 West, 23x102.2, May 29, due, Nov. 29, 1911; second part, 160 Broadway......$23,000

GEER, Edmund S., and others to Irving Savings Institution, 115 Chambers St; Anderson Av, w s, 275 ft s of 164th St, 50x100, May 29, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$6,500

HOLLY, Martha C., to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 120 Broadway; 103d St, 306 West, 20x100.11, prior mtg $12,000, May 29, 3 years; attorney, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway......$3,000

BASCOM, George J., to Morland Mortgage Co., 120 Broadway; 52d St, n s, 128 ft e of 8th Av, 28x—; 53d St, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5, prior mtg $57,000, May 29, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway......$12,000

McLAUGHLIN, John D., to Emil A. A. Popcke, 951 Morris Av; Morris Av, w s, 153.6 ft n of 163d St, 42x105, May 29, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$8,000

BLUMENTHAL, Sidney, to Rebecca Bendit, 783 5th Av; 90th St, n s, 82 ft w of West End Av, 18x83.5, May 29, 3 years; attorneys, Liebmann & T., 32 Broadway......$28,000

POTTER, Evan S., and another to Hermann H. Cammann and another, executors, 165 West 58th St; 79th St, n s, 268 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2, May 26, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway......$18,000

SCHLOMOWITZ, Elias, to Martha Freundlich, 28 West 127th St; West End Av, 144 to 148, e s, 100x100; West End Av, 152, e s, 25x100, prior mtg $54,000, May 29, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway......$5,000

CENTURY HOLDING CO. to Tilden Investing Co., 17 Madison Av; 45th St, n s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.5, prior mtg $300,000, May 29, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway......$75,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Rose Peck, 125 West 86th St; Henry St, 44, s s, 25x100, May 29, 5 years; attorney, Joseph Ullman, 160 Broadway......$31,000

DUMINUCO CONSTRUCTION CO. to Enoch C. Bell, at Nyack, N. Y.; Washington Av, s e corner of 164th St, 100x101, May 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, 509 Willis Av......$54,000

ARCADE STABLE CO. to East River Savings Institution, 295 Broadway; 36th St, 444 and 446 West, 50x98.9, May 29, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$25,000

Satisfied Mortgages.

With name and address of lender's attorney.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 2,039 ft n of Lebanon (now 179th) St, 126.6x16.8x128x16.8, Sept. 26, 1906; Harry Wasserman, owner, 582 Lexington Av, to Wilhelmina Wirth; John Whalen, 206 Broadway......$2,000

SAME PROPERTY, Sept. 11, 1894; Katherine P., wife of George Hooks, to Empire City Savings Bank, 231 West 125th St; owner, Harry Wasserman, 582 Lexington Av; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$2,000

BROADWAY, 3,167, mortgage on lease, &c, May 27, 1910; James H. Donnelly to the Donnelly Cafe Co......$1,500

CONCORD AV, w s, 115.11 ft s of St. Mary's St, 100x100, being Lots 20 to 23, inclusive, map of estate of Samuel E. Lyon, May 10, 1909; Giuseppi Altieri, owner, 432 Wales Av, to William H. Keogh, 148 East 83d St; Deyo & Bauerdorf, 111 Broadway......$2,000

FREDERICK ST, w s, 100 ft s of William St, being Lot 821 of property of S. Cambreling and others, Fordham, township of West Farms, 87.6x25, Nov. 12, 1894; Owen Cassidy and Elizabeth, his wife, to Michael G. Pasca; owner, Alfonso Corcillo, 2,337 Hughes Av; Macdonald & Bostwick, 15 William St....$100

GOERCK ST, 71 and 73, w s, 100x50, Sept. 18, 1908; Lipman Abele to Albert C. Sponer; owner, Marcus Rosenthal, 61 East 73d St and (attorney) 35 Nassau St......$8,500

JACKSON AV, e s, 273.5 ft n of 166th St, 24.10x87.6, May 28, 1906; Otto J. Kalt to Christena B. Brooks; owner, Caroline M. Fallon, 1,122 Jackson Av; J. Wilson Bryant, 281 Morris Av......$9,000

LOT 15, Block 7, map of Whitehall Realty Co., White Plains Av, Nov. 27, 1908; William F. Kaysser to Charles Massoth; owner, Edward A. Gallagher, Nereid Av, near 234th St; Wilson, B. & W., 48 Wall St......$500

LOT 84, (part of,) Map 903 of property of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham Ridge, opposite Jerome Park, Nov. 12, 1910; George E. Buckbee, 1,941 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, to David J. Frankel, 1 West 92d St; owner, August Nelson, 193 West 168th St; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$1,000

LOT 612, map of Wakefield, begins at a point on the n s of 3d Av, or St, 50 ft from the s w corner of Lot 574, 50x114, Feb. 1, 1906; Mildred Bonavia, 727 217th St, to Ellen S. Kahan; Grant Squires, 40 Wall St......$4,000

SAME PROPERTY, March 2, 1908; same to Peter McGlynn; attorney, same......$1,500

MORRIS AV, w s, 85.8 ft s of Tremont Av, 131.11x50x135x50, Jan. 7, 1909; August Jacob and Philipina, his wife, owners, 1,999 Morris Av, to Barbara Forester, Cadosia, N. Y.; L. S. Quackenbush, 25 Broad St......$5,000

12TH ST, 541 East, n s, 70x17.11, March 30, 1906; Harry and Isidor Ackerman to Abraham Levenstein and another; Samuel Schack, 132 Nassau St......$2,000

15TH ST, n s, 545 ft e of 6th Av, 103.3x25, Jan. 1, 1907; Grace D. Litchfield, Washington, D. C., owner, to Helen M. Kelly, general guardian of Eugenia Kelly; Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway......$50,000

19TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Irving Place, 92x25, March 1, 1869; Jeannette F. Plumb and James M., her husband, to Bertha Amend; Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, 22 William St......$20,000

22D ST, 136-138 East, s s, 98.9x32.6, July 8, 1909; Myra Raymond, wife of Hy. S. Harper, to Blanche E. S., wife of Frederick Tams, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Ward, Hayden & S., 120 Broadway......$17,500

SAME PROPERTY, Jan. 3, 1908; Blanche E. S. Tams (formerly Blanche E. Cruger) to William A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St; owner, Myra R. Harper, 131 East 21st St; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$10,000

36TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 50x98.8, June 8, 1909; Arcade Stable Co. to James Burke, 446 West 34th St; Edward J. Dowling, 115 Broadway......$10,000

SAME PROPERTY, May 24, 1906; Thomas F. McGourty to John D. Hass, administrator; Rabe & K., 258 Broadway......$6,000

36TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 50x98.9, Jan. 21, 1891; John D. Hass and Mary D., his wife, to John D. Hass, as executor of Mary D. Hass, deceased; owner, Arcade Stable Co, 446 West 36th St; satisfied without production of mortgage, by order of Supreme Court, Special Term, Part I., May 24, 1911, Leonard A. Giegerich, J.; attorneys for petitioner, Flammer & Flammer, 299 Broadway......$17,000

38TH ST, s s, 287.6 ft e of 5th Av, 98.9x18.9, June 18, 1908; Sarah E. Roosa, owner, 20 East 30th St, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$10,000

48TH ST, 145 West, n s, 20x100.5, May 5, 1910; New Netherlands Theatre Co., owner, 137 West 48th St, to Henry S. and Albert W. Kissam; Theo. M. Hill, 111 Broadway......$50,000

48TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 100.10x80; 48th St, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5, May 5, 1910; same to Edward C. Jones; owner, same; Solomon Hanford, 41 Wall St......$68,250

50TH ST, s s, 45.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.7x100.5, Nov. 1, 1881; Frederick P. Forster to the Society of the Lying-In Hospital of New York; owners, E. L. Withers, 1,034 Faile St, and G. E. Stuckey, 40 West 106th St; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$8,000

88TH ST, n s, 147 ft w of 9th Av, 100.8x15.6, Nov. 28, 1887; William Taylor to Harold M. Sill, Philadelphia, Penn.; owner, Eliza Van Wyck Butler, 116 West 88th St; George W. Olvany, 55 Liberty St......$7,500

99TH ST, 14 West, s s, 100.11x25, Nov. 17, 1899; Hannah Kramer and Carrie K. Levy to Bertha Q. Middendorf, executrix, and others, executors of William Foltermann, deceased; owner, Philip Krauss, 159 West 92d St; Wilson M. Powell, 29 Wall St......$10,000

SAME PROPERTY, Jan. 24, 1905; Henry N. Wierk to same; owner and attorney, same......$9,000

106TH ST, 339 East, machinery, &c., May 5, 1911; Alfonso Di Domenico to Giacomo Dovico......$600

117TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11, March 27, 1901; Julia Fleischmann to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, trustee of Jessie D. Servadio; owners, Rebecca, Isear, and David Lifland, 21 East 117th St; Hays, H. & W., 115 Broadway......$18,000

117TH ST, 242 East, s s, 100.11x25, Sept. 5, 1906; Nettie, wife of Gustav Rosenfeld, to Ella T. Goldstein; owner, Eclipse Building and Operating Co., 202 Broadway; Joseph Kohler, 198 Broadway......$3,500

118TH ST, s s, 175.5 ft e of 3d Av, 100.5x37.6, Nov. 11, 1909; Lawrence R. Eddy, Elizabeth, N. J., to Eliza Edgar Comstock; owner, George Carlton Comstock, 313 West 86th St; Olney & Comstock, 68 William St......$5,000

126TH ST, 238 East, s s, 25x99.11, Nov. 30, 1910; Louis Stockman and Cecilia, his wife, owners, 341 East 119th St, to Genevieve M. Brennan, 143 West 75th St; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$500

156TH ST, 901 East, n e corner of Hewitt Place, mortgage on lease and all right, title, and interest, March 3, 1911; Peter Mergenthaler to Jacob Ruppert, 3d Av and 92d St......$4,470

167TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Prospect Av, 125x40, June 4, 1909; Charles W. Hillmann and Ida, his wife, to Edward J. Martin, 656 East 176th St, and Arthur L. Howe, 315 East 175th St; owners, Sophie and Charles Busath, 3,289 Decatur Av; Martin & Howe, 265 Broadway......$3,300

168TH ST, 514 West, s s, 95x25, Nov. 21, 1910; Leo Levinson and Deborah, his wife, et al., to Louisa Braun; owner, Gustave Levinson, 138 West 116th St; Amend & Amend, 119 Nassau St......$2,100

168TH ST, 516 WEST, s s, 95x25, Nov 21, 1910; same to Eva K. Mueller; owner, Bertha Fahrenholz, Jersey City Heights; Dutton & Kilsheimer, 203 Broadway......$3,000

MOTT ST, 118, e s, runs e 27x n 9.8x e 17x n 17.4x w 16.10x w to e s of Mott St 27x s 27.1; Mott St, 120, e s, runs n 27.6x e 43.7x s 26.5x w 16.10x n 0.6x w to beginning, April 14, 1911; Carmela, wife of Antonio Caruso, owner, 208 Grand St, to Arcangelo Lacetera, 116 Mott St; Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway......$1,600

124TH ST, 240 West, s s, 100.11x13.10, June 5, 1908; Lee W. Beattie and Carrie M., his wife, to Nathaniel Tooker; owner, Katie F. Tucker, 149 West 129th St; Dickinson, G., & Co., 15 Wall St......$2,000

48TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 100.10x80, Dec. 30, 1904; Herbert L. May and Lillian B., his wife, Pittsburg, Penn., to the Union Dime Savings Bank; owner, New Netherlands Theatre Co., 137 West 48th St; Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av......$95,000

21ST ST, 107 West, n s, 98.9x20, Dec. 3, 1910; Anna O. Pell, owner, 2,731 Broadway, to The Bank of Long Island, at Richmond Hill, N. Y......$3,000

LOT 245, northerly ½, map of Washingtonville, 25x100, May 8, 1906; Michael Wall and Bessie, his wife, owners, 1,562 Carpenter Av, to Harriet A. Satterley; David O. Williams, 37 Prospect Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y...$1,600

AQUEDUCT AV, East, e s, 101.3 ft s of 184th St, 56.4x20x53.1x20, Aug. 22, 1908; Alexander Scheps and Jennie, his wife, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; owner, Anna Aldhous, 501 West 138th St; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$4,500

48TH ST, 137 to 143 West, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 100.10x80, June 15, 1909; Alexander C. Quarrier to Charles F. Gehrmann; owner, New Netherlands Theatre Co., 137 West 48th St; Heymann & Herman, 35 Nassau St......$36,750

LOT 102, map of Unionport, begins n s of 5th St, at s e corner of Plot 103, said map, 66x50x17x50x83x200, Dec. 29, 1904; Catherine Devine to Margaret Oakley; owner, Francis Stolz, 390 East 153d St; Samuel C. Herriman, 30 Broad St......$1,500

87TH ST, 136 West, s s, 100.8x20, Oct. 15, 1910; Frederick A. Elliott to Frank L. Fisher Co., per William H. Peckham, President; owners, Oscar and Marion B. Kress, 476 Fort Washington Av; F. L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av......$6,000

75TH ST, 238 West, s s, 102.2x20, Oct. 18, 1910; Ora M. Russell to Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av; owners, Oscar and Marion B. Kress, 467 Fort Washington Av; Carter & Haskell, 111 Broadway......$5,000

34TH ST, n s, 840 ft e of 2d Av, 97.6x40, May 24, 1906; James E. Brande and Ora, his wife, and others to Joseph D. Bedle and I. H. Ely, administrators of Isadore B. Ely, Jr., deceased; owner, Tomasso Ronca, 390 Broome St; McClure & McClure, 22 William St.$41,000

DIVISION ST, s s, being ½ Lot 6, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 25x½ block, May 27, 1908; Catherine Higgins to Levantia W. Boardman; owner, Mary S. Bernstein, 22 Henry St; Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St......$12,000

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 3,421, n w corner of 139th St, store and basements; Goodfield Realty Co to Acker, Merrall & Condit Co, 135 West 42d St, 3 4-12 years from June 1, 1911. $1,700 and $1,900

DELANCEY ST, 174, all; Orias Karp to Abe Menscher, 335 East 8th St, 2 11-12 years from June 1, 1911; attorney, N. Greenbaum, 200 Broadway......$3,600

PARK AV, 1,693 and 1,695, two stores and basement; William F. Mittendorf to Joseph Shepard, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1909; attorney, M. Grohs & Sons, 238 West 28th St......$900

WEST END AV, 212, south half of store; Peter Beecher to Abe Rothstein, on premises, 2 4-12 years from June 1, 1911....$720

WILKINS AV, 5, 150 ft n of Freeman St, third store and basement; the Burnett-Weil Construction Co to Luigi Palazzolo, 1,305 Wilkins Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1910; attorney, C. Amoruso, 2,091 2d Av......$1,020

1ST AV, 115, n w corner of 7th St, all; Margaret Koerner to Henry Robberts, on premises, 3 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, S. W. Murphy, 182 Havemeyer St, Brooklyn. $1,700

1ST AV, 2,291, all; Isaac Pick to Filomena Degrazia, 2,291 1st Av, 3 years from June 1, 1911; attorney A. Fontanella, 2,291 1st Av. $1,500

3D AV, 1,658, store; Julia Mehrbach to Theodore Bertsch, on premises, 5 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, D. Geiger, 165 Broadway. $540 and $600

4TH AV, n e corner of 27th St, store and basement; Manufacturers' Building Co to Adolph Rusch and another, 322 West 90th St, 4 years from March 24, 1911; attorneys, Blumenthal & B., 27 Pine St......$38,000

6TH AV, 832, store, &c.; Charles A. Brodil to William Kreuzer, 351 St. Nicholas Av, 3 11-12 years from June 1, 1911......$7,500

SAME PROPERTY, part of store; William Kreuzer to Jennie A. McDonnell, 239 West 103d St, from June 1, 1911, to April 30, 1915; attorney, L. S. Goebel, 41 Park Row. $3,750

11TH AV, 484, store and front basement; John Arnold to Nathan Tamler, 484 11th Av, 5 years from June 1, 1911; address, 484 11th Av......$1,020

17TH ST, 137 East, all; Elizabeth Aschmann to Elise Dietrich, 21 Irving Place, 3 years from June 1, 1911; attorney, Max Greenberger, 170 Broadway......$1,500

38TH ST, 273 and 275 West, all; Timothy J. Kieley to Samuel Krauss, on premises, 10 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, Nathan H. Stone, 346 Broadway......$6,100

63D ST, 234 West, all; Julia Bachrach to Winmore Leasing Co, 135 Broadway, 5 years from June 1, 1911; attorney, Franklin S. Keller, 135 Broadway......$3,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

WILL, Frederick C., to Amelia M. Witt..$100

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE CO. to Guaranteed Mortgage Co......$5,000

RAYMOND, Emma M., to Frank L. Fisher Co., 2 assts......$100

MACK, Mary E., to Charles E. Buckingham.$1

GUERNSEY, Stephen G., exr., to Mabel G. Farrington......$4,000

COHEN, Moses, to Jacob Ressner......$100

MAPES, Daniel, Jr., to Bronx Bor. Bank.$1

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. to Bertha Amend......$20,400

BRANN, Gussie, to Saml. P. Goldman..$10,000

McBREEN, James, to Julius J. Frank....$1

McCORMICK, James H., to Margaret T. McCormick......$300

CHILDS, Ellsworth, to Oscar Scherer......$1

ANDERSON, Johanna, to Title G. & T. Co., $5,000.

EMMET, Josephine W. D., to Julia Geary, $3,500.

MASON, Alexander T., to Union Trust Co..$1

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. to Bennett J. King......$14,000

PRINGLE, Stephen D., to Bowery Savings Bank......$12,000

VAIL, F. Percy, to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., $5,000.

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE CO. to Greenwich Savings Bank......$5,500

AUSTIN, John H., to Abel King......$10,000

MULLER, Nina, to Vitantomo De Carlo..$100

PARK MORTGAGE CO. to Nicholas Klippel et al., executors......$11,500

De PEYSTER, Frederic A. and another, executors, to Helen Van C. Lung......$1

Same to Augusta M. De Peyster......$1

Same to Frederic A. De Peyster......$1

Same to Francis C. De Peyster......$1

Same to Ella M. Schoemaker......$1

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. to United States Trust Co......$35,000

GOODMAN, Henry D., to Sophia Hess...$100

PITTSBURGH LIFE & TRUST CO. to Lawyers' Mortgage Co......$45,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE CO. to William C. B. Kemp and another, trustees......$26,500

GEAR, Ella E., to Ethel W. Foster......$1

FOSTER, Ethel W., to Florence Geer...$1,000

FLEISCHMANN, Constance, to Tillie Weiss and another......$15,000

GEER, Ella E., to Ella E. Geer......$1

HENDRICKS, Edmund, and another, to Fanny Tobias et al......$1

Mechanics' Liens.

31ST ST, n s, 121.3 ft e of Broadway, 41.4—; 32d St, s s, 189.10 ft e of Broadway, 50x—; Percival R. Moses against Arena Construction Co., owner and contractor......$575

168TH ST, 514 and 516 West; Albert Blechner, Inc., against Leo Levenson, contractor..$89

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Kertscher & Co. against Fluri Construction Co., owner and contractor......$4,450

2D AV, 87, and 5th St, 241 East; Abraham Lager against Solinger Realty Co., owner; L. Solinger, contractor......$65

ESSEX ST, 48; American Luxfer Prism Co. against Mary O'Neill, owner; Thomas S. Duncan, contractor......$155

RIVINGTON ST, 122; D. Bravin Tile and Marble Co. against Eva Berenson, owner; Morris Zimmerman and Wolf Fischer, contractors.. $380

109TH ST, 3 and 5 East; Samuel Solomon against William Kerner, owner; Blain Brothers, contractors......$110

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

48TH ST, 137 West; American Bar Lock Company against F. T. Nesbit & Co., Inc., and others, May 26, 1911, (by bond)......$100

53D ST, 143 to 147 East; Eugene Frank against P. Joseph Groll and others, March 9, 1911.. $794

93D ST, 37 to 43 West; Bockman & Shepard against Tourneur Realty Co. and others, Jan. 7, 1911, (by bond)......$856

Lis Pendens.

GRANT AV, e s, 72.8 ft n of 165th St, 25x102.4; Adelaide Walter against Augusta H. Beyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. J. Culhane.

SHERMAN AV, 127 to 135, five actions; Madison Trust Co. against Hanover Realty and Construction Co., (foreclosure of five mortgages;) attorneys, Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine.

5TH AV, w s, 71 ft s of 132d St, 19x75; same against same, (notice of levy;) attorney, C. S. Whitman.

15TH ST, 153 to 159 West; Etha F. Wolfson against Lenray Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus.

52D ST, s s, 218 ft e of Madison Av, 17.6x100.5; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Charles Brandon Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

61ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; People, &c., against Abraham Berney, (notice of levy;) attorney, C. S. Whitman.

105TH ST, n s, 97.6 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.11; People of the State of New York against Morris Steiner, (notice of levy;) attorney, C. S. Whitman.

121ST ST, 232 West; John J. Fallon against Julia Swartz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. B. Mendell.

Building Loan Contracts.

HUGHES AV, e s, 100 ft s of 186th St, 50x65.5 to Crescent Av; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans European Construction Co......$28,000

NEWBOLD AV, s s, 156.3 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 22.10x103x irregular; Herbert S. Ogden, attorney, loans Charles H. Devermann..$4,000

GARDEN ST, n s, 315.2 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Furren Construction Co......$32,000

BAILEY AV, e s, 295.8 ft n of Heath Av, 50x100; Paragon Mortgage Co. loans Tessier Building Co......$12,000

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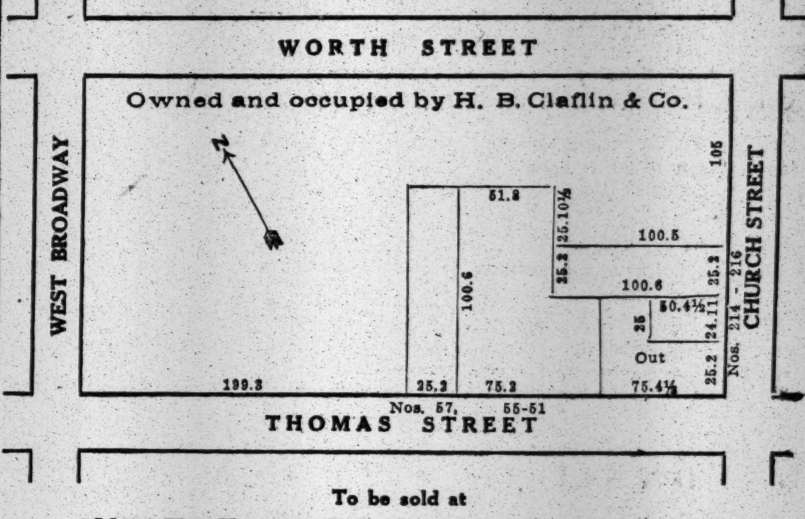
With frontages on Thomas and Church Sts., and occupied by 5 and 6 story buildings, now under lease to H. B. Claflin & Co.



To be sold at
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE
By Instructions from
WILLIAM H. WOOD, Esq., Referee,
Wednesday, May 31st, 1911,
At 12 o'clock noon, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, N. Y. City.
Further particulars from
Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer.
31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

Lewis Phillips, Auct'r
Executor's Sale,
to close Est. SIMON WEINSTEIN, Dec'd.
Valuable investment properties.
SIX-STORY ELEV. APT. HOUSE,
S.E. Cor. Park Ave. 96th St.
on land 100' 8½" x 90'.
SIX-STORY ELEV. APT. HOUSE At
S. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave. & 145th St.
on land 101' 4" x average 115'.
507 to 511 West 138th St.,
near Subway Station.
Two 37½-feet wide 5-story, thoroughly equipped apartment houses.
Will be sold at auction at
Exchange Salesroom, 14 to 16 Vesey St.,
New York City,
at 12:00 noon,
Thursday, June 8th, 1911,
by L. J. Phillips & Co., Auctioneers.
Maps of Chas. H. Friedrich, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. C., or of Auctioneers, 158 Broadway.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auct'r
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1911
at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE
Under the direction of WM. H. PECK, Referee.
315-317, 319-321 and
323 WEST 69th St.
NEAR WEST END AVE.
Three six-story tenements with stores. Sizes Nos. 315-317, 41.7x100.5; Nos. 319-321 and 323, 41.6½x100.5 each.
GEO. G. DE WITT, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 88 Nassau St.
66 2-3 PER CENT. may remain on mortgage 3 years at 5 PER CENT.
Maps from HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

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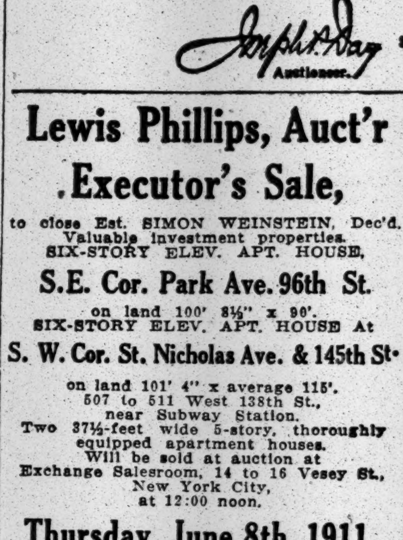

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Cost $15,000. Sacrifice at $12,000.
821 Linden Av., 11-room house and garage or barn, parquet floors, hardwood trim; lot about 50x257.6; beautiful, large shade trees; apply on premises or
E. M. Hollister, 1,380 Nostrand Av., near Linden Av.

ONE FAMILY COTTAGE, $5750
30x100. Ten Rooms.
VANDERVEER PARK,
826 East 34th St., near Ave. "F"; beautiful parlor in white and mahogany, dining room, 19x14, handsomely decorated; tiled bathroom, seven bedrooms; near three car lines; four blocks from proposed subway.

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Fisher's Island, N. Y.
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SOUND and OCEAN; boating, bathing; fine roads; golf course; several tennis courts; all outdoor sports; very accessible; all trains stop at New London.
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It has superb surf.
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On Manhasset Bay, North Shore of Long Island. Thirty-five minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Five minutes' walk from house to station.

House:—Fourteen rooms, two baths; all modern improvements. Three and one-half acres land; grand old trees; lawn, flower and vegetable garden. Fruit and nut trees, berries and grapes. Bathing, boating, hard sand beach. Chance of a life time.

ANDREW J. COBE,
149 Broadway, New York City.

New House—Overlooking L. I. Sound

Hollow tile fireproof construction, hardwood finish, 11 large rooms, 3 baths, ¾-acre plot, in most attractive section on north shore of Long Island, near station, 30 minutes from New York. Terms cash $2,000. $7,000 may remain permanently on mortgage and balance may be paid in 4 years, $1,000 per year. Address Owner, Room 10,075 Metropolitan Building. Telephone 3266 Gramercy.

A Village Home.—Nearly new, 7 rooms, barn, chicken house; plot, 75x230; price, $3,250; other homes from $2,000 up, on easy terms. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Scarsdale, N. Y.

$5,250 for a new eight-room house with all improvements and a barn on a plot 50 by 130 feet in a good section. This price has been cut several times from $6,000 for a quick sale. Where is the party who wants a bargain?

$16,000 for new 12-room house, hollow tile construction, 3 fireplaces, 3 baths, steam heat, electric lights. Pergola and garage; nearly half acre completely graded and seeded; absolutely the best value.

A charming old stone house of 12 rooms, large trees and beautiful shrubs, garden and greenhouse, one acre or more, best section of Scarsdale.

W. J. Reed, 7 E. 42d St., New York.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

AT WHITE PLAINS—36 MIN. FROM G. C. S. POP. 17,000——90 TRAINS DAILY.

BUNGALOW 8 Rooms and Bath All Improvements $2,600	2½ Story House 6 Rooms and Bath All Improvements $3,200

WALKING DISTANCE FROM DEPOT. TROLLEY PASSES THE PROPERTY.
DEED GIVEN ON FIRST PAYMENT,
Balance Like Paying Rent.

Call with your wife and family TO-DAY at our office and we will TAKE you to see these houses. Office open all day. Telephone us you are coming.

STERLING PARK, Inc.,
81 East 125th St. Phone 2240 Harlem.
NO WHITE PLAINS OFFICE.

WHITE PLAINS—SCARSDALE
AND WESTCHESTER CO.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES
Several fine building Plots For Sale.
Several special offers.
10 room house, $55 per month.
8-10 room houses, $7,000 to $10,000.
Furnished houses $100 to $500 per month.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 EAST 42nd ST. Bryant 6561. Phones. Depot Square 759 White Plains

AN OPPORTUNITY

to get a real bona fide bargain in a handsome, modern, 10-room house and large plot; electric lights; open fireplaces; 2 baths; hardwood finish; broad verandas; beautiful shade trees; near churches, schools and station; price around $10,000; this property must be disposed of. Cooley & West, Inc., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Artistic, exquisitely appointed house at River View Manor, Hastings on Hudson; plot 75x150; large garage; $22,500, convenient terms; house contains 11 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood trim; splendid views of Hudson and Palisades; extraordinary opportunity for substantial party to secure a beautiful new home. Owner, Box 544 Hastings on Hudson.

ON HUDSON, hour out, near station, Colonial house, ten rooms, improvements, barn, outbuildings, acre hilltop; beautiful views; refined environment; 70 trains; rent, furnished, $450 season, $1,000 year; sell $9,800. F. N. SHEPPARD, Van Cortlandt Ave., Ossining, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A fine residence plot, 106x117, five minutes' walk of Scarsdale station; high ground; excellent community; owner will sacrifice to immediate buyer. Angell, 16 East 42d St.

Attractive, new, eight-room dwelling; delightful location, near station; every improvement. Owner, George Threshie, 74 South Lexington Av., White Plains, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Houses for rent and for sale; also plots and acreage at right prices. Angell & Co., Scarsdale. Office open after 2 P. M.

Beautiful country residence, corner plot, Bronxville, reasonable; no agents. Particulars, Fleck, 442 Pleasant Av.

Bungalow—Four-roomed, furnished; fireplace; sleeping porch; elevation 600; $250 season. [illegible] Times.

Mount Vernon.

At Mount Vernon.—Unusually attractive house to rent, furnished; 10 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors throughout; wide veranda, with awnings, rugs, and chairs; completely furnished; fine plot; fruit and shade trees; 7 minutes' walk to New Haven station; rent $75 per month, June 15 to Sept. 15, or longer. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale.—Might lease to responsible tenant; commodious modern house, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; convenient to everything; first-class all details; 12 large rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; plot 100x125. 49 Fletcher Av.

Yonkers.

Modern Colonial House,

18 rooms; best section Yonkers; near station and trolley; price, $30,000, F. & C. Will exchange for N. Y. City property. J. P. WHITON-STUART CO., 5 East 54th St., New York.

Yonkers.—Two-family house, exclusive section; $40 and $50 apartments; electricity; separate heating system; large porch, yard, and trees; want Westchester private house under $15,000. Alling, 26 Broadway.

Bronx section; plot 10 lots (25x100) for $6,000; $1,500 cash. Owner, 512 B'way, Manhattan.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle, For Rent, Furnished. New six-room stucco bungalow, artistically furnished, large grounds, $75 per month. New stucco house, ten rooms and two baths, grounds 100x114, nicely furnished, $85 per month. [illegible] R. Downey, 232 Huguenot Street.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

ARE YOU AWARE

that only within 28 minutes from Penn. Station, on the north shore, (electric trains), there is the finest high-class residential water-front property on Long Island? Beautiful houses, restricted lots and plots, fine shade trees, private dock anchorage, elegant bathing beach and yacht club house; prices astonishingly low and sold on easy terms; titles perfect. Call or write and arrange for a visit to the property. K. HENRY, 235 West 34th St., New York.

GREAT HOUSE BARGAIN

$5,950 BUYS A $7,500 HOUSE.

A beautiful new home, built by "day's work"; gas, electricity, running water, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, large wardrobes; many special features; a large plot on an attractive avenue in private residence park; fine surroundings; 24 to Herald Square or Battery on the Pennsylvania tunnel line; near depot; very easy terms and small deposit, or will rent with privilege of buying and applying rent payments on purchase. Call, write, or 'phone T. L. M'NEECE, 150 Nassau St.
PHONE 4070 BEEKMAN.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
Plans and photographs of houses at office.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

FLUSHING.
OPPORTUNITY TO BUY CHEAP.
Two lots on Colden Av., one block from Jamaica Av.; fully improved; $525 each; will sell on easy terms or make a substantial discount to cash buyer. E. J. O'Connell, 47 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

New Rochelle.

PREMIUM POINT PARK, NEW ROCHELLE.

20% DISCOUNT. A SPECIAL OFFER.

This offer only holds good until June 15.
Water front privileges—Boat House; Fine Sound View; Tennis Court.
Water; Sewer; Gas, Electric Lights.

New York Central Realty Company,
1,328 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
230 HUGUENOT ST., NEW ROCHELLE.

NEW ROCHELLE.—Premium Point Park, exclusive section, near Echo Bay and Long Island Sound; newly decorated; 16 rooms; all improvements; shade, fruit trees; about acre ground; possession; rent, $950. NAGLE, 171 3d Av., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

BUNGALOW FARM, $99

10,000 square feet of land, $10 down, $3 monthly. Boating, bathing, fishing. Fare 14 cents. Title guaranteed. 52 minutes from Broadway. Shade trees; beautiful scenery. Four-room bungalows, $295. Write, call, or 'phone 6371 Barclay.
K. Nichols, 258 Broadway, opp. City Hall.

WEEQUAHIC PARK TRACT,
NEWARK, N. J.
BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED PLOTS
for sale; all restricted. Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust.
Take Pennsylvania, Central, or Lackawanna trains to Newark and Mt. Pleasant cars to property.
Maps and further particulars,
FRANK J. BOCK, General Manager,
Firemen's Building, Broad and Market Sts., Newark, N. J.

ASBURY PARK

New concrete six-room bungalow with ¾ of an acre of ground of high elevation. Fine view for miles. $1,500; easy terms. T., P. O. Box 212, Madison Square.

SEASHORE COTTAGE, $4,000
10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
New semi-bungalow being built on plot 50x150; 3 minutes from ocean bathing beach and 7 from station; 1½ hours from New York; finest location on Jersey coast; sewer, water, electric lighting, &c.; terms arranged; plans here. H. A. Rounds, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

Asbury Park, Allenhurst, Deal.
Furnished cottages for sale and rent
W. C. BURROUGHS
723 Mattison Ave., Asbury Park

FARMS Quality farms, beautifully located near Trenton and Princeton, N. J., along trolley, or back at lower prices. Some along Carnegie Lake, 50 miles from New York City. A. Updike & Son, Broad St. Bank Bldg., Trenton, N. J.

This Bungalow, $275.

FARM ONLY $95
20,000 square feet. Rich soil; 100 peach trees with each acre. Fare 15c. $9 down, $3 monthly. Address Mountain View, 75 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE HOME

IN LEONIA, N. J.—Nine-room house, on plot 100x125; all improvements; fine garden, fruit trees, and shrubbery. Write for pictures and descriptions to F. R. Farnham, Leonia, N. J.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Eight rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; residential section; excellent location for family desiring both country and seashore life; reasonable terms to right party. For further particulars call or write E. V. Bedle, 1020 Summerfield Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE 35 minutes Broadway, 8 rooms, laundry, servants' toilet, gas, electric light, heat, stable, fruit trees. Boating, Field Club. Price $5,500. Your own terms. Owner, Room 459, Fifth Avenue Building.

At Long Branch.—An 18-room boarding house, also 10-room house, near Ocean, in best section; completely furnished; price moderate; near North Bath Av. D. Souzzo, 278 1st Av., Long Branch, N. J.

118 acres, buildings, overlooking Kensico Lake, Westchester County; view Long Island Sound. George Threshie, 74 South Lexington Av., White Plains, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

GREAT OPENING SALE
of Bungalow Sites on
LAKE LACKAWANNA

The only lake in Northern New Jersey stocked with trout. if you want to enjoy yourself in a wild and healthy country, then Lake Lackawanna is the place.

Lake Front Plots 3¾c. Sq. Ft. Mountain Plots 1c. Sq. Ft.

Come, see and purchase a bungalow site at this most charming lake section of New Jersey.

Free Special Train to the Property June 4th.

Write for free tickets and full information.

6-Room Bungalow Fronting the Lake for Sale, $1,600.

W. C. REEVES & CO., 124 E. 23rd St., New York City

RIVERSIDE FARM $95

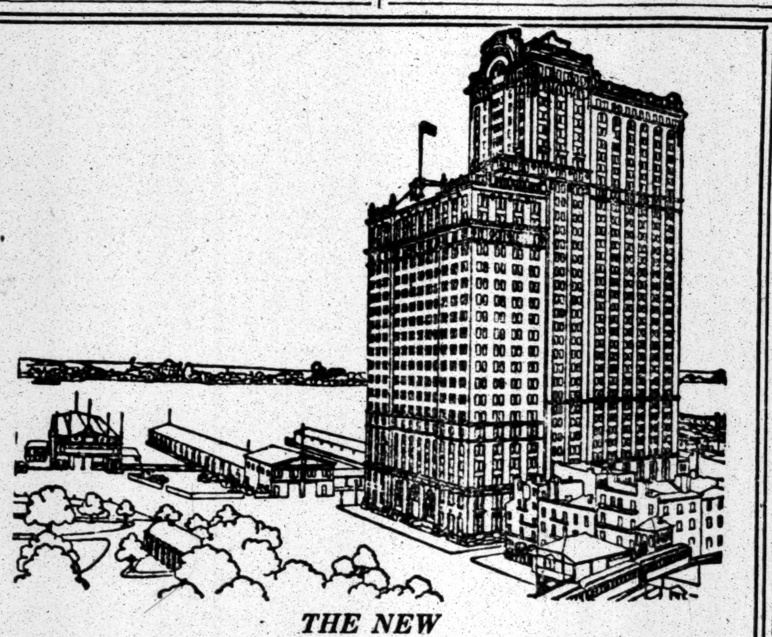
Bungalow Colony, 32 minutes out. Fare 18c., high, dry, and level. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Address Lackawanna, 63 Times Downtown.

At Dumont, new modern house near depot for sale, $2,700; on terms to suit; also two other houses and three choice plots for home building. N. A. Fuller, 108 West 34th St., New York City.

$6,400, NEW EAST ORANGE HOUSE. Beautiful modern stucco and frame house, eight rooms and bath; near station; easy terms. Address A. C. FORDEN, Room 10,075, Metropolitan Building. 'Phone, 3266—Gramercy.

FOR BUNGALOWS AT LEONIA
write, 'phone, or call LEONIA HEIGHTS LAND CO., Broadway and 34th St., Marbridge Building. 'Phone 380 Murray Hill.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



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Whitehall Building Battery Place and West St.
Every Window Affords Unobstructed Light and View
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Rentals Lower Than in Other First-class Buildings
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Most Accessible, Best Lighted and Best Ventilated Office Building in New York
APPLY TO RENTAL AGENT, TIMES BUILDING

STORE and BASEMENT
60x90; together or separate;
155 West 23d St.
Low Rent.
Concessions, Terms.
Any Broker,
or CHAS. BUEK,
5 East 42nd Street.

SOLTMANN BUILDING, 100x100
2 Adjoining TOP **LOFTS**
Perfect Light. Low Insurance.
Subdivided Fifth Loft $450, $900, $1200
134 TO 140 WEST 29 St. 7960 Mad. Sq. Ask your Broker.

RENTS LOW
at 511-13 W. 42d St.
New 8-Story Fireproof
L. T. ALTON, 111 Broadway.

Two Stores Suitable millinery, florist, first-class grocer, &c., &c.
"AT TEMPLE HALL"
Southwest Corner High Class Apt. House, 121st & Lenox Av.
Elegant location; rents moderate. Apply on premises.

To Sublet, Furnished.—Splendid mahogany furnished office, including Remington machine, filing cabinets, &c., in the Night and Day Bank Building, corner 44th Street and Fifth Av. Will sublet furnished for one year or shorter term at sacrifice. W. B. Walker, Thermos Bldg., 243 West 17th St.

BRONX.

STORES TO RENT
Westchester Ave., Bet. Fox & Simpson Sts.
AT SUBWAY STATION.
Very Desirable Neighborhood.
Apply Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 CHURCH ST.

28th St., cor. 1st Av.—Two lofts, 100x100; light on four sides; steam power; large elevator; all improvements. Apply on premises.

VIRGINIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale.—32,184 acres Coal Land in Buchanan County, Virginia; four veins above water level, 4½ to 6 foot veins; land covered with virgin timber. For information address Frank T. Redman, Braddock, Pa.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

NEW
BENNINGTON CORNERS
Just Completed
N. W. Cor. 99th and West End Av.
6, 7, 8 Rooms, with 2 Baths
Principal rooms have southern exposure.
Rents $1,200 to $2,300
Every Improvement.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Fred'k Zittel & Sons,
BROADWAY AND 79TH ST.

Berkeley Arms
326 to 332 West 95th St.,
Handsome up-to-date Apartments,
all light, airy rooms; Subway express station.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
Rents $55-$65
TELEPHONE, 4174—RIVERSIDE.

INVERNESS
200-210 WEST 57TH ST.
Handsome, extra large, light apartments, six, seven and eight rooms and bath, with all modern improvements; rents, $1,300 to $2,400; possession Oct. 1.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

YONKERS.
506 SOUTH BROADWAY,
Five and Seven Rooms and Bath.
New up-to-date Apartments.
Steam heated, very light and attractive. Rents low, 10 minutes from Van Cortlandt Park Subway Station.
J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., on premises.

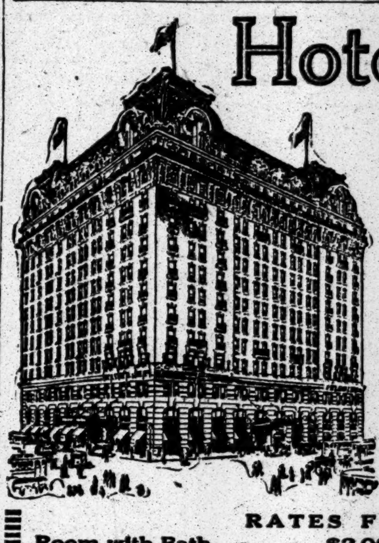
East Side.

LA CASA BLANCA,
55 EAST 76TH ST.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS.
7 and 8 Rooms, $1,300 and $1,400.
DOCTOR'S APARTMENT $1,000.
All light rooms; white enameled workroom; parquet floors. Telephone 1690—Lenox.

MASON
6-12 EAST 58TH ST.,
CLOSE TO CENTRAL PARK PLAZA.
High-class apartments of 8 rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hall boys, elevator service all night; rent reasonable.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

237 Lexington Av., corner 34th St.,
BACHELOR APARTMENTS
3 ROOMS, BATH, SERVICE, $32 to $40.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.



Hotel Sherman
Randolph and Clark Streets
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Chicago's newest, most complete and most conveniently located hotel. Every room with bath and running ice water.

The Hotel contains three beautiful and splendidly equipped Restaurants including the

College Inn
America's Most Famous Restaurant
The Sherman is the Convention Hotel of Chicago

RATES FOR ROOMS

Room with Bath - -	$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00
Two Room Suites with Bath, -	$4.00, $5.00, $6.00 and $8.00
Sample Rooms - - -	$3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00

Artistically decorated and beautifully furnished Suites of Parlor, two Bed Rooms and two Baths $12.00 and $15.00

HOTEL ROLAND
59th St., Between Madison & Park Avs.,
Block from Grand Plaza
Entrance to Central Park.
SINGLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 PER DAY.
DOUBLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $2.00 PER DAY.
Family Hotel for Permanent and Transient Guests.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

The Wendolyn
Riverside Drive and 100th St.
A New 12 Story Fire and Sound Proof Structure.

Located on the highest and most prominent corner on Riverside Drive.

Ready for Occupancy June 1.
Leases Made from October 1.

This house was constructed with a purpose to study every modern convenience, every individual apartment being so arranged as to take the place of a high-class private house. The ROOMS are EXTRA LARGE, with an abundance of closet room, also large foyer.

9-10-11 Rooms, Three Baths
Rents $2100 and Up
Now Ready for Inspection

Jacob Axelrod, owner, on premises
or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents
162 West 72d St., near Broadway.
Telephone, 7240—Columbus.

BRONX.

KEMP-JONES APARTMENTS,
950-974 Anderson Av., near Jerome Av.
2-3-4-5-6 Rooms, $22-$40.
High-class; every improvement; private 'phones, electric light; near park athletic grounds, boat clubs. Office, Ogden Av., 162d. Telephone 537 Melrose.

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The Brown School of Tutoring
341 West 75th St. Phone Col. 8894.
OPEN ALL SUMMER
in New York and West End, N. J.
Instruction at school or at residence in New York and vicinity and New Jersey Coast. ALL SUBJECTS. Prepares for examinations.
4 BOARDING STUDENTS TAKEN IN N. Y.

SUMMER TUTORING
College preparatory work. Good Home. New England Farm House.
ARTHUR WILLIAMS,
Formerly Principal of Dwight School. Until June 10 address Room 518, 25 Broad St., N. Y.; after that, Meadow View, Chaplin, Conn.

CAMP ALGONQUIN, ASQUAM, N. H.
A select camp for manly boys. 26th season begins June 27th. Outdoor life and tutoring. Address EDWIN DE MERITTE, A. B., Prin. De Meritte School, 815 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

INGLESIDE—A School for Girls
Founded by Mrs. Wm. D. Black,
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
School year opens Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1911.
MRS. WILLIAM BLACK PELL, Patroness.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 63RD ST.
KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY, HIGH SCHOOL AND NORMAL DEPTS.

Learn real estate business by mail; great possibilities even as side line; the small cost of our course is covered by absolute guarantee of satisfaction; we will help you get started; write for free particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, W. 202 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

ENGLISH BORN men and women of refinement will find congenial company by joining private literary circle. Address for particulars Miss Madeleine Moore, 529 West 111th St.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP? YOU CAN FIND THE SCHOOL WANTED by writing School Agency, M.-41 Park Row, N. Y.

Stenography and Spanish taught during the Summer at West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

Expert Piano Instruction.—Experienced teacher, scientific method; beginners and advanced pupils; reduced Summer rates; harmony taught free to scholars. S 105 Times.

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TYPEWRITERS RENTED 3 MONTHS FOR $5.00

and upwards. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Liberal allowance for machines taken in exchange. Send for catalogue.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St., 7 Doors from B'way. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.
345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin.

DESKS & OFFICE FURNITURE
NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED.
Budd & Co., 40 E. 20th St.
Telephone 2661 Gramercy.

High-Grade Office Furniture
desks, tables, partitions, telephone booths; new and slightly used, &c.; immense stock to select from. BUDD & CO., 73 Spring St. Tel. Spring 5483.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 14,798.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN HENRY PLETZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of John Henry Pletz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1911, the said John Henry Pletz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 50 Church Street, Hudson Terminal Buildings, City and County of New York, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

May 29, 1911. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL WOODWARD
and HOUSEKEEPING ANNEX
Broadway & 55th St., N. Y.
SPECIAL RATES FOR MAY—JUNE—JULY
'Phone, 5,000 Columbus
T. D. GREEN, Proprietor

GUIDE FOR DINERS
Telephone Your Reservation.

LÜCHOW'S
106 to 112 East 14th St. Tel. 1480—Stuyvesant.
FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT.
A LA CARTE. TABLE D'HOTE.
Music by THE VIENNA ARTIST ORCHESTRA.
WURZBURGER HOFBRAU.
Pilsner Genossenschafts-Brauerei.
GRAND PRIX—Brussels Exposition, 1910.

NEW GUFFANTI'S
224 W. 36th St., few doors fr. 7 Av. Tel. 6514-M.H.
Italian Table d'Hote. L., 40c.; D., 65c., wine, music.
Banquet Room for Private Parties.

48 W. 27th St., bet. B'way & 6th. **SEIDENS'** Dinner, 40c. Also Alc.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, May 31st, 1911
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF DAVID DAVIS AND DANIEL P. HAYS, RECEIVERS OF CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED MINES CO., LIMITED.
9,580 shs. Northern Coal Co., Ltd., of New Brunswick, Canada.
39,936 shs. Kent Coal Co., Ltd., of Maine.
44,875 shs. Crown Coal Co., Ltd., of Maine.
24,050 shs. Great Northern Coal Co., Ltd., Province of Nova Scotia, Canada.
41,201 shs. Great Northern Coal Co. of Maine.
960 shs. North Shore Railway Co. of Province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada.
All of the right, title, and interest, if any, of said defendant corporation, in and to 49,950 shares of the common capital stock of Maritime Coal Company, Limited, of the Province of New Brunswick, Canada;
All claims of the said defendant corporation against any and all of the aforesaid companies, for moneys advanced by said Receivers to said Companies.
FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, IN CHARGE OF THE NORTHERN BANK OF NEW YORK, IN LIQ.
$45,000 Bond and Mortgage, dated Sept. 18, 1908, made by Elizabeth J. Heaney to Frederick K. Morris, covering premises n s Westchester Avenue where the same is intersected on the easterly line of lands of New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., which mortgage has been duly assigned by Frederick K. Morris to the Northern Bank, N. Y.
The following policies of insurance on the life of Frank K. Kohler, which have been duly assigned to the Northern Bank, viz:
$5,000 The Prudential Ins. Co. of America, No. 230519, dated Sept. 28th, 1900.
$2,500 The Prudential Ins. Co. of America, No. 280520, dated Sept. 28th, 1900.
$5,000 The Prudential Ins. Co. of America, No. 230521, dated Sept. 28th, 1900.
$10,000 State Mutual Life Assurance Co., No. 46784, dated Sept. 25th, 1897.
$5,000 State Mutual Life Assurance Co., No. 53648, dated June 15th, 1899.
$2,500 State Mutual Life Assurance Co., No. 59981, dated Sept. 28th, 1900.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
20 shs. Royal Baking Powder Co. prefd.
7 shs. American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
15 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
20 shs. United States Steel Corpn. prefd.
25 shs. Nassau National Bank of Bklyn.
25 shs. The Robert Crooks Co. of N. Y.
50 shs. Manhattan Railway Co.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
5 shs. S. R. Ball Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
2 shs. Acadia Landing of Bar Harbor, Me.
FOR ACC. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$26,000 New Livingstone Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 30-year 6 p. c. Bds., due July, 1937; July, 1908, Coupons attached.
1,388 1-3 shs. Estates of Chatham.
26 shs. Stroefer Realty Co.
50 shs. Warren-Burnham Co. prefd.
25 shs. Guardian Trust Co. of N. Y.
17 shs. United States Wheel Co.
10 shs. National Reserve Bank.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$9,000 Montana, Wyoming & Southern R. R. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$31,000 American Silk Co. 1st Mtge 6 p. c. 3-year Gold Bds., due June 16th, 1911.
4 shs. Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N. Y.
$47,000 Montross Bond & Realty Co. 2d Mtge 5 p. c. Bds., due July, 1915.
110 shs. Montross Bond & Realty Co. prefd.
313 shs. Montross Bond & Realty Co. common.
$1,000 Hall Signal Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1915.
126 shs. The Franco-American Ferment Co., (Hypd.)
12 shs. Nassau Trust Co.
200 shs. Rutland R. R. Prefd.

GREENWALD & CO., Auctrs.
Will Sell on Thursday and Friday,
June 1 and 2, at 10:30 A. M. Each Day,
On the Premises 550 Broadway, N. Y.,
The Entire Staple Stock of Leon Pearl;
And an Importer's Wholesale Stock,
Valuation $60,000, consisting of
RIBBONS
LACES and EMBROIDERIES
Veilings, Chiffons, and Malines,
Gloves, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Trimmings,
Boys' Knickerbocker Pants and Blouses,
Suspenders, Belts.
10,000 IMPORTED NOVELTIES
This entire stock will be sold in large lots without limit or reserve. Further particulars later. Auct'rs' office, 50 Howard St. Tel. 9093 Spring.

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¶ A business man with a legitimate proposition, who needs capital to extend his business, may obtain it by advertising in the Business Opportunity column of The New York Times.

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LAZAR PEISACHOW.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Lazar Peisachow, jeweler, 1,872 Third Avenue, at 25 cents in notes.

GINGOLD BROTHERS.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Gingold Brothers, clothing manufacturers, 28 Waverley Place, at 25 cents cash.

EDWARD A. BARNUM.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Edward A. Barnum, (corporation,) millinery, 6 East Thirty-seventh Street, at 40 cents cash.

NOAH SCHLOSSBERG, manufacturer of cloaks, at 66 East Eighth Street. Schedules show liabilities $5,416 and assets consisting of stock, $1,000, and accounts.

HERMAN UHDEN, grocer of 695 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx. Petition filed against him by C. H. Burmeister & Co., $518; William Pilgrim's Sons, $297, and Gustave Lawrence, $157.

GOLDSTEIN & WINER, dealers in cloaks and suits, at 16 Division Street. Schedules show liabilities $4,349 and assets consisting of stock, $750; machines, $400; fixtures, $1,000; accounts, $98; claim, $250, and cash, $20.

NIGHTINGALE WHISTLE COMPANY, manufacturing horns and whistles for automobiles, 1,777 Broadway. Petition filed against it by Stanley G. Flagg, Jr., $448; Schutz Brothers, $83, and Charles L. Curtis, $19.

LOUIS KIPNES, dealer in furniture at 223 Division Street. Petition filed against him by Oscar Reiss, $360; Sam Adler, $100, and William M. Shields, $100. Judge Hough appointed John Gruenberg receiver, bond $500.

POND, BOWES & CARTWRIGHT, Inc., druggists, 2,035 Broadway, corner of Seventieth Street. Petition filed against it by American Druggists' Syndicate, $4,935; Charles H. Goddard, $7,500; M. Howe, $5,000. Liabilities about $25,000 and assets $12,000.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

WILLIAM STRAUSS, investigator of 18 East 120th Street, formerly a Police Captain; liabilities, $11,457.
JAMES McFERRAN, building contractor, 81 Lexington Avenue; liabilities, $140,819.
ISRAEL H. MAAGET, clothing manufacturer, 6 Great Jones Street; liabilities, $62,576.
ROBERT E. DUGGAN, liquors, 207 Sixth Avenue; liabilities, $37,318.
AUGUSTA HIRSH, 618 West 136th Street; liabilities, $34,709, all on mortgages.
STRASCHNOW & WIENER, as the International Electric and Engineering Company, 148 Chambers Street; liabilities, $30,845.
OTTO ABRAMS, salesman, 59 East Ninety-fourth Street; liabilities, $3,811.
FRANK C. BEETSON, hotel keeper, Port Chester; liabilities, $2,453.
HENRY BLANCH, salesman, 51 West 112th Street, formerly skirt manufacturer; liabilities, $3,840.
NETTIE R. GIBSON, grocer, 87 Greenwich Avenue; liabilities, $1,030.
HENRY B. HERTS, salesman, Seventy-first Street and Central Park West; liabilities, $4,783.
HERMAN H. LEVY, salesman, 88 Fifth Avenue, formerly bristles; liabilities, $3,178.
JAMES NASSAU, salesman, 527 West 134th Street; liabilities, $2,671.
JESSE W. POWERS, Jr., salesman, 215 Fourth Avenue; liabilities, $371.
M. & B. RAPPAPORT as the Leader Specialty Company, 1,955 Park Avenue; liabilities, $6,548.
LOUIS RESLER, clerk, 105 Lewis Street; liabilities, $5,343.
GEORGE D. SCHMID, painter, Walker Avenue; liabilities, $1,156.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Axelrod, Israel, et al.—M. H. Mann, $167.
Armstrong, John W.—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $148.
Apy, Edward, et al.—C. F. Murphy, $138.
Bosch, Joseph, Otella, or Tillie—H. Flaissner, $597.
Same—Same, $187.
Buckner, Arthur P.—O. A. Wurm et al., $119.
Blum, Theresa—H. Moraff, $310.
Buckholtz, Maru—People, &c., $161.
Bleistift, Abram I.—A. Sokolski et al., $424.
Betjeman, John C.—Henry Meyer Co., Inc., $238.
Brady, William A.—S. Eschelman, $170.
Clarke, Ernest V., et al.—J. T. Blake et al., $5,216.
Craddock, Edward S.—Taylor & Co., $150.
Caccioppoli, Antonio—M. Dohrmann, $171.
Chester, Philip—A. Luchow, $106.
Clucas, Charles—M. H. Tucker et al., $4,607.
De Casarte, Emanuel—W. T. Doran, $149.
Deutscher, Bernard B.—A. Mohr, $291.
Engelsberg, Samuel—A. Lalli, $172.
Fiore, Joseph—W. R. Ellison et al., $172.
Fischer, Charles—H. Trenhold, $156.
Fitzgerald, John J., (not summoned,) et al.—Coal, Boulet Co., $156.
Foley, John, Jr.—W. W. Astor, $484.
Fleischmann, Jacob H., et al.—People, &c., $1,000.
Fox, Irving C., et al.—J. Marcus Woodworking Co., $268.
Greet, Ben—Charles Brown & Co., $102.
Goodman, Frederick F.—I. T. Smith, $114.
Harlan, Edward M. & Jules—J. M. Cohen, $157.
Hallbach, William, et al.—People, &c., $1,000.
Hale, William H.—American Pastry Mfg. Co., $123.
Hansen, Hans R., et al.—L. Schwartz, $303.
Ives, William M., et al.—J. T. Blake et al., $216.
Joline, Adrian H., et al., receivers—B. Landsman, costs, $110.
Jenkins, Samuel A.—R. J. Mahoney et al., costs, $138.
Korn, Louis, et al.—Murtha & Schmohl Co., $384.
Klein, Frank—John Eichler Brewing Co., costs, $108.
Kalikow, Joseph, (not summoned,) et al.—W. Feder, $220.
Levine, Samuel, (not summoned,) and Hurry et al.—W. Feder, 220.
Menna, Joseph R.—W. R. Ellison et al., $141.
Mitteldorf, Meyer Z., et al.—M. Factor, $590.
McGennis, Patrick—Erie R. R. Co., costs, $107.
Margarito, Alberto—L. Doelger et al., $1,202.
Moss, Herman H.—Frank V. Strauss & Co., $359.
Maddaloni, Donato—P. Ragoni et al., $289.
Mendelsohn, Samuel—A. M. Birkhahn, $102.
Mackey, Theresa—I. Hess, $3,273.
McGinley, Margaret, admx.—K. Engel, $539.
McCabe, Joseph, et al.—C. F. Murphy, $138.
Owen, Humphrey, (not summoned,) et al.—J. T. Blake et al., $5,216.
O'Connell, John—Ursuline Convent, $163.
Ovington, Raymond—A. Wilson, $290.
Presutty, Nicholas et al.—J. Marcus Wood Working Co., $268.
Rose, David—S. Rose, $935.
Robinson, Douglas, et al., receivers—B. Landsman, costs, $110.
Rothschild, Jeanette C.—F. Rothschild, costs, $129.
Sandison, Wm. B.—Alliance Press Co., $811.
Schumer, David—A. Conti et al., $480.
Seeger, Harris, et al.—M. H. Mann, $167.
Siegel, Oscar, et al.—Same, $167.
Shackelton, Willis, et al.—I. Schwartz, $303.
Thomas, Hugh—Crescent Delivery Co., $224.
Vanoni, F. L., et al.—Coal Boulet Co., $156.
Van Antwerp, Edwin—W. E. White, $471.
Ward, Matt. J.—M. E. Fritz, $242.
Ward, Beverly—Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co., $338.
Wasserman, Kalman—F. Sturm, $165.
White, John—Julius Kessler & Co., $182.
Horace E. Frick Co.—Neal & Brincker Co., $489.
City of New York—J. Ligush, $631.
George Colon & Co. et al.—Murtha & Schmohl Co., $384.
New York Contracting Co. (Pennsylvania Terminal)—E. Duffy, costs, $170.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.—E. Sweeny, $7,713.
People's Surety Co. of New York—G. Giunta, costs, $118.
Radio Telephone Co.—American Transformer Co., $1,173.
Billings-Stevens Co.—S. B. Feinberg et al., $184.
Berliner & Greenberg—C. Feranda, $278.
Wabash Railroad Co.—C. F. Droster et al., $5,271.
Cheney Realty Corporation—Robert Gordon & Son, Inc., $104.
John J. Shea Contracting Co., Inc.—J. J. Rafferty et al., $102.
Thomas Flyer Renting Agency—New York Telephone Co., $171.
Dalley & Co.—Same, $308.
Katonah Construction Co.—J. Seaman, $3,661.
Same—Same, $3,660.
Kurz-Pon Electrical Construction Co.—F. A. Kurz, $527.
Rosenzweig & Brauner—M. Kohn, $113.
Independent American Ice Cream Co.—D. Patane et al., $1,805.
Universal and Specialty Co.—W. B. Richards et al., $235.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Abels, Henry—J. E. Linde Paper Co., March 13, 1911, $136.
Alton, Lee G.—W. Charlestream, Oct. 24, 1910, $411.
Same—Same, May 3, 1911, $157.
Abelow, Harris—L. Kohn, May 13, 1910, $143.
Codington Co.—A. Dannecker, May 7, 1909, $169.
Davis, Joseph H., Building Co.—M. I. Healy, May 24, 1911, $126.
Hagen, Minnie S.—J. B. Brown et al., April 5, 1911, $167.
Korth, Charles W.—D. P. Harris Hardware Co., March 17, 1911, $117.
Lacovara, Domenico—V. R. Canuso, May 6, 1911, $163.
Markowitz, Ancel—J. D. Goldstein, May 8, 1911, $118.
Murray, Joseph F.—Dimock & Fink Co., April 25, 1910, $403.
Ottinger, Max—City of New York, Nov. 11, 1910, (vacated,) $260.
Fritz, Minnie E.—M. J. Ward, Jan. 5, 1911, (reversed,) $801.
Lee, John T.—P. A. Hill, April 23, 1904, (canceled,) $2,482.
Roach, Milton C.—E. H. Wagner, March 27, 1909, $1,575.
Tatje, Dietrich—Italian-Swiss Co., Oct. 13, 1910, $130.
Williamsburg Savings Bank—L. B. Leavitt, April 7, 1911, $901.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Assigned to commands for the month of June as indicated—Chief of Battalion Thomas J. Hayes, to First Division, and Foremen George J. Kuss, Engine 6, to First Battalion; Edward F. O'Connor, Engine 11, to Fourth Battalion; Bernardo F. Carlock, Hook and Ladder 28, to Ninth Battalion, and George H. Winter, Hook and Ladder 17, to Fourteenth Battalion.

Detailed—Fireman Walter B. Frost, Engine 31, as driver to Chief of Second Battalion.

Transferred—Walter S. Bensel, Engine 88, to Engine 58.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

So-Called "Blanket" Variety of Protests Are Not Approved by Board.

In overruling a protest filed by Case & Co. the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday expressed its disapproval of the so-called "blanket" variety of protest, which includes a great variety of claims under different paragraphs of the tariff against the classification made by the Collector of Customs. In this case the merchandise is trimmings in chief value of beads.

Collector Loeb assessed the merchandise at the rate of 45 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem. General Appraiser Howell, in his decision for the board overruling the claims, terms them "multifarious." The General Appraiser grants that by judicial construction the number of alternative claims filed by an importer may be "liberal," but in the present case no patience is expressed with the many claims filed. The decision says:

"This form of protest, with these multifarious claims, has been filed in many cases where the merchandise has been classified under Paragraph 405, and not until the hearing could it be ascertained what was the real ground of the complaint. In our unpublished decision of this date in Downing's case the protests were identical in form and language with the protest in this case, yet the merchandise was entirely different, there being no goods in those importations composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles.

"Therefore no question could arise as to the scope and effect of the proviso to Paragraph 421. Such protests certainly fail to state the claim of the importer. The protest is insufficient and overruled."

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An "Effective" advertisement in The New York Times is the best way to reach reliable boarders or roomers. One dollar for a fifty-word advertisement. Send an "Effective" advertisement to The New York Times through any advertising agency or telephone Bryant 1000.—Adv.

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1 time per line, 20c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.26. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00

NEW YORK.

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NEW YORK.

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ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, CLINTON CO., N. Y. OPENS SATURDAY, JULY 1. CONDUCTED ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

SITUATED IN A NATURAL PARK OF NEARLY 700 ACRES. FULL LENGTH 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE. BOATING, BATHING, TENNIS, &C., &C. NEW CONCRETE GARAGE, SEPARATE ENTRANCE TO AUTOMOBILE FOYER ON GROUND FLOOR. PRIVATE DRESSING ROOMS FOR AUTOMOBILE PARTIES.

BOTH HOTELS NEW AND OF ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

MODERN IN ALL THEIR EQUIPMENT. AFFORDING GUESTS EVERY COMFORT, CONVENIENCE AND SAFETY.

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LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. Opens Saturday, June 17. Conducted on European Plan Only.

Both hotels reached via the Delaware & Hudson R. R. Fast express trains, with through Pullman service.

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MORTIMER M. KELLY,
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Both hotels located on "Adirondack Trail" and "Iroquois Trail" of the Empire Tours.

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The Most Attractive Resort Hotel Immediately Adjacent to New York City

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
Open Throughout Year

85 minutes from New Penna. Station. A high-class modern hotel, affording Every Comfort and Convenience of the Best Homes and appealing to a refined and exclusive clientele. Golf and other outdoor pastimes may be enjoyed the year around. Fine automobile roads. Near aviation field.

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A fireproof European plan hotel of the highest standard, situated directly on the finest beach north of Florida, 25 miles from the new Pennsylvania Long Island Station. Telephone 100 Long Beach.

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SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y. OPENS JUNE 24. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage. Delightful climate. Pure Water. Booklet. New York Office, 1,122 Broadway, corner 25th Street.

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THE MAIDSTONE INN
OPEN JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1.
Ocean bathing. Good golf links. Fine roads.

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Opens June 1 under new management; references exchanged. Mrs. W. M. WALKER.

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THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM

A perfectly appointed Hotel and a completely equipped Mineral Springs Health Resort. The only place in America administering the

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OPENS JUNE 21ST.

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Send for Illustrated Book.

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noted for picturesque and romantic scenery. The glorious air, the magnificent views and comfortable accommodations are a great attraction in this mountain region which is a paradise for children and a sanitarium for everybody.

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in connection with West Shore Railroad forms the only all rail through car line between New York and all points in this famous mountain region.

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Catskill Mountain House. Booking with Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av., New York.

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A place where you would enjoy yourself this summer.

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BERKSHIRE HILLS

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Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass.,
WILL OPEN MAY 27TH
Send for Booklet and Auto Road Map.
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Red Lion Inn now open. Heaton Hall opens midl. June. Allen T. Treadway, Prop.

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Favored Hotel on Beautiful Lake Sunapee. Every amusement, including superb golf links. ON IDEAL TOUR—Superior garage facilities.

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Season May 27th to October 15th.
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CUSHING'S ISLAND,
PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.

Opens June 22. Always cool, invigorating climate; pure spring water; beautiful scenery; country and seashore combined; all amusements. For booklet, rates, &c., address BOYCE & HATFIELD CO., 101 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

YORK HARBOR, ME.
MARSHALL HOUSE

OPEN JUNE 24. Overlooking Maine Coast. All modern improvements. Elevator, electric lights, suites with bath. Garage.

E. S. MARSHALL, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND—Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN.—The Prospect and 10 cottages; all outdoor sports; garage; booklet. H. B. Ellis, Castleton, Vt.

THE GLENWOOD In the Pines, Lake Bomoseen, Hydeville, Vt. Rates $9 to $14. W. C. Mound.

HOTEL DENNIS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The new fireproof addition is a model for comfort and convenience. The entire house now offers 350 guest rooms, each of which is connected with private bath or has running water. Hotel Dennis is one of the Beach Front Hotels still maintaining an unobstructed ocean view.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

ISLESWORTH

On the ocean front, Virginia Av. Most central location. Cap. 500. Fresh and sea water in all baths; sun parlors, elevator. Large rooms, southern exposure, etc. Orchestra. American or European plan. Special American plan, $12.50 up weekly. Always open. Auto at train. Booklet.

FRANK M. PHOEBUS, Mgr. WM. HYMAN, Prop.

ATLANTIC CITY.

The Spring Season is most attractive for a visit.

NEW JERSEY—West End.

WEST END COTTAGES and HOTEL
WEST END, N. J.

All modern comforts and an unchallengeable table and cuisine.

Now Open.

ERNEST FRIBOURG, Mgr.
'Phone 1020 West End.

NEW JERSEY—Monmouth Beach.

MONMOUTH BEACH INN.

Ocean Front Annex, Board Walk, Cottages, De Luxe Bathing Pools and Dressing Rooms. Auditorium for conventions, etc. Club and reunion dinners.

Opening date June 21st. Address until open: MONMOUTH BEACH CLUB HOUSE CO., 36 Gramercy Park East, New York.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Highest standard of excellence maintained; now open. For reservations, rates, booklet, &c., address Morgan & Parsons.

Select Family Hotel on the Beach.
THE **WELLINGTON** NORTH ASBURY PARK.
Rooms with bath. Phone 358. B. B. SMITH.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap

THE KITTATINNY

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Largest, most modern, finest located and the leading hotel in this region. Every convenience. Large, airy rooms en suite with baths and running water. Noted for its cuisine and service. Our dairies, farm and greenhouses supply to the table products "Par Excellence." American plan, also a la carte. Orchestra, social diversions, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing, etc., on Hotel's grounds. Private Mt. Park, 300 acres of beautiful lawns, walks, waterfalls and profusion of garden and mountain flowers. Bell 'Phone 93. Livery Garage, Saddle Horses. Booklet of views and auto maps over good roads, on application. June and season rates. G. FRANK COPE.

WATER GAP HOUSE

THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Now open. Acknowledged to be unquestionably the finest hotel in this region for those who desire the best in appointment, cuisine, service, comfort, and location. Every indoor entertainment and outdoor pastime. Special early season rates. Write for booklet of beautiful scenic views and auto maps. Fifth season.

JOHN PURDY COPE.

Delaware Water Gap, Mount Pocono, Stroudsburg, Cresco, Pocono Summit, Famous Summer Resorts. Information at 1183 Broadway, New York City, and 505 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA—Shawnee-on-Delaware.

NOW OPEN
Buckwood Inn
(FIREPROOF)
ROSSITER PARK
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.

Located on Adirondack Trail of Empire Tours. A NEW FIREPROOF hotel located in the beautiful valley of the Upper Delaware River. Boating, tennis, golf, mountain climbing, excellent roads, magnificent scenery. Cuisine and service the very best. Two hours from New York, three hours from Philadelphia. Handsome Villa for rent furnished. Choice building sites for sale. Our representative will call on request. Address

HARRINGTON MILLS, Manager,
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.

Eighteen-Hole Championship Golf Course of Shawnee Country Club close by.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pike County.

Elevation 1,600 feet. Capacity 350.

FOREST PARK HOTEL

FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE
"The Adirondacks of Penna."
3½ HOURS FROM NEW YORK.
AUTO SERVICE TO HOTEL.
BATHING—BOATING—FISHING.
TENNIS—BASEBALL—MUSIC—CAFE.
Rooms with bath—Bachelor's rates.
Owner's Management. Booklet. Auto Map.
ARTHUR LEDERER
87 BROADWAY. Tel. Rector—2260.

PENNSYLVANIA—Canadensis.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN—Where you can catch trout. Rooms en suite and with bath. Booklet. Cresco Station, D., L. & W. R. R. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

MIDLAND BEACH
STATEN ISLAND
Refined Amusement Amid Refined Surroundings

Reached via Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., terminus of Subway, elevated roads and surface lines; 20 minutes' invigorating sail through the lower bay and a short trolley ride through the most picturesque part of Staten Island. Cleanest and safest bathing on the Atlantic Coast.

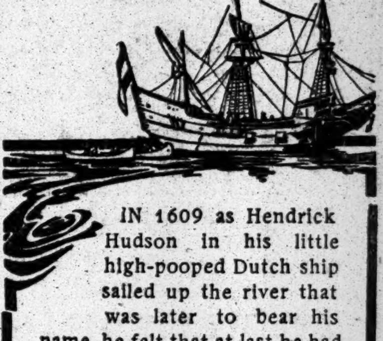
CORONATION WEEK.
London, England.

CORONATION TIME IN LONDON.
WELL-FURNISHED SUITE TO LET in Kensington for Coronation period; 3 bed, bath, 2 reception rooms; rent 9 guineas per week, inclusive of catering and attendance. (Quote 02435.)

FURNISHED FLAT TO LET at Earl's Court. (near Tube and District Stations.) Bright and sunny. 3 bed, bath, 2 sitting rooms; 20 guineas per week for June or possibly July, including plate and linen; electric light. Catering and attendance if desired. (Quote 0637.)

For further particulars write to agents, John Barker & Co., Ltd., Kensington High St., London W., England.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.



IN 1609 as Hendrick Hudson in his little high-pooped Dutch ship sailed up the river that was later to bear his name, he felt that at last he had reached the golden land of his dreams—the passage to the North West.

But even his wildest visions did not approach the actual wonders of that lordly river as *you* can see them today from the deck of a luxurious Hudson River Day Line steamer.

Our boats make the trip from New York to Albany by daylight, or you can catch the returning boat at Poughkeepsie and enjoy a charming one-day outing with a fine band and a splendid restaurant.

DAY LINE STEAMERS, DAILY, except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M., landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. All through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted.

Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.

Steamer Mary Powell

Afternoon boat for Rondout and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. at 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail. 10

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND

LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.

LEAVE PIER (NEW) 1, NORTH RIVER, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.

LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK, 10:55, 11:40 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.

Trip marked * does not go to 129th St., N. R.

Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.

Including admission to Steeplechase Park.

FISHING BANKS, STEAMER TAURUS Leaves 129th St., N. R., 7:20 A. M.; Pier (new) 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c. Children, 25c.

STEAMER "GRAND REPUBLIC"

SPECIAL TRIP UP THE HUDSON.
DECORATION DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 30th,
allowing 2½ hours at **WEST POINT** and 1 hour at **NEWBURGH**

leaves Pier 1, North River, 9:30 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:00 A. M.

ROUND TRIP, 75c.; Yonkers, 50c.

Steamer limited to one-half its licensed capacity.

ENJOY DECORATION DAY AT THE SEASHORE

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave Long Island City Station, via L. I. R. R., 6:34, 9:15, 10:14, 11:07 A. M., 12:43, 1:04, 1:34, 2:07, 3:34, 5:03, 6:17, 6:50, 7:50, 8:08 P. M. Ferry leaves E. 34th St. at frequent intervals.

Leave Brooklyn (Flatbush Ave. Station), 5:58, 7:02, 8:04, 9:24, 10:00, 10:21, 10:43, 11:15, 11:51 A. M., 12:20, 1:10, 1:25, 2:10, 2:46, 3:30, 4:13, 4:27, 5:06, 5:43, 6:20, 6:26, 6:42, 7:05, 7:28, 8:20, 8:42, 9:10 P. M.

LONG BEACH.

Leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station) 5:55, 7:20, 9:15, 10:44, 11:05 A. M., 12:40, 1:08, 2:07, 3:11, 3:59, 5:14, 5:54, 6:20, 8:20 P. M.

Leave Brooklyn (Flatbush Ave.) 5:53, 7:16, 9:12, 10:18, 11:10 A. M., 12:32, 1:57, 2:01, 3:58, 5:09, 5:51, 5:55, 6:14, 7:15, 8:13 P. M.

Decoration Day Outings

On Great, Swift Day Line Steamer

Hendrick Hudson
To Kingston Point
(The foot of the Catskills)
and Return.
200 Miles for $2.

Leave Desbrosses St. 9:40 A. M. Also West Point, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie Excursions. Leaving Desbrosses St. 8:40 and 9:40 A. M.

Decoration Day Afternoon Excursion to West Point, Steamer Mary Powell.

Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Return to New York by boat or rail, $1.10. Orchestra. See Parade, Public Buildings, etc.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE **UP THE HUDSON RIVER**

To West Point and Newburgh

New Four-Deck Steamer,
BENJ. B. ODELL.
DECORATION DAY
FROM { foot Franklin St., 9 A. M. West 129th St., 9.30 A. M.

Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M., WEST POINT 7 P. M.

Only steamer leaving WEST POINT after Dress Parade.

Dining room—excellent service—music.

Round Trip from N. Y. 90 Cents.

Illustrated booklet upon request.

DECORATION DAY
EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN

Superb steamer RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00, Children, 50 cents. Tickets at Piers only on day of excursion.

NORTH BEACH
FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS
BOATS EAST 99TH & EAST 134TH STS.
Queensboro Bridge Trolleys Direct.

DON'T MISS THIS TRIP
35 MILE SAIL AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND.
SIGHT SEEING YACHT
CLIFTON. ONLY STARTING POINT
Foot West 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
LECTURER ABOARD. FARE $1.00.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Halcyon and Observation, around New York Harbor and Manhattan Island. Daily from Battery Pier, near South Ferry, 10:30 and 2:30. See the Ocean, Sandy Hook Lightship and Forts. Trips daily, 1:15 P. M., returning 5.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS

NEARBY SAILINGS: ENGLAND, IRELAND, THE CONTINENT

New York,	June 3,	9:30 A.M.	Baltic,	June 3,	11:00 A.M.
Minnewaska,	June 3,	10:30 A.M.	Majestic,	June 7,	3:00 P.M.
Finland,	June 3,	10:00 A.M.	Philadelphia,	June 10,	9:30 A.M.

*The World's Largest and Finest Steamer, New S. S. OLYMPIC, (45,000 TONS) Sails June 28

American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

New York	June 3	St. Louis	June 17
Philadelphia	June 10	St. Paul	June 24

Atlantic Transport

New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.

Min'waska	June 3, 10:30 AM	Minnetonka	June 17
Minneapolis	J'ne 10, 9:30 AM	Minnehaha	June 24

Red Star Pier 59, N. R., 10 A. M.

London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp

Finland	June 3	Vaderland	June 24
Lapland (new)	June 17	Finland	July 1

White Star Piers 60 & 61, N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

Majestic	June 7, 3 PM	Oceanic	June 21
Adriatic	June 12, 3 PM	*OLYMPIC (new)	June 28

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool

Baltic	June 3, 11 AM	Arabic	June 17
Celtic	June 10, 11 AM	Cedric	June 24

Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool

Largest Steamers St. Lawrence Route.

New York & Boston

To the **MEDITERRANEAN**

Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa.

Romanic	June 10, 10 A. M.	Canopic	July 1
Cretic	June 21, noon	Romanic	July 13

Our Travelers' Checks Good Everywhere.

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 B'WAY, (TEL. 2100 RECTOR,) AND PIER 62, N. R., (WEST 23D ST.,) N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

CLEVELAND	June 1, 10 A. M.
¶§PATRICIA	June 3, 11 A. M.
†AMERIKA	June 8, 9 A. M.
*PRES. GRANT	June 10, 10 A. M.

†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. §Will call at Boulogne. ¶Second Cabin only. *Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Direct Service—PHILADELPHIA-HAMBURG.

GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA

S. S. MOLTKE	June 3, 11 A. M.
‡S. S. BATAVIA	June 21
S. S. HAMBURG	June 27

‡Will not call at Algiers.

Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 45 B'way, N. Y.

BERMUDA

The Ideal Spring Tour.

Sailings Every Wednesday and Alternate Saturdays from May 20.

5 to 15 Day Tours, Including Tickets, Hotels, Drives, etc. **$26** UP.

Programmes, Tickets, etc., from
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 and 553 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., New York.

BERMUDA ROUND TRIP **$20 and Up**

Inclusive Tours at Moderate Rates
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.,
22 State St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)

Each Fall River Line Steamer is equipped with wireless telegraph—

Only one of a hundred conveniences provided for patrons of this Line.

Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:30 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like.

Fare to Boston....$4

City Ticket Office-171 B'way-Phone 5121 Cort.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

Magnificent Steamers; Splendid Accommodations; Cuisine and Service Unexcelled.

Fine Orchestra on Each Steamer.

PEOPLES LINE TO ALBANY

Str. C. W. Morse or Adirondack, PIER 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. W. 129th St., 6:45 P. M. daily (Sundays included.) OBSERVATION AND PALM ROOM A NEW FEATURE.

CITIZENS LINE TO ABLANY & TROY

New Str. Trojan or Rensselaer, PIER 32, N. R., 6 P. M. daily (Saturdays included:) Yonkers, 7 P. M.; stops at Albany in both directions.

Tickets at pier and principal ticket offices. Close train connections at Albany and Troy for points North, East & West. Tel. 9400 Spring.

BY SEA TO MAINE

The Most Charming Short Sea Trip on the Atlantic Coast.

STEAMSHIPS
NORTH LAND & NORTH STAR
TO
PORTLAND, MAINE.

Sailings Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday 5 P. M., from Pier 20, East River, N. Y. For full information and booklet apply to MAINE S. S. CO., 290 B'way, N. Y.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."

COLONIAL LINE

BOSTON Via Boat and Rail	$2.90
PROVIDENCE, Boat Direct	2.00
FALL RIVER, via Boat and Rail	2.25
WORCESTER, via Boat and Rail	2.90

Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot of W. Houston St.

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS—FINEST SERVICE.

'Phones, Spring 9491 and 9492.

CAPITAL CITY LINE

50 CENTS TO **ALBANY**

Fast and Elegant Steamers FRANK JONES and KAATERSKILL

Leave Pier 46, N. R., Foot West 10th St., 5:30 P. M. West 129th St., 6 P. M. Daily, Sundays Included. 'Phone 482-483. Spring.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., Daily except Sunday, ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M., and West 129 St. at 7 P. M. for CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and Intermediate Landings.

Send 2 cents in stamps for booklet of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses. Tickets for sale at all agencies and at Pier. Phone 1097-1098 Spring.

JOY LINE $2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL

Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40

Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.

From Pier 19, East River.

New Management. Improved Service.

City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

$1 MANHATTAN LINE TO ALBANY

Round Trip, $1.50. Good 10 Days. Steamers leave New York every other day on even dates, during May, from ft. W. Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; ft. W. 129th St., 6 P. M.; stop at Columbia St., Albany (directly adjoining Union Station). Special stop south bound at W. 131st St., N. Y. Tel. 9226 Spring.

CENTRAL-HUDSON LINE

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie & Kingston, Week Days, 4:00 P. M., from ft. Franklin St. For Highland Falls, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, week days, 5:00 P. M.; Sundays, 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Tel. 405 Franklin.

London-Paris-Bremen

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL TUESDAYS, 10 A. M.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie	MAY 30
Kronprinz Wilhelm	JUNE 6
George Washington	JUNE 8
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	JUNE 13

North German Lloyd

MEDITERRANEAN SAILINGS ON SATURDAYS.

OELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agts., 5 Broadway, New York City.

CUNARD Piers foot West 14th St., N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, opposite Battery.

Largest Fastest Finest Ships
Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals.
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
LONDON PARIS BERLIN VIENNA
DIRECT via FISHGUARD

For the convenience of passengers wishing to proceed direct to the Continent during June, special express trains will leave Fishguard for Dover.

Fishguard and Liverpool.

LUSITANIA	MAURETANIA
May 31, 9 A. M.	June 14, 9 A. M.

Queenstown—Fishguard—Liverpool.

CARONIA	CAMPANIA
June 3, 10 A. M.	June 7, 10 A. M.

*MADEIRA GIBRALTAR † GENOA NAPLES TRIESTE FIUME

Sailing hour noon.

Pannonia	June 1	July 20	Sept. 7
†Carpathia	June 15	Aug. 3	Sept. 21
*†Saxonia	July 3	Aug. 24	

MONTREAL QUEBEC LONDON

Regular Sailings of Steamers Carrying One Class Cabin (II.) and Third Class Passengers only.

Spend Your Vacation in BERMUDA

MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT IN THE WORLD SWEPT BY COOL ATLANTIC BREEZES

Every outdoor recreation. Bathing in the clearest of turquoise waters. Excellent fishing; 1,400 Mile Superb Ocean Voyage

BY THE MAGNIFICENT, FAST MAIL

Twin-Screw S. S. "OCEANA"

FIRST-CLASS ROUND TRIP Including Stateroom Berth & Meals **$20 UP**

Best Cuisine on the Atlantic

LARGEST, FASTEST & FINEST STEAMER 14,000 TONS DISPLACEMENT; 535 FT. LONG.

Many staterooms with brass beds; six suites-de-luxe with private baths; finest promenade deck in the world. Orchestra, Gymnasium, Wireless. Only Bermuda steamer with submarine signals.

EXCURSIONS covering all expenses, four to eleven days, including steamship fare, best hotel accommodations, shore trips, drives, etc., at total cost of **$23 UP**

Beautiful Booklet, Itinerary, Tickets, etc.; of Bermuda-Atlantic Line, 290 B'way, N. Y.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY STEAMSHIP SERVICE

New Magnificent Passenger and Freight Steamers Sail Thursdays.

12 noon, Pier 16, East River, (ft. Fulton St.)

JAMAICA—PANAMA—COLOMBIA,

CONNECTING FOR PACIFIC PORTS, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

17 Battery Place. Telephone 1025 Rector.

Additional weekly sailings from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique

Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).

Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.

From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.

*La Lorraine	June 1	*La Lorraine	June 22
*La Provence	June 8	*La Provence	June 29
*La Savoie	June 15	*La Touraine	July 6

*Twin screw steamers.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3:00 P. M.

One-class Cabin (II) and Third-Class Passengers Only.

La Bretagne........June 10

GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE SOUTH AMERICA

THE WORLD'S GREAT GARDEN

BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES & ROSARIO.

By the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

Sailing from New York, 5th and 20th of each month. For rates, etc., apply local ticket Agents, or BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents, 301 Produce Exchange, New York

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

Furnessia	June 3, 1 PM	Columbia	June 17, noon
California	June 10, 9 AM	Caledonia	June 24, 3 PM

FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $30 AND $31.25.

New Illustrated Book of Tours mailed free.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

RUSSIAN AMERICA LINE

27 BROADWAY, N. Y

Rotterdam London Paris
$60.00 and up. 1st class.
TO ROTTERDAM

New Twin Screw S. S. Kursk, July 8th, Aug. 19. S. S. Birma, June 24th, Aug. 5th. 8 DAYS to Rotterdam. Send for Booklet.

A. E. JOHNSON & CO., G. P. Agts.

*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

†LA VELOCE
¶ITALIA Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.

ITALIAN LINES
21-24 State St., N. Y.

To Naples & Genoa Direct.

†Oceania	June [illegible], 11 AM
¶Ancona	June [illegible], 11 AM
*D. D. Genova	June 10
†Verona	June 19

All large, new Twin Screw Steamers.

HARTFIELD, SOLARI & COMPANY

AZORES LISBON NAPLES MARSEILLES BY THE **FABRE LINE**

Approx. weekly sailings by the newest, largest, finest & fastest French steamers in The MEDITERRANEAN Trade.

JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., Gen'l Agts., 17 State St., N. Y.

EUROPE

31-DAY TOUR, $157.50.

Passage tickets only at lowest rates, Including France, England, Scotland.

Frank Tourist Co., 396 Broadway, New York

EUROPE AND THE ORIENT

30 fine tours, $285 upward. Frequent sailings. 14th Annual Orient Cruise, Feb. 1, 1912, by S. S. Arabic; 71 days, all expenses, $400 and upward.

5 Round the World Tours, 1911; $1,550 and up.

Frank C. Clark : Times Building, New York

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.

Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier [illegible], N. R., foot of North Moore St., every week day at [illegible] P. M.

W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

The Open Way

Some advertisers on the Want Advertising Page are not frank. Yet there probably is no place where the plain facts will so aid success. There is daily proof of this. For example, on Thursday The New York Times printed these two Effective Advertisements among many others:

YOUNG Southern business man, 24 years old, with experience gained with good houses in home city, wants to gain an opening in New York and work up to larger opportunity; good education; knows and wants hard work and expects it; does not expect full salary at once. S 13 Times.

and

STRONG, intelligent lad, 18 years old, with about two years' office boy and office assistant experience, wants position at once; lives in Brooklyn; willing and anxious to work any hours and to do any possible work; the pressing, urgent, absolute necessity is to get work at once; I must make good. S 15 Times.

It is usually not easy for applicants of this kind to find work.

On Friday night as a result of these Effective Advertisements each had a position that was entirely satisfactory to him.

The way is open and the path is plain.

Any advertising agency, or telephone The New York Times, 1000 Bryant.

Lost

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—At 10 A. M. on May 23, between 14th and 18th Sts., on Broadway trolley, Elgin gold watch, Psi U and Phi Beta Kappa pin on fob; name on each pin; liberal reward. WILLARD J. TOMPKINS, 111 5th Av.

LOST—SCARF PIN, sapphire and diamonds, representing Larchmont Yacht Club burgee, Friday afternoon, May 26, between 50th St. and Morris Heights; LIBERAL REWARD. W. F., S 107 Times.

LOST—On 42d, near Grand Central Depot, 11:30 and 12 P. M., Sunday, open-faced gold watch, society symbols and S. L. Low in fancy colors, red and blue, on face. Return Dr. C. P. Gray, 29 West 46th St.; reward.

LOST—Diamond and pearl bracelet at Hotel Knickerbocker, 42d St., in grill room or front of hotel, Saturday evening, May 27. Liberal reward. Heyman, 202 Riverside Drive.

LOST—May 29, somewhere between 18th and 29th Sts., gold bar pin with carved fox's head on it. Finder will be rewarded if returned to Miss L. W. Murchison, Hotel Seville.

LOST—Gold bracelet, set with diamonds, on Sunday evening, between Edgecombe Av. and Hudson River and 150th and 155th Sts.; reward. Miss Pollock, 367 Edgecombe Av.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank book No. 374456, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Sunday evening, at New Amsterdam Theatre, Tiffany diamond barpin. Liberal reward if returned to Miss A. Platt, 2,335 Broadway.

LOST—Left box with Lippincott indicator in Bronx Park express Saturday A. M.; reward. Return to J. Dunn, 268 Bank St., Newark, N. J.

LOST.—Monday afternoon, May 29, in or near 550 5th Av., a pearl horseshoe pin. Liberal reward if returned to 40 East 52d St.

LOST—Sunday, gold hunting case watch, Swiss movement, No. 7,153, Central Park and 911 Park Av.; reward at address. M. Campbell.

LOST—Very thin gold watch, initials "W. H. S.;" reward. W. H. S., 291 Washington St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch; $25 reward offered. Mrs. L. WILLIAMS, 312 West 54th St.

LOST—Silver mesh bag, Colonial Theatre; monogram "M. A. D." Dickert, 4 West 105th.

LOST—Diamond hoop earring; liberal reward. Return to Hotel Webster, 40 West 45th St.

REWARD for watch and chain lost Saturday evening; open face, gold; monogram, "C. C. W.," on back. Wright, 52 East 65th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST, Saturday Afternoon.—Small dog, brindle French bulldog; black collar with red edge studded with brass; liberal reward for return to 56 West 55th St.

LOST—Toy greyhound, Wednesday evening, 10 o'clock, 145th St., near 8th Av.; reward. Mulcahy, 2,505 7th Av.

LOST—Brown collie, white breast, white and brown eye; reward. McAzey, 130 East 82d.

Found

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, May 27 and 28.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. HUDSON TUBES. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Package, box, two books, chain.

FOUND—Two pins. Owner can address, with description, C. A. S., Times.

Personal

40 cents per agate line each insertion.

A WIDOW, whose husband died last week, is left with 8 children and no support, save the earnings ($13) of the two eldest, who are office boys; the children's ages are from 3 months to 14 years; the small savings were used in the illness preceding the father's death, when he and one son were out of work five and seven weeks respectively; the mother is strong and thrifty, and is bringing up the family capably; she needs help to get a new start, and is as deserving as she is practical and sensible. References as to merits of this case, L. C. D., 337 West 26th St., 3d floor.

Business Opportunities

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

A.—A.—A.— A.—A.—A.—

A PERMANENT INCOME from real estate in Manhattan Boro and a Summer home site; $50 gives possession; balance $5 monthly; you get 4 per cent. interest while paying, 7 per cent. after; proposition investigated and accepted by Evening Mail BLUE LIST; payments this week draw interest from May 1; money back if dissatisfied; full details FREE. JOHN DICKINSON BELL, 220 Broadway.

THIS CERTIFIED ADVERTISEMENT appeared in Monday's issue of The Globe: "AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL INVESTORS. Advertiser offers security and substantial profits. His references are convincing. Thorough investigation of the proposition and the security is invited.

The references mentioned are on file in the Certified Advertising Department of The Globe. For full particulars address S 108 Times.

BUILDING PARTNER WANTED. Builder erected and sold over four hundred (400) houses past ten years, and now erecting one hundred (100) more, vicinity New York City and seashore, wants partner with $15,000 more to invest; security given for money invested and large profits guaranteed; highest reference. Builder, Box 302 Times Downtown.

Wanted—A gentleman with $15,000 to join me in exclusive ownership of a lake (¾ mile long), and all-shore front (about 125 acres); good building sites; only 75 minutes from Wall Street; severe investigation will show this to be the greatest opportunity in the suburbs today. S 109 Times.

Shirt Business For Sale.—Gross sales, $150,000 for past year; complete plant located in Brooklyn; 100 sewing machines, 15 pressing, and 3 cutting tables; capacity, 900 dozens per week; experienced help in neighborhood. Apply to Newborg & Callan, 2 Rector St., New York City.

Tailor store, largely stocked, for sale account of sickness, on lively avenue uptown; established 21 years. Inquire George Thomas, 793 Amsterdam Av.

Business Notices

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Carpets and rugs vacuum cleaned and renovated on the floor; rolled and wrapped moth proof for the Summer by the hour or day; best references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th St. Telephone 3253—Harlem.

LADIES' and children's dresses reasonable; out, home preferred. Juliett, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyvesant.

Country Board

20c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, YONKERS, N. Y. The home beautiful, delightfully situated, over 300 feet above the Hudson, surrounded by 5 acres of pines; rooms, single and en suite, with private bath; wide piazzas, tennis court, croquet; fine cuisine; three minutes from Broadway Subway connection; terms moderate. Send or phone (4136—Yonkers) for booklet.

Staten Island.

Large, airy rooms, newly furnished; beautiful grounds; own fruit, vegetables; 30 minutes New York; moderate price. Telephone, 1093W—Tompkinsville. 440 Vanderbilt Av., S. I. (Concord or New Dorp cars.)

CASTLETON AV., 999.—Large, airy rooms; high grounds; trolleys pass door; camping privileges; references.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, Arverne-by-the-Sea; Gaston Avenue; block from station; 30 minutes Herald Square or Broadway; $7.50 commutation; on ocean; lawns, piazzas; beautiful rooms; running water, private baths; bountiful table; Christian guests; room, board, two, $25-$60; single, $10-$17.50; concessions June; booklets, time tables. Telephone 415 Hammels.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I. Within commuting distance of New York; large wing; absolutely fireproof; rooms, with bath; steam heat; private bathing beach and dock; tennis courts; opens May 27; references. Address 53 Irving Place, New York. Tel., 2123 Stuy.

BENSONHURST.—Private family, beautiful home overlooking ocean, will accommodate six refined, cultured people; rooms, $5, $10; board, $6; everything clean, sweet, and wholesome. Call Conway, 8,779 Bay Parkway.

THE WAWANDA, on ocean front; Cropsey Av., Bay 23d St., Bensonhurst.—Boating, bathing, tennis; accommodates 125; excellent cuisine; open for guests.

Exceptional opportunity; paying guests; beautiful private home overlooking the Sound; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis. Fairview, Sea Cliff, L. I.

BATTERSHALL INN, SEA CLIFF, L. I. Elevation 200 feet; no mosquitos; references; send for booklet.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL, Sea Cliff, L. I.; first-class service; bathing and fishing.

New York State.

Our delightful tent bungalows give benefits of outdoor life, retain comforts of indoor life; meals in attractive remodeled farmhouse; one mile station; rates moderate; write. Thendara Farm, Goshen, N. Y.

New Jersey.

WESTFIELD INN, Westfield, N. J.—45 minutes from Wall St., actual time; single, $8 to $12; double, $15 to $22; everything first-class.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Large room in private residence; location the best; all conveniences; good table; near station. G 300 Times Downtown.

PLAINFIELD—602 Madison Av.—American family; modern home; desire five guests; first class accommodations.

Country Board Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Country board wanted by gentleman; Staten Island preferred. S 112 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN.—Several competent and thoroughly experience saleswomen required. Call the following departments: Millinery salon, camera supplies, and cloaks and suits.

PHARMACIST.
R. H. MACY & CO. have a vacancy for a licensed drug clerk, (female.) Apply at office of General Manager.

PUPIL NURSES for a city hospital of 50 beds; immediate pay; diploma on graduation. People's Hospital, 203 2d Av.

WANTED—Lady of culture; one used to interviewing refined people; pleasant work; no house to house canvassing; liberal commission. S 30 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A SPLENDID OPENING for exceptional men; compensation, $10 to $25. Call after 9 A. M. Curtis Publishing Co., 1,003 Tribune Building, N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, an experienced young man as assistant bookkeeper in large wholesale importing office; best references necessary. Bookkeeper 145 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN and Office Manager.—Only those having held similar position in importing houses need apply by mail only; state references. Hyman Bauman & Co., 91 5th Av.

HONEST MEN to sell nursery stock; experience unnecessary; salary or commission weekly. Address North Jersey Nurseries, Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN

to sell suburban building lots in best development near New York; must have experience and best references; good opportunity for right man. S 84 Times.

SALESMAN.—Real estate salesman for high-class subdivision on Staten Island; lots $175; high ground overlooking ocean; fine improvements, trolley; excellent opportunity; fine people only; liberal commission; no advances. Refined, 122 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, first-class, for the South, to handle as a side line a well-known line of waists and dresses; established trade; good opportunity to right party. Address G 298 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for a popular line of cloaks and suits for New York and Pennsylvania, and New England States; only those with following need apply. S 111 Times.

SALESMEN.—Men over 25 to act as salesmen and collectors; must come well recommended; good paying, steady positions. 277 Broadway, Room 601. Ask for Mr. Routh.

SALESMEN, (2,) wanted over 25, of good education and address, for out of town work; permanent employment. Ryan, 156 Fifth Av.

WANTED.—Chief clerks for branch offices of manufacturing corporation; branches located in Brooklyn and Bronx; applicants must state fully their experience, salary earned, and furnish references. S 25 Times.

WANTED—An active, experienced young man, familiar with the dry goods district, to take up the collection and editing of commercial news; please give references and state salary expected. Address Commercial, S 77 Times.

WANTED—An active, energetic, experienced man, familiar with newspaper advertising, to undertake a special campaign for newspaper advertising. Address with references, Box S 70 Times.

WANTED—By chemical company in Perth Amboy, N. J., a German and English stenographer. S 110 Times.

WANTED—Able young man as shipping clerk and foreman of floor. G 301 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted
Employment Bureaus

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 320 5th Av.; telephone 4527—Madison Square. Agency for superior domestic help.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, clerical and office workers. Call Room 10,045, Metropolitan Building. Efficiency Service Agency.

Agents Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, 702 Lockport, N. Y.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER; good knowledge stenography; moderate salary; best references. Stenographer, 61 2d Av.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two Protestant women, sisters; one as cook, coarse washing; other as chambermaid and waitress; private house. 201 West 123d St.

HOUSECLEANING and VACUUM CLEANING.—Out by the day; best references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th St. Telephone 3253—Harlem.

MASSEUSE, NURSE.—Graduate of massage institute, Stockholm, Sweden, with hospital experience, wishes position as masseuse and nurse for invalid patient; good sewer; highest reference. Djerf, 515 Lexington Av.

SCHOOL TEACHER desires position as companion or governess for the Summer; references. S 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, bright, willing girl; short experience; $6; rapid, accurate; good education; no agency. Miss McCue, G 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Bookkeeper.—Good, hard worker; does not watch the clock; moderate salary. Faithful, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, Christian; neat, quick comprehension; excellent mathematician, grammarian; $10. Dorothy, 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, experienced; high school education; good conversationalist; $8; references. Belle, 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience; good penman; no clock watcher; typist; accurate transcriptions. G 287 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS.—Lady closing house highly recommends excellent waitress; free June 1. 120 East 25th St.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as governess; thoroughly competent to take entire charge young children; French acquired in Paris; German. S 61 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
All branches of work.
Moderate charges.
Room 501, 320 Broadway. 'Phone Worth 1819.

BOOKKEEPER.—Do you need a competent accountant to organize your business, to stop the waste, to install up-to-date systems, and to relieve you from worrying over these matters? I possess the necessary qualifications, having many years of variegated experience and business college education; 28; I am an experienced credit man; can furnish bond; highest references. J. Mayer, 251 West 19th St.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent wants work; last employed by noted English chartered accountants, who say he does accurate work intelligently, writes good letters, and can fit into any modern office system, or inaugurate one; married, 29 years old; temperate, anxious, and willing to work and to make his work satisfactory. N 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Books opened, written up, balanced, or closed by importer's expert bookkeeper; evenings only. G. A. Dale, 12 East 33d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; private family; three years; careful driver; good references; city, country. S 113 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (25,) wishes position city or country; best of references. S 100 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—21; city or country; drive any car; best references. Friedman, 653 East 5th.

COMPANION, &c.—By gentleman, 30 years, as companion and secretary; 10 years' London business experience; thorough English, Italian, French; high references. Write Cianchetti, 2,858 West 3d St., Coney Island, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT; ELDERLY MAN; MODERATE SALARY. G 278 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

POSITION wanted as outside salesman; 18 years' experience; A1 references. P 2 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT and office executive, experienced young man, several years with large machinery manufacturer, seeks desirable engagement with a future; convincing credentials; reasonable expectations. G 290 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wishes to make connection with up-to-date firm for the city or road; experience in handling complete line of infants' wear, ladies' muslin underwear, shirt waists. Salesman, 54 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN of excellent habits, having wide experience in horsemanship, is desirous of obtaining a position as instructor or riding partner; has also had some experience as chauffeur. S 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college student, wishes position with private family or hotel in country; has business ability. Address G. P. M., Weehawken, N. J.

YOUNG MAN seeks future with business man desiring to place responsibilities on thoroughly experienced, capable college graduate; 24; good personality. W. T., 337 East 18th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, of good appearance, speaking Italian and English, wishes position as sporting companion. S 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN (21) five years' business experience, desires position offering advancement. G 296 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers
BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co. (Agency)
STENOGRAPHERS. 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John

Domestic.

COMPETENT help of all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 'Phone 1538—Riverside.

COLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av.—First-class help; references investigated. Telephone 8875 Madison.

COOK.—First-class German and American cooking; references. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River. Mrs. Dunne, proprietress.

HELP.—Select colored help furnished; city, country. Middlesex Employment Agency, 81 West 132d St. 6370—Harlem.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids; good references; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 134th St. Telephone 486 Morningside.

MARRIED COUPLES, farm hands, hotel and private help; all nationalities; references thoroughly investigated. Gillespie Employment Agency, 825 6th Av. Telephone 4176 Bryant.

OLD DOMINION AGENCY, 88 WEST 134TH.—Bond $1,000; guarantee A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

SHEPHERD AGENCY, 107 West 133d St.; telephone 6916 Morningside.—Domestic help furnished; male, female; references.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

A.—47 5TH AV.—Second-floor suites, with baths; single rooms; parlor dining room; small tables; transients and table guests accommodated.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Clean rooms, comfortably furnished; table guests accommodated.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; excellent board; telephone.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Cool rooms; elegant surroundings; excellent table; Summer rates.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small rooms; telephone; exclusive.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; first class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Finely furnished, medium room; large closets; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms, with or without private baths, in private house, having homelike surroundings in quiet residential section; convenient to Subway, "L," and four lines of surface cars; superior and substantial table; Summer rates; references required. Telephone 6666 Columbus.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; gentlemen preferred; fine location; excellent table; also parlor floor.

68TH, 67 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, BATHS; 'PHONE 4418 COLUMBUS.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-floor room; private bathroom; telephone in room; references.

72D ST., 172 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, with or without bath; special rates parties remaining throughout Summer; visitors welcome; table guests; references.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

72D ST., 269 WEST.—Very desirable large and small rooms, with board; every convenience; table guests; references.

73D ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive rooms; fine meals; table guests; Summer rates; Jewish.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table board; Summer rates; references; telephone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Front, back rooms, private bath, second floor; other rooms; table guests.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Sixteenth year; Summer rates; rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large room; private bath; hot water; parlor dining room; excellent table; table guests; telephone; Christians.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests; transients accommodated.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references required.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Rooms, with board; parlor dining room; table guests; Summer rates; telephone.

80TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Fine parlor floor; private bath; private entrance; front room; reference.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—Desirable room for gentlemen; strictly high-class board; satisfactory references necessary.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—In refined Jewish home, first-class room, board; table guests accommodated.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Double room and bath, also single room; table guests; references necessary.

82D ST., 74 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; parlor dining room; references.

82D, 6 WEST.—Airy rooms, near Park; board optional; Summer rates; also country board.

83D ST., 23 WEST.—Splendid accommodation at Summer rates in high-grade Jewish house.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant, cool rooms, handsomely furnished; every convenience; telephone; Park; superior board.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite of two rooms; with or without private bath; also large single room; all outside rooms; hot and cold running water; excellent cuisine; every convenience; special Summer rates. Telephone 9550 River.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; near Park and "L" station; telephone; table guests.

93D ST., 122 WEST, (near Drive, Park, and "L" station.)—Desirable room; good board; references.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Large room; excellent cooking; select location; convenient to "L" and Subway.

102D ST., 243 WEST, (Riverside.)—Handsome front rooms; southern exposure; coolest section in city; boarding house atmosphere eliminated; excellent table. Summer rates.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Comfortable single room; exceptionally good table; refined associates; references; reasonable; Southerners.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms overlooking Columbia; superior board.

117TH ST., 417 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; just east of Columbia University Library; beautiful double, single room; choice table board; private house.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; Broadway Subway; telephone Morningside—8136.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in newly decorated apartment; Southern cooking daintily served.

126TH ST., 149 WEST.—Refined home; American family; Southerners accommodated; superior board; references; table guests.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable rooms; lavatory, all conveniences, telephone; references; Summer rates; table guests.

145TH, 412 WEST.—Large, handsome room, with dressing room; refined house; Summer rates; references.

145TH, 412 WEST.—Large, handsome room, with dressing room; refined home; Summer rates; references.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

879 WEST END AVENUE, Corner 103d, block from Riverside Park, Subway express station, and surface cars; most beautiful location New York; handsomely furnished corner rooms, private telephones, superior table.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 713, (Washington Heights, near 145th St.)—Desirable rooms, with excellent board.

WEST END AV., 936, (Lancaster.)—Desirable accommodations family or gentlemen; cool rooms overlooking Hudson.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; transients accommodated; park privilege; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (The Naylor.)—Desirable large and small rooms; telephone; table board.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, opposite Stuyvesant Park.—Double front room; table guests accommodated; transients; telephone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; exceptionally good board; telephone.

30TH ST., 40 EAST.—Rooms; excellent board optional; elevator; Summer engagements at reduced rates.

MADISON AV., 694-696; 23 East 63d.—Rooms, suites, separate; private baths; board optional.

Brooklyn.

5 MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS overlooking water; most accessible locality Greater New York; Subway five minutes Wall St., 20 seaside; neighborhood, house, table high class. 905—Main.

GREENE AV., 41, (Corner Carlton.)—Large front room, suite two front rooms; running water; excellent table; Subway five minutes; extra special rates two or three people.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished, large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Pleasant room, modern conveniences; telephone; single room, $3.

18TH, 104 WEST, (off 6th Av.)—Exceedingly desirable square room, adjoining bath, for gentleman.

38TH ST., 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; clean and cool; moderate; visitors welcome; references.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Charming rooms in very choice Southern home; excellent cuisine; references.

39TH ST., 45 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

43D ST., 250 WEST.—One flight, front and back parlor, with kitchenette, all connecting. Edwards.

44TH ST., 220 WEST.—Ideal location, opposite Hotel Astor; very handsomely furnished rooms; very reasonable.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Large and small room; southern exposure; gentlemen only; private house; references.

48TH ST., 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room and bath for gentleman; references.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

71ST., 70 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; hot and cold water; bath; reference.

72D ST., 172 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and small rooms, with and without bath; special rates parties remaining throughout Summer; board optional; references.

73D ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive rooms; fine meals; table guests; Subway, "L"; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms, in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large front room; attractive neighborhood; all conveniences. 'Phone 8124—Schuyler.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Single room, southern exposure; elegant parlor floor; suitable one, two physicians.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Second story, en suite or single; also medium room; private house; references.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

78TH, 230 WEST.—Large, sunny room in physician's home; no other roomers; all conveniences, including private lavatory; near Subway; gentleman only.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large, newly furnished front room, with bath; private family; reasonable rates.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large rooms, sunlight, running water; near bath; delicious meals; gentlemen; references.

80TH ST., 110 WEST.—Desirable large room on second floor, with bath; also hall room.

82D ST., 327, (Riverside Drive.)—Front room; second floor; dressing room connecting; shower; moderate. Campbell.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Large, well furnished front room; running water; first-class house; 'phone.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Cool, airy, large, small rooms, or whole floor; special Summer rates.

84TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, cool connecting parlors; running water; also single rooms; every convenience; moderate; L, Subway. Craven.

84TH ST., 34 WEST.—One large second floor room in physician's house; gentlemen only; decidedly reasonable to satisfactory applicant.

84TH ST., 207 WEST.—Beautiful front and back parlor, all improvements; independence. Fusenhim.

85TH, 74 WEST.—Commodious rooms, with ample closets, running water; breakfast optional; telephone. Colgate.

86TH ST., 15 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light rooms; running water; telephone; private house; Summer rates.

87TH, 207 WEST.—Large and small; absolutely clean; newly furnished; running water. Tobias.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Newly decorated front rooms; select house; all conveniences; Summer rates; telephone.

91ST ST., 31 WEST.—Medium and single rooms on bath room floor; terms reasonable.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; first, second floor; "L" block; telephone; moderate.

93D ST.—Beautiful room, near Riverside; refined, small family. Call, 'Phone 848—River.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, neatly furnished; adjoining bath; Sub. and L. Owner.

101ST ST., 8 WEST.—Bedroom, sitting room; one, two gentlemen; $6; bath; telephone; private; clean. Schmitz.

101ST ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom in nicely furnished corner apartment; reasonable terms. Hazlet.

107TH ST., 210 WEST.—Large front room; beautifully furnished; high-class elevator apartment; references. Gurnee.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Large, cool room, private home; fine locality; opposite Columbia; all conveniences; Summer rates.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, Cathedral Heights.—Cool, attractive front rooms, single or double; elevator. Cook.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Cool corner, newly furnished; conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; $3, $5. Hungerford.

122D, 523 WEST.—Beautiful, all outside rooms, $3; baths, showers, telephone; Summer rates. Carter.

122D ST., 540 WEST, corner Broadway.—Attractive, outside rooms; kitchen if desired; references. Apartment 21.

123D ST., 525 WEST.—Nicely furnished outside room; use kitchen; bath; Subway, "L"; reasonable. Dwyer.

123D ST., 526 WEST.—Nice, cool furnished rooms, $2 and $3. Shannon.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—Light room; elevator, telephone, electricity; $2.50. Apartment 34.

127TH, 278 WEST.—Elegant large rooms; front room with piano; private house.

135TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large room, private, ground floor; telephone; near Riverside, Subway; $3. Muuss.

156TH, 538 WEST.—Front room; private house; running water, bath; one or two gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY having house in west nineties will rent two comfortable, well-furnished rooms, private bath, reasonable to those giving unexceptionable references. Address S 91 Times.

COLUMBUS AV., 802.—Cool, airy, large room, with two beds; also single room; homelike surroundings; substantial table; with small family; convenient to Subway, L, surface cars; telephone; gentlemen only; references required. Schurg.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 52.—Wanted young man to share parlor suite overlooking park; $3.50. Brown.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with large furnished room, elevator apartment; telephone; 3 minutes' walk from 145th St. Subway station; block from Riverside Drive; references required and given. Address R. H., 263 West 125th.

RIVERSIDE Drive, 552, at 127th St., (The Madrid.)—Large, cool room for Summer; $5. Phone 7028 Morningside, or call Apt. 2 B.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, Corner of 127th.—Elegantly furnished suites; four, five, six rooms, elevator apartment; lowest Summer rates; $8 weekly upward; beautifully furnished; room, bath, kitchen, $4-$6.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 600 West 169th St.—Can accommodate couple appreciating high-class home, with large, sunny room; two closets; private bath. Field.

WEST END AV., 534—Second floor front room; also small rooms; Summer rates; references.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well-furnished, small, cool rooms for gentlemen.

21ST ST., 21 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; modern improvements; elevator; excellent home; transients accommodated; $5.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Keep Kool, bachelor's quarters; swimming pool, showers free; $5 weekly up.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Charming large room, first floor; other rooms; private house; references.

68TH ST., 226 EAST.—Pleasant hall room, running water, bath; private house; convenient location.

69TH ST., 20 EAST.—Swell furnished room; private bath, electric light; Summer rates; references.

76TH ST., 37 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; ideal Summer location; very reasonable; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 71.
Large and small rooms, private bath; $3.50 up.

LEXINGTON AV., 803, Corner 62d.—Magnificent airy rooms; single, suites; newly furnished; exceptionally clean; running water, bath, references. 'Phone 6879 Plaza.

LEXINGTON AV., 536, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor; bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

LADY, (Jewish,) would like room with private family, below 96th St., with or without board; state terms. G 294 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN desires room, with private family, with or without breakfast; terms. G 293 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Unfurnished studio apartment, four rooms, wanted, Oct. 1; housekeeping; below 65th St.; moderate rent. S 74 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

House, 223 West 42th St.; 16 rooms, bath; newly renovated throughout; rent $100. Duross.

For Sale

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

For Sale—Mahogany oval library table, mahogany dressing table, weathered oak dining room set consisting of buffet, glass cabinet, table, and six chairs. Apply between 12 noon and 2 o'clock, Apartment third front east, 312 West 109th St.

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Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, mirrors, wall fixtures, business furniture all kinds. Finn Bros., 59-65 Franklin. 358 Broadway.

Electrical folding machine for circulars; cost $175; sell $100; used two months. S 12 Times.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

39th St., 52 West.—Two rooms and bath; large extension room; 7 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; furnished old mahogany; electric light; telephone, continuous switchboard service; breakfast.

67TH ST., 15 WEST.—Breeziest, most delightful studio, bedroom, bath, in New York; come and be convinced; high, grand view, Park, Hudson; elegant furnishings, Steinway grand; sublet three months.

Unusually cool apartment, with living and bedroom, overlooking Riverside Drive and Hudson, for rent until Nov. 1. Inquire of Janitor, or agent, 110 Riverside Drive, corner 83d St.

118th St., 419 West.—Young couple going away for Summer will sub-let, June to October, nicely furnished five room apartment; references required. TOBIN.

348 West 123d St.—Attractive, airy, cool suite of two rooms and bath on first floor of private house, near park and "L"; $5 per room; or monthly arrangements. Tel. 654 Morning.

A wonderful opportunity; like living in the country; five elegantly furnished rooms, two bath rooms; all overlooking Hudson River. Argenbright, 225 W. 80th St. Phone 3715 River.

Riverside, 98th St., "Chesterfield."—Seven light, large rooms; splendid view; attractively furnished; sublet for less than present rental. Miller.

113TH ST., 611 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, 7 rooms; elevator; very cheap until October. Brown.

A beautiful, fully furnished apartment; 8 large rooms, 6 facing Broadway; Summer months; 250 West 94th St. Apply, Janitor.

115th St., 403 West.—Attractive light, five rooms; homelike; near Columbia, Subway; June to September; Park Court. Apartment 34.

July to October, high-class elevator apartment 4 rooms; reasonable. Apartment 35, Superintendent, 605 West 156th St.

To Rent.—Two-room apartment, furnished; bath, kitchenette, $37.50. F. Vorpe, 609 West 127th St.

DOWNTOWN, 5 light, breezy rooms; complete; very desirable; reasonable; Stuyvesant Square. E 19 Times.

Music studio, 2 rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant. 57 West 57th St., Room 21.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

144th St., 545-7 W., The Juliette.—Modern 4-room apartments from $25-$28; telephone and hall service; one block from Subway station; Driveway advantages and other inducements best appreciated upon sight.

Apartments at Summer rates of 2 and 3 rooms, furnished, and 3 and 4 rooms, unfurnished, in high-class apartment hotel. SCHUYLER ARMS, 307 West 98th St.

Five rooms and bath, elevator apartment, $40; Morningside Park and 111th St. Tredway, 272 Manhattan Av.

TO RENT.—Two large, outside rooms, bath, kitchenette. Burke, 65 Central Park West.

123d, 223 West.—Single flats; 8 unusually large rooms; ample closets; $43-$48; inducements.

Columbus Av., 627.—Five very large rooms; $16; Park entrance; cheap.

Country Houses to Let, Furnished

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Cottage on Lake Champlain to rent by season or for a term of years; thoroughly furnished; telephone, refrigerator, water filter, oil burner, cool cellar, rowboat. Apply George H. Saxe, Chazy, N. Y., on Lake Champlain.

LONG BEACH, L. I., OCEAN FRONT.
Furnished houses at $800, $950, $1,300, $1,500, $1,750; eight to 17 rooms. 'Phone 6820 Madison or call before 12 noon. Tuesday.
FREDERICK P. JONES, 334 Fifth Av.

WATCH HILL, R. I.—For rent, 18-room house, completely furnished; private dock; cars convenient; garage and stable on premises. For particulars apply to N. W. Pickering, Eagle Hotel, Bethlehem, Penn.

Summer months or longer, attractive modern houses in delightful locations, fine shade trees, large piazzas; rent $50 to $350 monthly. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 708.

Furnished cottage, rent to Gentiles; Whitestone, L. I., on East River, near station; cool, shady lawn. Apply 51 Wall St., city, Room 1712, 10 to 3, except Saturday.

Furnished cottage to rent by the season; with or without improvements; boating, bathing, fishing. Apply George Herrman, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Asbury Park.—Handsome new house, beautifully furnished, 14 rooms, 2 bathrooms; Grand Av., opposite park; large veranda; bargain. Dr. Wilbur.

Furnished cottage to rent by the season; with or without improvements; boating, bathing, fishing. Apply George Herrman, Centre Moriches, L. I.

10 Remington Av., near Boulevard, Arverne, L. I., 10 rooms, electric lights, all furnished. Inquire on premises.

Short Hills.—Cool, comfortable, house fully furnished; brick garage; five minutes from station; $90 a month. Telephone 153J Short Hills.

To Let at Orr's Island, Me.—Three cottages for season, 2 eight and 1 ten roomed. Apply to Nellie Allen, Orr's Island, Me.

Country Houses Wanted

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Wanted, for four or five months, unfurnished house, 8 to 9 rooms; improvements; commutation distance New York City; $25 to $35; family 5 adults. S 90 Times.

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Player piano, 88 note; standard make; bench, music; sell at sacrifice. 316 West 42d St.

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25c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week, including Sunday; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

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GREEN'S PURCHASING AGENCY,
OLD BREWSTER BUILDING, 1,587-1,589
BROADWAY, CORNER 48TH ST. Open Eves.
Used automobiles of the highest grades can be purchased from us at sacrifice prices; we have the largest showroom in the city and the greatest variety of cars to select from; all makes, from $125 to $3,000. Demonstrations cheerfully given.

For Sale in Paris.—24 h. p. Mercedes, with 5 passenger, close coupled, fore-door touring body, top, seat covers, 3 trunks, coat bag, watch, speedometer, tools, spare parts, tires and tubes; in splendid condition and ready for long distance touring; price, $1,000. Telephone Lenox 6524. S 45 Times.

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Tempting reductions on all our stock.
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June 1st at Broadway, cor. 54th.

For sale—1910 Chalmers, 30 toy tonneau, overhauled, fine condition, full equipment; Bosch magneto; wind shield, top, etc.; $1,000. R. B. Metcalfe, 245 West 57th, phone 1539 Col.

Storage Sale.—New $2,500 automobile, 4-passenger, $1,200; 5-passenger, $1,400; 7-passenger, $1,500. Tooker Storage and Forwarding Co., 28th St. and 11th Av.

CHALMERS "FORTY" TOURING car, rebuilt and repainted, $900. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway, New York.

Packard, $1,500; excellent condition; must sacrifice immediately; fine opportunity. E 12 Times.

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1910 CHALMERS rebuilt, repainted, and guaranteed. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway, City.

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25c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week, including Sunday; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

1ST QUALITY AUTOMOBILE TIRES.
High-grade standard makes, 1911 Goods,
Complete List mailed free.

28x3	$10.50	32x3½	$16.85
30x3	11.25	34x3½	17.55
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All Other Sizes Proportionately Cheap.
NOTE.—We have regular second grade shoes for about half above prices.
Complete Cut Rate Supply Catalogue Mailed Free.
E. J. WILLIS CO.
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Auto supplies, liquidation sale; we are compelled to sell our $50,000 stock of auto supplies, tires, tubes, lamps, horns, also auto coats, dust coats, everything for the auto at less than manufacture's cost; inspect our stock before buying; everything must go. Hayes Rubber Co., 57 Warren St., New York.

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FOR HIRE, PACKARD AND RENAULT CARS
hour, day, or month.
T. SANFORD AUTOMOBILE CO.,
44-46-48 West 43d St.
'Phone, Bryant—1381-2.

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PEERLESS CARS.
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124 West 50th. 'Phone 409 Columbus.
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Beautiful country residence, corner plot, Bronxville, reasonable; no agents. Particulars, Fleck, 442 Pleasant Av.

Bungalow — Four-roomed, furnished; fireplace; sleeping porch; elevation 600; $250 season. S 95 Times.

Mount Vernon.

At Mount Vernon.—Unusually attractive house to rent, furnished; 10 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors throughout; wide veranda, with awnings, rugs, and chairs; completely furnished; fine plot; fruit and shade trees; 7 minutes' walk to New Haven station; rent $75 per month, June 15 to Sept. 15, or longer. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Yonkers.

Bronx section; plot 10 lots (25x100) for $6,000; $1,500 cash. Owner, 512 B'way, Manhattan.

Bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y., for rent, or sale; four rooms; furnished; running water; 800-foot porch. 20 President Place, Kingston, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

$6,400, NEW EAST ORANGE HOUSE. Beautiful modern stucco and frame house, eight rooms and bath; near station; easy terms. Address A. C. FORDEN, Room 10,075, Metropolitan Building. 'Phone, 3266—Gramercy.

At Long Branch.—An 18-room boarding house, also 10-room house, near Ocean, in best section; completely furnished; price moderate; near North Bath Av. D. Souzzo, 275 1st Av., Long Branch, N. J.

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For Sale.—22,134 acres Coal Land in Buchanan County, Virginia; four veins above water level, 4½ to 6-foot veins; land covered with virgin timber. For information address Frank T. Redman, Braddock, Pa.

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DREAMLAND SITE AVAILABLE FOR CITY

Company Willing to Sell at Reasonable Price, but Seeks a Plan of Operation.

PRICE WON'T BE $3,000,000

City Officials Not Keen for Park Plan, but Aldermen Will Act—Dreamland Had Only $343,500 Insurance.

The vacant space at Coney Island on which, until last Friday night, stood Dreamland is open to the city at a fair price if it should decide to buy it for a seashore park. The Directors of the company met yesterday afternoon at 225 Fifth Avenue and considered the prospects now that all is left of the resort are the ruins of the power house and the fragments of the pier and the shoot-the-chutes incline. They came to no conclusion as to the immediate steps to be taken, but ex-Senator Reynolds, President of the corporation, declared that the city could have the property if it were willing to pay a fair price. He said that $3,000,000, which has been mentioned as the selling price, is ridiculously high.

Besides the ex-Senator, Eugene Wood, Joseph Huber, Samuel Whitehouse, George H. Dobson, and Louis Sternberger were at the meeting. They had before them a statement showing that to meet the loss on the park, which has been estimated at $4,000,000, there was insurance of only $298,500 on the buildings and of $45,000 on their contents. The only business transacted was the adoption of a resolution authorizing Mr. Reynolds to collect the insurance and to draw up and present at the next meeting, which will be held in a week or ten days, a plan for the operation of the park. In a formal statement Mr. Reynolds said:

I have read in various papers quotations attributed to me which are incorrect, and in some instances misstatements appear as to the position of the Dreamland Company.

What I really said to the reporters on Saturday was as follows: That my first impression, after looking over the scene of this great catastrophe, was that if the city was a business corporation it would never allow this property to be built upon again, as the fire had practically swept away all of the property south of Surf Avenue from West Tenth Street up to the Seaside Park, now owned by the city, with the exception of one or two small buildings, and practically up to the reinforced concrete baths which the city has just constructed and is about to open.

A few years ago there was an agitation put on foot to purchase practically all of the property south of Surf Avenue to the ocean at Coney Island. I believe that was during Controller Grout's administration. At that time statements were made that the cost of this improvement to the city would be between $5,000,000 and $8,000,000, or thereabout. Controller Grout was then opposed to the proposition, claiming that the cost would be between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. He pointed out that the city would have to condemn all of the improvements on the land, which would have to be torn down, at a complete loss; also that the city would have to condemn the leases, many of which were for a long term of years, and would also be a total loss.

While looking at the ruins now, it seemed to me that the opportune time had come for the city to purchase this land at its actual land value, as all of the buildings had been destroyed. Furthermore, in all of the leases on the destroyed buildings there had been inserted a general clause to the effect that in case of total loss by fire the leases were to become null and void. These conditions, therefore, have absolutely eliminated two great items of expense which formerly existed.

I further stated that, although there had not been a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dreamland Company since the fire, I believed that the company would be willing to sell its land to the city at a reasonable price, and that I also believed that other owners of the property adjacent to this land would also be willing to make a like sale at a reasonable price, but that, if they were not, the city would have the right to condemn it and in this way acquire the property at a fair figure.

I also stated that during this year all the values had been raised in Brooklyn, and more especially at Coney Island; that a great many of the owners had objected to the values placed on their properties by the Board of Assessors; that, therefore, there is now on record the evidence of these owners as to their valuations of their respective properties, which records will show that the city could now undoubtedly purchase the properties at a very fair figure.

I also stated that the Dreamland Company would naturally have to improve this property so that it might again derive revenue from it, as it could not afford to allow so valuable a piece of property to remain unimproved for any great length of time.

I furthermore brought out the point that if the city should purchase this land and turn it into a park, with its bathing house in the centre, to West Tenth Street, then the Bowery could be continued to West Tenth Street, and that the city would more than receive a return of the money expended in such an improvement through the increase in value of the Bowery properties, as this would make practically two Surf Avenues at Coney Island.

I was quoted as saying that the price demanded by the Dreamland Company was $3,000,000 for its land. This price is ridiculously high. No such figure was mentioned and no such figure would be asked. We would be willing to negotiate with the proper authorities to sell at a fair price at private sale or have the city condemn it, as it desires.

When the suggestion that the city buy the site of Dreamland was brought before the leading city officials they were inclined to look closely at the expense involved.

"I'm very much more interested," said Controller Prendergast, "in subways and new schools than in using the city's money for any other purpose. The things that are actually pressing will make a large draft on the city's funds. The Board of Education estimates that to get rid of what it calls the 'part-time' evil the city must spend $44,000,000 in the next five years. Then the Charities and Health Departments and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals have asked for a great deal, and it will take millions to do what these and other agencies think social work requires in the next few years."

President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen also was doubtful of the power of the city to spend much at the present time on Coney Island.

"The corporate stock budget," he said, "is now being made up, and till the necessities of the various departments have been satisfied we cannot say how much is available for the acquisition of beach property. It is easy enough to say that it would be a good thing to buy this plot, but we must consider the expenditure in the light of the city's needs for schools and subways. When these are satisfied, I shall be prepared to talk about buying beach property."

Borough President Steers of Brooklyn took the view that he would be in favor of buying the land if it could be obtained at a reasonable price. "But I don't believe," he said, "in foisting on the city for millions a piece of land that only cost originally $500,000. If millions must be spent, we need new municipal buildings in Brooklyn."

Alderman A. S. Drescher, President of the Committee on Parks, called yesterday a meeting of the committee for Friday afternoon to consider the purchase of the Dreamland property. He expressed himself in favor of the plan, saying:

"If the price asked is too high, then we could proceed by condemnation proceedings."

Alderman Drescher expects to inspect the property, in company with Charles A. O'Mally, the Controller's real estate expert; Charles R. Ward, Chief Engineer of Brooklyn, and Commissioner Pounds of the Public Works. He expressed the opinion that $1,000 a front foot would be a fair price for the plot, and declared that Alderman Frank Dowling would introduce the resolution for its acquisition by the city.

In reply to Controller Prendergast's statement of the city's other urgent needs ex-Senator Reynolds issued a further statement, in which he said that no one was more anxious than himself to see the needs of the schools and Health Department satisfied, but that an enlarged park at Coney Island would relieve the hospitals of some of their burden.

"Certainly," he said, "no investment of $3,000,000 or thereabout that I know of put into schools, in the Charities and Health Departments, and city hospitals would yield to the city such magnificent returns as this investment of a seaside park for its people. It would be an investment with a great big human side to it.

"There are only two ocean beaches within the city limits—Coney Island and Rockaway. Everybody knows what happens on week-ends and holidays at Coney Island; as many people as the transit lines can carry go there for a breath of fresh sea air and a swim in the salt water. In this great, growing city values on the ocean front are increased at a tremendous rate, and although it might be considered better to wait until we are in a better financial condition to make this purchase, still it must be plain to all that if this property is once more built up, which is bound to be done, as the companies owning these valued properties cannot afford to leave them unimproved, it will be, in my judgment, rather questionable economy on the part of the city.

"I repeat, the Dreamland Company is not trying to foist this property on the city at a high figure; on the other hand, it is willing to sell at a very low price. Just how low the city, if dissatisfied with the figures of the companies owning the properties, could determine through the process of eminent domain."

GIRLS FIGHT OFF A DOG.

Hold Enraged Bull Terrier at Bay with Rackets Until Help Comes.

While Miss Esther Trop, an athletic 18-year-old girl of 790 Cauldwell Avenue, who is a tennis player and a suffragette, and her friend, Miss Ruth Steiner, of 1051 Union Avenue, were playing tennis in St. Mary's Park, at 140th Street and Cypress Avenue, Bronx, yesterday afternoon, they heard a woman scream for help from the path leading to the Cypress Avenue gate to the tennis courts.

They ran, tennis racquets in hand. A turn in the path brought them in sight of a scattering group of children, dressed for a May party. In the centre of the children stood a young woman, warding off the attack of a big white bull terrier. As they watched the dog sank his teeth into her arm, and a moment later had dragged her to the gdound.

Several men lounging on near-by benches jumped up and shouted to frighten off the dog, but none of them went near him. The two girls, however, ran up and with their rackets beat the dog off. He snapped at them, but they kept him at a safe distance with their rackets until half a dozen boys, who had been playing ball near by, ran up.

Several of the larger boys with their bats soon laid the dog unconscious on the ground. Policeman Cramb, who arrived just then, finished the job with a bullet.

The injured woman, Mrs. Henry Mineur of 540 Fox Street, had her wound cauterized in a drug store and went home. The dog's body was taken to the Alexander Avenue Station, where it will be removed to the Board of Health to-day for examination.

FIND WIRE TAPPER GUILTY.

Man Who Swindled Harrisburg Baker First Convicted Under a New Law.

The first conviction under the law passed in 1907, making "wire tapping" equivalent to grand larceny in the first degree, was obtained yesterday before Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions when John Hartman was found guilty of swindling Frederick Lauster, a retired baker of Harrisburg, Penn., of $12,000 in an alleged poolroom at 252 West Fifty-second Street.

The evidence showed Lauster met Hartman in Harrisburg and accompanied him to Philadelphia, where Hartman said he was going to "pull off" a big land deal and that for $12,000 he would see that Hartman received a valuable piece of real estate.

Lauster returned to Harrisburg, drew $12,000 from the bank, and came to this city, where Hartman took him to the house in Fifty-second Street, the parlor of which was fitted up like a poolroom. There Lauster saw men apparently betting on horse races. Lauster bet on a horse he was told would win, and it won. Hartman said Black Maid would win the next race, and Lauster put all his money on Black Maid, but Black Maid came in second.

DEAD IN A HALLWAY.

A Fall Supposed to Have Killed Wm. Nixon, Found with Skull Crushed.

A man supposed from cards found in his pocket to be William Nixon of 1382 Prospect Avenue was found dead last night in a hallway on the ground floor of 321 West Forty-second Street. Death had resulted from a fracture of the skull. The man's face was crushed in.

It is believed that he met his death from a fall. Mrs. Florence McBride, who lives in the basement, told the police that she had heard earlier in the evening a loud crash, which sounded to her as if some one had fallen over the balustrade. No one could be found in the building who had seen the man or knew positively how he met his death.

In his pockets were found $62, and near him was a black silk umbrella.

TO ARREST BEACH CAMPERS.

Company Will Appeal to the Police to Clear Rockaway Point.

A fight similar to that of last year, when many campers at Rockaway Point were summoned to court on a charge of being squatters, will be renewed this year, it is expected, if the campers do not move.

The property is leased by the Rockaway Point Land Company. William Greve, a member of the company, said yesterday that charges of trespass may be made and the campers arrested. The property is to be used for a big tent city. Last year the squatters asserted that the property was owned by the Government, and the case was carried to the United States Circuit Court, which held that Andrew K. Van Deventer was the owner. He thereupon put the tenters off his land, but, notwithstanding this, many more have returned this year.

GANGS FIRE ON POLICE.

Reserves Had to be Turned Out to Stop Them Fighting.

Members of the "Carbarn Gang" and the "Pansy Gang" met in First Avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first Streets, last night and started a fight in which fifteen shots were fired, and the entire neighborhood was aroused. Apparently no one was injured.

Some one telephoned to Police Headquarters telling of the fight and the reserves were sent from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. The gangs opened fire on the policemen when they appeared, but none of the bullets struck any one. Then the gang scattered and fled.

Frank Walyers of 55 East 131st Street and William Brown of 2,085 Madison Avenue were arrested.

LAUNDRY WORKERS STRIKE.

Employes in 300 Places Want the Old Rate of Pay Renewed.

A general strike of laundry workers for the renewal of an agreement which expired on May 24 with laundry owners went into effect yesterday in 300 hand laundries. The strikers want 4½ cents for shirts, 10 cents for a dozen underwear, 10 cents for shirtwaists, 15 cents for linen skirts, and 25 cents for linen dresses.

The laundry owners say that profits are so low they cannot afford to pledge themselves to that scale for a year. The strikers say they cannot live on any lower wages.

Mrs. Drexel Silent as to Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel returned to this city from a visit to friends at Baltimore to-day, but she denied herself to callers at her apartments in the Morris Apartments, Thirteenth below Locust Street. No statement relative to the report that she intended to apply for a divorce could be obtained.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
1:00—In front of 248 W. 143d St.; Simplex Motor Car Co.	Trifling
3:55—182 Riverside Drive; Mrs. J. H. Pell	$20
9:40—1,388 5th Av.; M. Marcus	Trifling
9:45—518 E. 13th St.; F. Kaenowy	$25
9:45—40 1st Av.; M. Wagner	Trifling
10:30—72 E. 113th St.; M. Friedner	Slight
10:55—77 Madison St.; J. Cohen	$300
P. M.	
12:15—201 Clinton St.; T. Sheehan	Trifling
12:25—71 E. 124th St.; J. Coughlin	Trifling
12:40—45 Broad St.; P. Grosse	$5
1:30—70 East 105th St.; Oscar Lipshitz	$100
1:45—716 Whitlock Av.; E. Quinlan	Trifling
3:30—126 East 169th St.; J. Ladeen	$1,000
4:10—1,517 3d Av.; unknown	Trifling
4:20—62 to 68 East 118th St.; A. Van Buren	Trifling
5:00—737 2d Av.; Mr. Soronowitz	Unknown
5:45—76 Catharine St.; unknown	None
5:45—401 Lafayette St.; Phurnauer & Weil	Trifling
7:05—37 West 118th St.; Jennie Farrian	$100
7:20—76th St. and Park Av.; unknown	$10
7:20—Broadway and 43d St.; city property	Trifling
7:00—50-56 Franklin St.; Kennedy & Co.	$250
8:35—237 Centre St.; H. Schneider	$500
9:00—745 3d Av.; Joseph Keidel	$25
9:05—2,047 Westchester Av.; Michael Fox	$100
9:15—165 Audubon Place; Wm. Clark	$25
10:00—97th St. and Broadway; unknown	None
10:20—209 W. 43d St.; Rose Sherry	$5
11:05—66 Grand St.; M. Gutman & Sons	$500
11:15—303 E. 23d St.; John Ryan	$20
11:35—417 W. 43d St.; unknown	Trifling

CONCRETE MEN WANT FIREPROOFING TEST

Call on the Mayor with a Proposal to try Competitive Experiments with Hollow Tile Makers.

COMMITTEE NAMES TERMS

Suggests That Experts from Engineering Schools Watch the Tests and Give a Verdict on Them.

The controversy between the allied concrete interests and the hollow tile manufacturers over the adoption of a building code by the Aldermanic Committee on Buildings took a new turn yesterday when a delegation representing the former called on Mayor Gaynor at City Hall with a proposal that they be allowed to conduct tests of their material. On the committee were Albert Oliver, Edward Escher, H. C. Turner and T. M. Vinton. A copy of the proposal was handed to Alderman Kenneally, chairman of the Building Committee, and other copies will be sent to those interested in the controversy.

The committee calls attention to the fact that at a public hearing on the code last week an opportunity was offered to make a test of their material, and they say they are now willing to do so, and suggest that the hollow tile interests also make tests. If the latter refuse to do so, the concrete interests say that they are willing to pay the cost of a test of hollow tile material, such tests to be started at any time and to be completed within ninety days. The terms, which embrace complete fire, water and load tests for both kinds of materials, are suggested thus:

1. Of a flat cinder concrete form of construction between steel beams in accordance with the present regulations for testing such constructions now required by the Bureau of Buildings of Manhattan.

2. Of a flat reinforced concrete form of construction designed in accordance with the regulations now in force in the Borough of Brooklyn.

3. It being understood that the manufacturers of terra cotta hollow tile are also to make and bear the expense of tests of flat terra cotta block forms of construction side by side and at the same time with our tests, according to the specifications for flat hollow block constructions as called for in the proposed code.

All of the tests to be on spans of six feet centre to centre of bearings, and to have no plaster, cement or other protection on the under side.

We propose that these tests be made in strict accordance with the regulations governing tests of fireproof constructions now in force in Manhattan and under the supervision of a committee to consist of the superintendents of the Bureaus of Buildings for the five boroughs and two members of the Building Committee of the Aldermen. This committee to designate a professor of engineering of Columbia University, Stevens Institute, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, or the consulting engineer, Ira H. Woolson, of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, who will be paid by us to conduct the tests.

We further agree to pay a competent mason to build a test arch of flat terra cotta blocks, the builder to buy his blocks in the open market, we to defray all expenses in connection with these terra cotta structures, in addition to defraying all expenses in connection with our own structures, to the end that your committee may have authentic and direct information as a basis from which to draw proper sections covering cinder concrete fireproofing, reinforced concrete and hollow terra cotta block construction to be inserted in the new code.

We are prepared to start these tests at any time and complete them within ninety days after the proposed committee has designated a professor of engineering and the consent or refusal to co-operate in making these tests has been received from the manufacturers of hollow terra cotta blocks.

In view of the fact that the agitation for a new building code has extended over a period of at least five years, we feel that the further slight delay we suggest will be insignificant in comparison with the benefits to be derived from a thorough knowledge of this subject by your committee and the general building public.

A reply is expected from the Mayor and the Building Committee tomorrow.

LIVED HIGH AND—VANISHED.

Family Rented Long Island Cottage; Spent 10 Cents; Left No End of Bills.

A score of business men in East Moriches, L. I., would like very much to find a family, consisting of a widow, her daughter, the latter's husband, and two children, who enjoyed a two weeks' vacation there at an estimated monetary expenditure of 10 cents. This sum was paid by the widow for a pair of hose.

The family seemed to be well supplied with money and lived luxuriously. The widow took one of the best cottages in the place. Each day she ordered a surrey from a livery stable and took her family out driving. The livery stable keeper, the grocer, the butcher, the confectioner, the florist, the news dealer, all have claims against her. One merchant delivered $60 worth of goods at the house, but when his bill was not paid he sent for the articles. A coal dealer also sent after the coal that was left after the family had been using his supply for a day.

It was the next day that the family departed. To prevent suspicion, they left the house brilliantly lighted. The neighbors went in the following day and turned off the gas. The owner of the cottage said that the family gave him references, but when he wrote to the persons they mentioned he received no replies.

The family is believed to be one which has enjoyed similar vacations at various places on Long Island for several seasons.

$1,000,000 FOR INDIANS.

Court of Claims Gives Big Award Against the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Mille Lac band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota to-day got a verdict against the Government of nearly $1,000,000 by the Court of Claims for timber land which they claimed was wrongfully taken from them and thrown open to settlers.

The Government will appeal to the Supreme Court.

F. Gordon Brown Left Little.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 29.—An application to administer the estate of her husband, F. Gordon Brown of Brookville, L. I., was filed to-day in the Nassau County Surrogate Court, by Mrs. Caroline L. Brown. Mr. Brown was connected with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and was a nephew of Mr. Morgan. He was Captain of the Yale football team in 1901. The petition says that the personal estate is under $8,000, and the real estate under $100.

CITY BREVITIES.

Beginning to-day the Aquarium at the Battery will be open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. during the Summer.

Mme. Eugenie Soquet of 100 West 142d Street, who was arrested yesterday charged with chloroforming and mutilating John Nower, was held without bail by Magistrate Corrigan in the Harlem Court to await the result of Nower's injuries. His condition is serious.

The police sent out a general alarm yesterday for John Riley, a city fireman, who has been missing since May 18. He was detailed to Tompkinsville, and on that date was sent to the supply department in Manhattan for gasoline.

Magistrate O'Connor discharged yesterday Mrs. Margaret E. Fauser of 1 West Eighty-fifth Street, whose husband had had her arrested that her sanity might be looked into. Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Dr. George M. Parker testified that they believed her rational.

The New York Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa elected these officers last evening at the Hotel Savoy: President—James G. Croswell; Vice President—The Rev. Francis Brown; Secretary and Treasurer—Nelson G. McCrea of Columbia.

20,000 IN RIVERSIDE MARCH.

Prospects for the Greatest of All Memorial Day Parades.

With fair and cooler weather promised by the Weather man, the Memorial Day parade of the Grand Army posts and other military and semi-military organizations along Riverside Drive to-day promises to be one of the largest of recent years. Fully 20,000 men are expected to take part in the line of march.

The column, which will form at Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive, will move northward promptly at 9 A. M. toward the reviewing stand at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, at Eighty-ninth Street and the Drive. There it will be reviewed by Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and his staff. The parade will continue north to Ninety-first Street, where the column will be reviewed again by the Grand Marshal, Col. Matthew Jennings, and then disband. Gov. Dix will preside at a luncheon at the Sherman Square Hotel. In the afternoon Grant Post 327 of the Grand Army will meet at Grant's Tomb, where Col. Roosevelt will deliver the memorial address. In the evening there will be a musical and literary entertainment at Carnegie Hall at which Gov. Dix will preside.

The Bronx parade will start at 9:30 o'clock at St. Ann's Avenue and 149th Street, proceeding north in St. Ann's Avenue to the reviewing stand at McKinley Square. There the parade will disband.

In Brooklyn the Memorial Day parade will form at 10 o'clock at Bedford and Division Avenues, march in Bedford Avenue to the Eastern Parkway Boulevard and through the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch, disbanding on the plaza in front of Prospect Park.

Gov. Dix will review the Brooklyn parade from a stand near the Memorial Arch. Before the start of the parade the Governor will hold a reception at the Hanover Club in Bedford Avenue.

On Hart's Island a committee of the unemployed and the Brotherhood Association will decorate the graves of the thousands of unknown dead in Potter's Field.

FLAMES DESTROY CHUTES.

Two Dead in Fire at San Francisco's Largest Amusement Resort.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Two men are believed to have perished in a fire that destroyed the Chutes, San Francisco's largest amusement resort, early to-day. Occupants of an adjoining lodging house which caught fire found that escape was cut off.

Before the firemen arrived Della Alviso, a 19-year-old girl, and John Feist jumped from a second-story window. Both were dangerously injured. William Williams, an employe of the resort, unable to prevent Miss Alviso from jumping, attempted to catch her as she fell, and suffered a broken arm. Mrs. Ida McFarland, who was sleeping in a room with two other women in the lodging house, awoke to find her companions hysterical and unable to move. She dragged them to window ledge and held them until the firemen arrived with ladders. John Boettinger and a man whose name is not known, who were sleeping in the lodging house, are believed to have perished.

The theatre of the Chutes, which was built of concrete, is the only building within the resort saved. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

At 9:15 the fire was under control. A cage of monkeys and a baby lion were saved by employes of the park.

POULTRY TRUST AGREEMENT.

Document Admitted in Evidence at the Trial of the Case.

Only one witness was put on the stand yesterday in the trial of fifteen members of the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchants' Association, who are on trial before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions charged with attempting to obtain a monopoly of the live poultry trade in this city and regulate the price and supply of poultry.

The witness was George G. Brown, Secretary of the association. He was called to the stand by Assistant District Attorney De Ford, who asked him to identify a copy of the agreement drawn up by the association on Feb. 11, 1907. William Travers Jerome, counsel for the accused, at once made vigorous objection. He said the document in question contained the names of men not under indictment, and that several of the names of the men on trial did not appear in it at all.

After an argument lasting three hours the agreement was admitted in evidence by Judge Rosalsky.

Mr. De Ford then offered in evidence a copy of the by-laws of the association, which were adopted in the Summer of 1906. Mr. Jerome raised the same objection to this and another argument lasting nearly two hours resulted. Judge Rosalsky finally admitted the copy in evidence.

The agreement of 1907, which was admitted in evidence first, is to the effect that for the term of one year the members of the association agree to a list of prices for the selling of live poultry and the conditions under which the poultry was to be sold. They also agreed to give access to one another's books and to pool their commissions weekly and appropriate them to the uses of the association, and to make a weekly distribution of the money to members of the association on a stipulated scale. The penalty for violating the agreement was expulsion from the association and forfeiture of all its benefits.

The agreement was signed by G. L. Hahn & Son Company, George G. Brown, James Norris, Son & Co.; Charles Collins Company, Jewell Brothers, C. Westberg Company, Hance Brothers & Co., and Clenen Bishop.

Mr. Brown, the witness, appeared to have a poor memory, and Mr. Jerome objected to nearly every question that was asked, so little headway was made. The trial, it is expected, will take all of June and part of July.

YELLOWLEES'S BODY FOUND.

Launch's Collision with the Dolphin Unavoidable, Coroner Decides.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The body of Alexander Yellowlees, who was a victim of the collision on Saturday night between the dispatch boat Dolphin, having on board Miss Helen Taft and a party including Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop, and the launch Culprit Fay off Alexandria, Va., was recovered to-day.

Word was immediately sent to President Taft, who yesterday was solicitious about the accident. A Coroner's inquest to-day held the accident to be unavoidable.

Fined for Selling Preserved Eggs.

Samuel Rottenberg, a dealer in butter and eggs at 183 Duane Street, was fined $750 in Special Sessions yesterday for selling canned eggs containing borax. Herman Betz, a Board of Health Inspector, said that on Jan. 13 last he seized cans containing the adulterated eggs sent to a confectionery store in Fifth Avenue and other eggs delivered to a store at Eighth Avenue and 124th Street.

June Brides Rush for Licenses.

Yesterday was record day at the Marriage License Bureau at the City Hall, when 227 licenses were issued. The nearest approach to this number was on May 31 last year, when 221 were granted. Of the number issued yesterday 85 per cent. were for June brides.

POLICE AGAIN RAID THE WINHAM CLUB

Place They Closed Two Weeks Ago in West 46th Street Again Doing Business.

LITTLE TROUBLE TO GET IN

Simultaneous Attack on a West 42d St. Place—Acrobatic Detectives Find It Crowded and Arrest Six.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty's men went out again yesterday in quest of poolrooms and descended simultaneously on two places at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. In one instance they dropped in to see what they could find at the Winham Club, 158 West 46th Street, where they had picked up sixteen prisoners and a patrol wagon full of paraphernalia about two weeks ago.

This time, six men were arrested, all of them charged with pool selling. They were not subjected to the indignity of the patrol wagon, but were allowed to walk to the West 47th Street Station. The police, led by Lieut. Dominick Reilly, slipped into the vestibule of the house just as a patron was leaving, and passed the inner door by the use of an axe. Outside a crowd of many hundred men watched passively as one by one the patrons of the place went sheepishly down the steps and lost themselves. Suddenly, as one man emerged from the place, there was the cries of:

"The stool, the stool!" Get your lamps on him! He's the one!"

Many in the crowd joined in the pursuit toward Broadway of the man whom several were ready to identify as the one who had given the evidence to Dougherty. They seemed to be moved only by a desire to fix his face in their memories for future use and precaution.

The other raid, by Lieut. Jones and a dozen men, was at 218 West 42d Street, above a physical culture restaurant. Entrance here was more acrobatic. The room was guarded at the head of the stairs by a formidable door, half a foot thick, but the inside windows were covered by very thin boards only. One of these windows looked down on the stairway, and a detective mounted the shoulders of another and smashed his way in.

The interior was bleak. Rough, uncushioned seats and the unadorned walls were uninviting, but more than a hundred men were inside. Of these, the man with the green mask picked six men to match the warrants issued the day before by Chief Magistrate McAdoo. In the West 37th Street Station three were charged with pool selling and being common gamblers, two with being common gamblers and the sixth with pool selling. The place was "Sonny" Smith's, the police said. In neither case was any paraphernalia taken.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FESTIVITIES.

Reception, Dance, and Concert Usher in Association's Convention.

Two thousand members of the National Electric Light Association and their friends attended a reception to President W. W. Freeman and Mrs. Freeman last night in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Following the reception there was a promenade concert on the roof garden and dancing in the ballroom.

Assisting Mr. and Mrs. Freeman in receiving were Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Gilchrist and Gen. George H. Harries. The ballroom and boxes were decorated with roses, carnations, palms and lilies, and a bouquet of roses was presented to each of the women guests.

President Mitchel of the Aldermen will welcome the association at the opening of the convention this morning in the Engineers' Society Building in West Thirty-ninth Street. In the afternoon there will be a trip up the Hudson for the wives of the members and in the evening there will be an excursion to Coney Island. The attendance of members at the convention is expected to be between 3,500 and 4,000.

Wallach Bros.
246-8 W. 125th St.
3d Av. & 122d St.
1195 Broadway,
647 8th Av.

The Home of
Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes

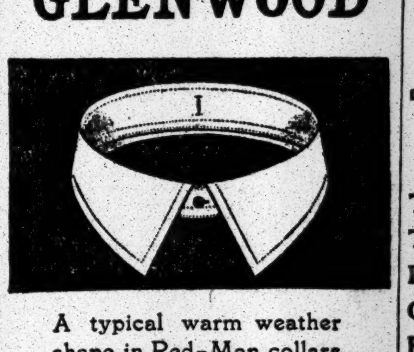
Kno-tair

The guaranteed Hose of Quality
For Men and Women

THIS Hose is worth more than its price *without* the guarantee.

6 pairs guaranteed for 6 months—
Men's lisle-like hose, $1.50.
Women's lisle-like hose, $2.00.
Men's and Women's silk lisle, $3.00.

GLENWOOD



A typical warm weather shape in Red-Man collars

EARL & WILSON

2 for 25 cents.

Foxwood is a good summer shape.

FINEST AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

Every yard is stamped as a guarantee for quality. We offer 34 shades of grey, six of blue, also black worsted serges, suit to measure $20.00, or coat and trousers $17.00, made skeleton, half lined or full lined. Such materials, style and tailoring would cost $50.00 elsewhere.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

MONEY PLEA TOUCHED JUDGE.

Amelia Bingham's Husband Said Postponement Would Cost Him $2,000.

Lloyd Bingham, theatrical man and husband of Amelia Bingham, the actress, was arrested early yesterday charged with driving his automobile recklessly through Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Thomas R. Carobine, a fruit importer, living at 249 East 105th Street, Manhattan, who was in another machine, was arrested at the same time by a patrolman from the Grand Avenue Station, who charged that they were racing. In the Flatbush Court Carobine pleaded guilty but Bingham, who gave his address as 103 Riverside Drive, declared himself not guilty. Magistrate Harris announced that he adjourned the case until Thursday.

"Don't do that, Judge; it would cost me $2,000," Bingham shouted from the rear of the courtroom.

He then came up and explained that unless he left for St. Louis last night with his wife they would break a contract and lose that much money. On being assured that Bingham was an expert automobile driver, Magistrate Harris dismissed the case.

MRS. DENT'S PARTIAL VICTORY

Gets Alimony, but Court Denies Custody of Children and Interest in Home.

Mrs. Anita Dent, a resident of Pelham Manor, under a decision of Supreme Court Justice Morschauser filed at White Plains yesterday, has lost her fight for a large interest in the country residence which she occupied with her husband, Thomas Ashley Dent, a furniture dealer, previous to bringing a suit against him for separation.

Justice Morschauser at the same time granted a separation in favor of Mrs. Dent, allowing alimony at the rate of $3,500 a year. Mrs. Dent also asked for the care of her two children, Gladys and Thomas, who testified against her in favor of their father. The Judge, however, gave their custody to Mr. Dent. Mrs. Dent charged her husband with cruel treatment and desertion. She alleged that he was worth $200,000 and that he had a income of $30,000 a year. She said that when they were married they were poor and that by saving, she managed to get together considerable cash, which she gave to her husband to buy their home with, and that at least $20,000 of her money went into it.

Mr. Dent, in his answer to his wife's suit alleged that she was extravagant and irascible.

PANAMA HATS UNFORFEITED.

Court Decision Is Set Back for Government Respecting Recent Seizures.

The Government received a setback yesterday in the effort made by the Customs authorities to have twenty-five packages of Panama hats forfeited for undervaluation, when Judge Hough, sitting in the Federal District Court, sustaining the exceptions taken in the interest of the importing firm of M. Castillo & Co. of 130 Pearl Street, held that the consignment seized had not been introduced into the commerce of the United States.

This ruling, if allowed to stand, practically quashes similar litigation instituted by the Government against Caballero & Blanco of 11 Broadway, Isaac Brandon of 17 Battery Place, and Albert Vietor, doing business as Frederick Probst & Co. at 82 Beaver Street.

Pricken Held in $5,000 Bail.

Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday fixed $5,000 bail in the case of Adolph Pricken, formerly a clerk in the employ of Park & Tilford, who, it is charged, stole $30,000 worth of perfumery from the store and was arrested in St. Paul, Minn., last Saturday. Pricken pleaded not guilty to the charge with leave to withdraw his plea in five days.

BROOKLYN.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
NOW OPEN
FIFTEEN-MILE MARATHON RACE TO-DAY.

BIG HOLIDAY SHOW.
NEW—Daily Mats., 25c. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach
Truly Shattuck, Felix & Caire, Lottie Gilson, Harry Tighe & Co., Marshall Montgomery, Bowman Bros., and 5 other acts.

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